CONSTITUTION

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

F. & A. M.

OF THE

JURISDICTION OF CALIFORNIA

ALMA COLLEGE
366.1
LIBRARY
G764
Alma California

ANNOTATED

ADOPTED OCTOBER 13, 1911

AS AMENDED TO AND INCLUDING OCTOBER, 1921

INCLUDING ALSO

MASONIC PARLIAMENTARY LAW

The Uniform Code of By-Laws of Lodges; the Installation Ceremony for Lodges; The Funeral Service; the Ceremony of Laying Corner Stones; the Ceremony for Constituting Masonic Lodges; the Ceremony for Dedicating Halls; Procedure for Consolidation of Lodges; the Monitorial Work; the Landmarks, and the Ancient Laws; Things a Master Ought to Know.

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Grand Sec'y

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SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

PART I.

Of the Organization of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE I.

Of Its Title and Seal.

Sec. 1. Title.
2. Seal.

ARTICLE II.

Of Its Members and Their Qualifications, and Pay.

Sec. 3. Members—Titles.
4. Must be member of some Lodge.
5. No representation by proxy.
6. Pay of members.

ARTICLE III.

Of Its Powers and Authority.

Sec. 7. Powers in general.
8. Legislative powers.
9. Executive powers.
10. Judicial powers—Original—Appellate.

ARTICLE IV.

Of Its Communications.

Sec. 11. Annual, when and where held.
12. Special, when may be ordered.
13. Special, when must be ordered.
14. Special, order must designate object.
15. Quorum, what constitutes.
16. Who may be present at opening and election.

ARTICLE V.

Of Its Elections and Appointments.

Sec. 17. Manner of election—Installation.
18. Manner of Appointment—Installation.
19. Vacancies in elective office.

ARTICLE VI.

Of Its Voting and Representation.

Sec. 20. Manner of voting.
21. Voting, Grand officers.
22. Voting, Lodges and Past Masters.
23. Voting, Restrictions.
24. Voting.
25. Voting.
26. Grand Master has casting vote—Exception.

ARTICLE VII.

Of Its Committees and Their Duties.

Sec. 27. Regular committees.
28. Standing committees.
29. Special committees.
30. What must be referred to—Appropriations.
31. Committee on accounts—Qualifications and duties.
32. Committee on pay of members.
32A. Committee on Library.
32B. Committee on General Policy.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Trustees of the Masonic Homes of California.

Sec. 33. Appointment and powers.
34. Title to property.
35. Organization — By-Laws — Powers of Grand Master over.
36. Annual reports.

ARTICLE IX.

Of Its Revenues and Their Sources.

Sec. 38. Revenues, whence derived.
39. Fees, what shall be charged.
40. Fees, when to be paid.
41. Contributions, what shall be levied.
42. Lodges, property of dissolved.

PART II.

Of the Grand Officers and Their Powers and Duties.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Grand Master.

Sec. 43. Powers.
44. Duties.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens.

Sec. 45. Deputy Grand Master—Powers and duties.
46. Grand Wardens—Powers and duties.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Grand Treasurer.

Sec. 47. Duties.
48. Official bond.
49. Compensation.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Grand Secretary.

Sec. 50. Duties.
51. Official bond.
52. Compensation.
53. Assistant Grand Secretary.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Grand Lecturer and the Inspectors.

Sec. 54. Grand Lecturer—Powers and duties—Pay.
55. Inspectors — Appointment — Districts — Certificates.
56. Inspectors—Powers and duties.
57. Inspectors—Must attend Lodge of Instruction—Pay.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Appointed Grand Officers.

Sec. 58. Grand Chaplain.
59. Grand Orator.
60. Grand Marshal.
61. Grand Standard Bearer.
62. Grand Sword Bearer.
63. Grand Bible Bearer.
64. Grand Deacons.
65. Grand Stewards.
66. Grand Pursuivant.
67. Grand Organist.
68. Grand Tiler.
69. Grand Tiler—Compensation.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Expenses of the Grand Officers, Elected and Appointed, the Past Grand Masters, and the Chairmen of Standing Committees.

Sec. 70. Elective Grand Officers.
71. Past Grand Masters.

PART III.

Of the Subordinate Lodges.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Organization of a Lodge.

Sec. 72. How formed.
73. Dispensation for—Prerequisites.

74. Consent of nearest Lodge—Termination—Representation.
75. Charter, when may issue—When dispensation continued.
76. Of whom to consist.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Powers and Duties of a Lodge and of Its Funds and Property.

Sec. 77. Powers—Executive, Legislative, Judicial.
78. Meetings.
79 Representation in Grand Lodge.
80. Annual reports.
81. By-Laws, approval of.
82. Concurrent jurisdiction.
83. Boards of Relief.
84. Seal.
85. Official Communications to be read.
86. Books to be kept.
87. Funds and property.
88. Funds—How may be used.
89. Funds—Expenditures for social purposes.
90. Funds—Relief—Refunding.
91. Consolidation.
92. Penalty for neglect of duty.
92A. Jurisdiction of Lodges.

ARTICLE III.
Of Prohibitions.

Sec. 93. Removal of place of meeting.
94. Candidate—Qualifications—Physical, moral and political.
95. Candidate—Residence—Jurisdiction.
96. Candidate—Jurisdiction, waiver of—Army and navy.
97. Candidate—Jurisdiction after rejection.
98. Candidate—Form of application.
99. Candidate—Investigating committee.
100. Candidate—Report of committee.
101. Candidate—Withdrawal—Report of committee—Balloting.
102. Candidate—Members present must vote.
103. Candidate—Ballot, how conducted.
104. Candidate—Ballot, correcting mistake in—Withdrawal of petition.
105. Candidate—Unfavorable ballot—Discussion—Divulging.
106. Candidate—Ballot, dispensation for.
107. Candidate—Army and navy.
108. Candidate—Objection before initiation.
109. Candidate—Objection after initiation.
110. Candidate—Procedure.

111. Candidate—Decision of Lodge.
112. Advancement—Proficiency required.
113. Advancement—In another Lodge.
114. Fees for degrees.
115. Degrees, restrictions on conferring.
116. Masonic clothing, restrictions on wearing.
117. Suspension for non-payment of dues—Notice.
118. Suspension—How declared—How restored before two years.
119. Suspension—How restored after two years.
120. Suspension—Duty of Secretary—Penalty.
121. Ritual—Lectures—what authorized.
122. Affiliation.
123. Burial of duelist.
124. Masonic intercourse, restrictions as to.
125. Visiting—Rights—Restrictions—Avouchment.
126. Annual returns and dues—Penalty for default.
127. Donation of fees—Circulars—Decoration of altar.
128. Dues—Uniform receipts—Remitting—Assessments.
129. Life membership, how acquired.
129A. Saloonkeepers and barkeepers ineligible.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Dissolution of Lodges

Sec. 130. How accomplished.
131. Surrender of charter.
132. Forfeiture of charter.
133. Effect of forfeiture or arrest.
134. Property rights after surrender or forfeiture.

PART IV.

Of the Officers of Subordinate Lodges.

ARTICLE I.

Of Elections, Appointments and Installations.

Sec. 135. Election and installation, when and how held.
136. Master, qualifications of.
137. Wardens, qualifications of.
138. Election at other than stated time—Dispensation for.
139. When Master fails to procure certificate.
140. Qualifications of voters and officers.
141. Appointive Officers.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Master.

Sec. 142. Powers.
143. Duties.
144. Decisions—Appeal—Review.
145. Casting vote.
146. Penalty for neglect of duty.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Wardens.

Sec.147. Duties.
148. Absence of Master.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Treasurer.

Sec.149. Duties.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Secretary.

Sec.150. Duties.
151. Lodge books.
152. Account books.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Appointed Officers.

Sec.153. Duties.

PART V.

Of Individual Masons.

ARTICLE I.

Of Membership in a Lodge.

Sec.154. How acquired.
155. Degrees—Receiving in another Lodge—Consent—Waiver.
156. Member, right to attend meetings.
157. Dual membership.
158. How terminated.
159. Withdrawal—Recommendatory certificate.
160. Member of defunct Lodge, status of.
161. Certificate of standing—Affiliation.

ARTICLE II.

Of Rights, Duties, Prohibitions, and Liabilities.

Sec.162. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.
163. Relief, who entitled to.
164. Burial, who entitled to—Expenses—Reimbursement.
165. Membership, duty to retain—How forfeited—Restoration.
166. Non-payment of dues, penalty for.
167. Penalty for violation of Masonic law.

PART VI.

Of Trials, Penalties, Appeals, and Restorations.

ARTICLE I.

Relative to the Grand Master

Sec.168. Charges, for what may be preferred, and how

169. Formation of Tribunal.
170. Powers of tribunal.
171. Penalty.
172. Duties of Grand Secretary.
173. Procedure at trial.
174. Expenses of tribunal.

ARTICLE II.

Relative to Masters of Lodges.

Sec.175. Charges, for what may be preferred, and how
176. Formation of Commission.
177. Powers of commission.
178. Adjournment.
179. Judgment.
180. Penalties.
181. Procedure at trial.
182. Record of proceedings.
183. Appeal.

ARTICLE III.

Relative to Lodges.

Sec.184. Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.
185. Formation of commission.
186. Powers of commission—Procedure—Penalties.
187. Appeal.

ARTICLE IV.

Relative to Masons Individually.

Sec.188. Penal jurisdiction of a lodge.
189. Charges, how preferred—To whom presented.
190. Must be specific.
191. Charges, Lodge U. D.
192. Trial pending in courts of land—Acquittal therein no bar—Duty after conviction in court.
193. Master to pass on sufficiency of charges—When to call special meeting.
194. Notice of meeting to elect commission.
195. Amendments to charges—Withdrawal—Striking out.
196. Commission, how elected.
197. Disqualification of Master and commissioner.
198. Commission, time and place of meeting—Summons and notice.
199. Service of summons.
200. Who to preside—Duties of Master and Secretary—Answer—Objection to commissioner Vacancies—Stenographic reporter.
201. Witnesses, how summoned—Testimony, how taken.
202. Procedure in general.
203. Counsel.

204. Adjournment—Continuance.
205. Verdict—Record of finding.
206. Penalties.
207. Appeal—Additional evidence on—Transcript.

ARTICLE V.

Of Revisions, Reversals, and Restorations.

Sec.208. Transcripts to Grand Secretary—Powers of Grand Lodge on appeal.
208A. Reversal shall not be had for error in procedure.
209. Effect of reversal by Grand Lodge.
210. Suspension—Restoration by Lodge—Notice.
211. Restoration by Grand Lodge.
212. Petition to Grand Lodge by suspended Mason—Notice.
213. Petition to Grand Lodge by expelled Mason—Notice.
214. Petition to Grand Lodge by Lodge in behalf of expelled Mason.
215. Publications forbidden.

PART VII.

Of Amendments, Definitions, and Forms.

ARTICLE I.

Of Amendments.

Sec.216. When may be presented.
217. Vote required.
218. When two-thirds vote may carry.
219. No vote after election of officers.
220. Former constitutions repealed.

ARTICLE II.

Of Definitions.

Sec.221. Grand Master.
222. Master.
223. Past Grand Officer.
224. Past Master.
225. Representative.
226. Vacancy.
227. Jurisdiction.
228. Regulation.
229. Suspension.
230. Expulsion.
231. Notification.
232. Summons.

ARTICLE III.

Of Forms for Various Purposes.

Sec.233. Certificate for a diploma for a Master Mason.
234. Certificate for diploma for benefit of family of a deceased brother.

235. Petition for a dispensation to form a new lodge.
236. Dispensation.
237. Recommendation of a petition for the formation of a new Lodge.
238. Certificate of qualification of officers proposed for a new lodge.
239. Petition for a charter.
240. Charter.
241. Notices of rejections, suspensions, expulsions, and restorations.
242. Notice of special meeting to elect trial commissioners.
243. Certificate of withdrawal without recommendation.
244. Recommendatory certificate of withdrawal.
245. Credential for a representative elected by a Lodge.
246. Petition for degrees.
247. Application for affiliation.
248. Certificate of membership.
249. Certificate of election, appointment, and installation of officers.
250. Certificate for amendment to by-laws.
251. Charge of unmasonic conduct.
252. Notification to a commissioner.
253. Notification to an accuser.
254. Summons to an accused brother—Service.
255. Summons to a witness.
256. Letter of authorization to take testimony.
257. Record of finding.
258. Form of transcript of record of trial.
259. Record of proceedings before commissioners.
260. Certificate of Master and Secretary.

REGULATIONS.

Testimonial to Grand Master.
261. Finance committee to provide for.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Grand Lodge of California

As Amended to and Including
its Annual Communication in

OCTOBER 1921

PART I.

Of the Organization of the Grand Lodge.

Article I. Of Its Title and Seal. Secs. 1—2.

II. Of Its Members and Their Qualifications, and Pay. Secs. 3—6.

III. Of Its Powers and Authority. Secs. 7—10.

IV. Of Its Communications. Secs. 11—16.

V. Of Its Elections and Appointments. Secs. 17—19.

VI. Of Its Voting and Representation. Secs. 20—26.

VII. Of Its Committees and Their Duties. Secs. 27—32B.

VIII. Of the Trustees of the Masonic Homes of California. Secs. 33—37.

IX. Of Its Revenues and Their Sources. Secs. 38—42.

ARTICLE I.

Of Its Title and Seal.

Sec. 1. Title.
2. Seal.

Title.

Section 1. This Grand Lodge shall be entitled "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California."

Seal.

Sec. 2. It shall have a seal—bearing such devices and inscriptions as by it have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, determined—which shall be affixed to all instruments issued by or under its authority.

Seal of subordinate lodge: Secs. 84, 150.

Grand Secretary to keep and affix: Sec. 50.

ARTICLE II.

Of Its Members and Their Qualifications, and Pay.

Sec. 3. Members—Titles.
4. Must be member of some Lodge.
5. No representation by proxy.
6. Pay of members.

Members—Titles.

Section 3. The Grand Lodge shall be composed of a Grand Master, (whose address shall be **Most Worshipful,**) a Deputy Grand Master, a Senior Grand Warden, and a Junior Grand Warden, (whose addresses shall severally be **Right Worshipful,**) a Grand Treasurer, a Grand Secretary and a Grand

Lecturer, (whose addresses shall severally be **Very Worshipful,**) a Grand Chaplain, (whose address shall be **Very Reverend,**) a Grand Orator, a Grand Marshal, a Grand Standard Bearer, a Grand Sword Bearer, a Grand Bible Bearer, a Senior Grand Deacon, a Junior Grand Deacon, two Grand Stewards, a Grand Pursuivant, a Grand Organist, and a Grand Tiler, (whose addresses shall severally be **Worshipful**); together with all the Past Grand Officers and Past Masters of this Jurisdiction, and the Masters and Wardens of the several chartered and duly constituted Lodges, or the representatives thereof duly elected as provided in Section 225.

Subordinate lodge consists of what: Sec. 76.

Instructing representatives: Sec. 79.

Credentials for representative: Sec. 245.

Must be member of some Lodge.

Sec. 4. Each officer and member of the Grand Lodge must be a member of some Lodge within its jurisdiction. With the cessation of such membership shall cease his office and membership in the Grand Lodge.

No representation by proxy.

Sec. 5. No member of the Grand Lodge shall be represented therein by proxy.

Pay of members.

Sec. 6. At the close of each Annual Communication, the Grand Treasurer shall pay to the officers or to the representative of each lodge in the State, the exact cost of transportation for

one person from the location of each Lodge in the State to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge and back again, viz:—an unlimited first-class railroad fare, together with stage fare and cost of berth in sleeper when required, as ascertained by the approved report of the committee on pay of members, such report being his voucher therefor. But no payment shall be allowed for the officers or representative of any Lodge, the dues of which shall not have been paid in full, or which shall be reported by the Grand Secretary as having been delinquent in the transmission of certificates of the election and installation of the officers of their respective Lodges, within the time prescribed by law. No officer or representative of a Lodge, shall receive such payment in more than one of those capacities, nor shall he receive it unless he shall have been in attendance at such Communication from the first to the last day thereof, inclusive, unless excused by the Grand Lodge.

Pay of Grand Officers: Secs. 70—71.
Pay of Chairman of Committees: Sec. 71.
Pay of Past Grand Masters: Sec. 71.
Committee on Pay of Members: Sec. 32.
Pay of Inspectors: Sec. 57.

ARTICLE III.

Of Its Powers and Authority.

Sec. 7. Powers in general.
8. Legislative powers.
9. Executive powers.
10. Judicial powers—Original—Appellate.

Powers in general.

Section 7. The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in this State, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government—legislative, executive, and judicial—limited only by a strict adherence to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, and by the provisions of its own Constitution and Regulations.

SPECIAL NOTE: In order that the general inquirer may understand somewhat of the peculiarities of Masonic law, and may appreciate the difference between it and the general laws of the land as well as those governing other more modern societies, it has been thought wise to give the following brief summary, which has been substantially abridged from Mackey's valuable work on Masonic Jurisprudence and is here inserted because it will be more accessible if it is associated with the Article relating to the powers and authority of the Grand Lodge.

The written law of Masonry consists of the Constitutions, Regulations, and Laws of the particular Grand Lodge, together with its by-laws (if any), as well as the following ancient laws:

I. The York constitutions of 926, containing XV points, XV articles, and I additional ordinance;

II. The constitution of Edward III, Sections 1—5;

III. The regulations of 1663, Sections 1—6;

IV. The ancient installation charges, 1—6;

V. The ancient charges at Makings, 1—15;

VI. The regulation of 1703;

VII. The regulation of 1717;

VIII. The regulation of 1720;

IX. The charges of 1722, 1—6;

X. The general regulations of 1721, Articles I—XXXIX.

The unwritten law of Masonry consists of the landmarks, and here it should be understood that in order to constitute a landmark from a custom or rule of action, it is necessary that it should have existed "from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Its antiquity is an essential element. These written laws, together with the landmarks, constitute the foundations of Masonic law. The landmarks being unrepealable must ever continue in force, but the constitutions and regulations of 1721 and

prior thereto may be altered or amended by a Grand Lodge; they, however, remain in force until so amended or changed by positive enactment of the Grand Lodge, and may be of use in deciding doubtful questions of law.

In a broad sense it may be said that the landmarks are so general in character as to be, by that very generality, just as unchangeable as is the law of mathematics that twice two equals four, and that so many of the ancient constitutions and regulations refer to matters so generally settled by time as to be of little practical service.

We may therefore say in the same general sense that it is now best for the inquiring Mason to consider a subject settled by the written law of the jurisdiction, remembering always that the ritual itself constitutes binding law regarding the matters contained in it, and that as to these matters, the office of the constitution and regulations is substantially to construe the ritual.

(See Landmarks and Ancient Laws, Appendix.)

Regulations*

7a. The jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge is conceded to be the boundary of its own State or Territory, but extending to other territory where no Grand Lodge exists. (1851, p. 122; 1879, p. 168; 1884, pp. 566, 739; 1889, pp. 21, 274.

7b. It may govern its Lodges in unoccupied territory as it sees fit. (1872, p. 553; 1908, p. 119.)

7c. It is the "American doctrine," and has become the common law of Masonry, that where three chartered Lodges exist, a Grand Lodge may be formed; that immediately on forming it, such Lodges have the absolute right to throw off their former allegiance; and that the Grand Lodge so formed immediately gains exclusive jurisdiction therein, and no other Grand Lodge can there establish a Lodge. (1851, p. 108; 1856, p. 338; 1862, p. 344; 1871, p. 154; 1872, p. 579; 1875, p. 112.)

7d. This Grand Lodge ought not to recognize a new Grand Lodge until it has been recognized by those from which its constituent Lodges hold charters. (1875, p. 113.)

7e. From the earliest times there has been a distinct understanding between Grand Lodges and the governing bodies of the Scottish Rite that the Grand Lodge should have exclusive jurisdiction over the first three degrees. (1872, p. 552.)

7f. It recognizes no degree or title of 33d, nor any degree except the first three. Nor any title except those appropriate to the officers of a Grand or Subordinate Lodge. (1871, p. 154.)

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*For definition of "Regulation," see Sec. 228.

7g. The establishing of a Supreme Grand Lodge would be in violation of this Section. (1897, p. 235.)

7h. While this Grand Lodge has not itself established Army Lodges, it does not question the right of other Grand Lodges to do so in times of war and attached to regiments formed in their jurisdictions. (1900, pp. 643, 901.) No Traveling Lodge can be formed under our Constitution. (1917, pp. 281, 285, 511.)

7i. One receiving the degrees in a clandestine or irregular Lodge cannot be healed. (1908, pp. 40, 119; reversing 1871, p. 153.)

7j. But that healing only applies to those receiving degrees in regular Lodges in violation of Section 124 (idem), following (1855, p. 95; 1857, p. 118; 1864, p. 349.)

7k. No provision of the constitution, regulations, or landmarks restricts the power of the Grand Lodge to appropriate its funds for any object it considers worthy. (1888, p. 681.)

7l. The Grand Lodge alone can reverse or modify the decisions of the Grand Master. (1889, p. 195.)

7m. The influence of this Grand Lodge is pledged to maintain the stern morality of Masonry. The laws regarding it should be construed strictly but with charity. (1854, p. 88; 1863, p. 94.)

Powers and authority of subordinate lodge: Sec. 77 et seq.

Cannot inquire how Mason votes upon ballot for degrees: Sec. 105k.

Power as to jurisdiction of Lodges: Sec. 92A.

No jurisdiction until Lodge has rendered verdict: Sec. 10a.

Cannot review action of Grand Master as to jurisdiction of Lodge: Sec. 92A.

Legislative powers.

Sec. 8. Its legislative powers extend to every case of legislation not expressly delegated by itself to the Lodges; and the Constitution, General Regulations and Uniform Code of By-Laws for subordinate Lodges, which it has an inalienable right to adopt and promulgate at its own convenience,

and to alter, amend, or repeal at its own pleasure, under the limitations therein imposed, are final and binding upon all Lodges and Masons within its jurisdiction until so altered, amended, or repealed.

Regulations.

8a. Every rule or regulation of the Grand Lodge is so far perpetual that it must continue of binding force until, in the Grand Lodge itself, it has been repealed or modified, and that the resolution forbidding intercourse with clandestine "negro Masons" is in force. (1871, p. 153.)

8b. Authority attaches to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge the moment the action is had therein, and the printed proceedings furnish ample authority upon which the Lodge can act. (1860, p. 368; 1889, p. 211.)

Right of negro to visit: Sec. 125c.

Appropriation of money: Sec. 30.

Amendments to Constitution. Sec. 216 et seq.

Legislative powers of Lodges: Sec. 77.

Executive powers.

Sec. 9. Its executive powers include the granting of dispensations and charters to establish and perpetuate Lodges within this State, and in other territory where no Grand Lodge exists; the revocation or suspension thereof; the issuing of special dispensations for all purposes permitted by any of the provisions of this Constitution; and the exercise, generally, of all such authority as may be necessary to carry its own legislation into complete effect.

Grand Master to exercise: Sec. 43.

Executive powers of Lodge. Sec. 77.

Judicial powers—Original—Appellate.

Sec. 10. Its judicial powers are of two kinds:—

1st. **Original.**—Including the decision of all controversies between any of the Lodges, or between one of them and a member or members of another; and the enforcement of discipline upon its own members and upon the Lodges under its jurisdiction; and

2d. **Appellate.**—Embracing the revision of all matters of controversy or discipline, proper for Masonic investigation, which may have arisen in any of the Lodges, and over which it has not retained original jurisdiction.

Regulation.

10a. The Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction to consider a case on its merits until a trial commission has rendered a verdict therein. (1882, p. 648.)

Appeals from trial decisions: Sec. 208 et seq.

Trial of controversies and offenders: Sec. 168 et seq.

Judicial power of Lodge: Sec. 77.

Power to try and punish offenders: Sec. 208b.

ARTICLE IV.

Of Its Communications.

Sec. 11. Annual, when and where held.
12. Special, when may be ordered.
13. Special, when must be ordered.
14. Special, order must designate object.
15. Quorum, what constitutes.
16. Who may be present at opening and election.

Annual, when and where held.

Section 11. The Grand Lodge shall hold its Annual Communications for the transaction of its regular business, at the city of San Francisco, commencing on the second Tuesday of October, at ten o'clock a. m. Provided however, that the Annual Communication in October A. L. 5912, shall be held in the city of Los Angeles.

Duty of Grand Secretary to attend with books and papers: Sec. 50.

Duty of Grand Treasurer to attend and report: Sec. 47.

Duty of Lodge to be represented: Sec. 79.

Meetings of subordinate lodges: Sec. 78.

Representation of lodge that has not made returns with dues: Sec. 126.

Voting and representation: Sec. 20—26.

Special, when may be ordered.

Sec. 12. Special communications may be ordered by the Grand Master whenever, in his opinion, the welfare of the fraternity shall require it.

Special, when must be ordered.

Sec. 13. Special communications shall be ordered by the Grand Master upon an application therefor in writing, setting forth the causes which demand it, and signed by the Masters of at least fifteen chartered Lodges.

Special, order must designate object.

Sec. 14. Every order for a Special communication shall designate the object thereof, so far as is proper to be written, and, unless such communication be called merely for the performance of some Masonic ceremony, shall be issued to each Lodge and Grand officer at least thirty days before the day named for meeting; and no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Grand Lodge was especially convened.

Quorum, what constitutes.

Sec. 15. The officers or representatives of at least seventy-five chartered Lodges shall be present in order to transact any business in the Grand Lodge, either at an Annual or Special communication; but, upon occasions of ceremony only, the Grand Master, or his duly authorized representative, with a sufficient number of brethren to fill the stations and places, may at any time open the Grand Lodge and perform the ceremonies for which it was convened.

Payment of expenses of grand officers in attending: Sec. 70.

Payment of expenses of representative: Sec. 6.

Voting and representation: Sec. 20—26.

Meetings of subordinate Lodge: Sec. 78.

Who may be present at opening and election.

Sec. 16. None but members of the Grand Lodge, the Grand officers, Past Grand officers and Representatives of other Grand Lodges, and the members of the Grand Organist's choir, shall be present at the opening thereof or during an election therein.

ARTICLE V.

Of Its Elections and Appointments.

Sec. 17. Manner of election—Installation.
18. Manner of Appointment—Installation.
19. Vacancies in elective office.

Manner of election—Installation.

Section 17. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, and Grand Lecturer shall be elected by ballot, at each Annual Communication, upon the fourth day thereof; shall be installed before its close; and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected and installed. A majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary for an election.

Regulation.

17a. By regulation 20 and decision of 1879, p. 151, the election of Grand Officers is the first business of the Grand Lodge on the day fixed by the Constitution, and until the election shall have been concluded no other business shall be considered. **This is now in force.**

Election and installation of subordinate officers: Sec. 135 et seq.

Voting and representation: Sec. 20—26.

Ballot defined: Sec. 77h.

Manner of Appointment—Installation.

Sec. 18. All other Grand officers shall be appointed by the Grand Master, immediately after his installation, at each Annual Communication; shall be properly invested before the close thereof; and shall hold their respective offices during his will and pleasure.

Vacancies in elective office.

Sec. 19. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any elective office of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall have power to fill the same by appointment, which appointment shall be valid until the succeeding annual election and installation; and the officer so appointed shall be charged with all the duties and responsibilities of one regularly elected.

Vacanies in office in Lodges: Sec. 138.

ARTICLE VI.

Of Its Voting and Representation.

Sec. 20. Manner of voting.
21. Voting, Grand officers.
22. Voting, Lodges and Past Masters.
23. Voting, Restrictions.
24. Voting.
25. Voting.
26. Grand Master has casting vote—Exception.

Manner of voting.

Section 20. All questions in the Grand Lodge, except election of officers, shall be decided either viva voce or by a show of hands; unless, before the announcement of the result thereof, three members shall demand that the vote be taken by yeas and nays, in which case it shall thus be taken.

Representative defined: Sec. 225.

How lodges are represented: Sec. 79.

Election of officers: Sec. 17—19.

Voting in Lodge: Sec. 77g.

Voting, Grand officers.

Sec. 21. Each Grand Officer present, whether elected or appointed, (except the Grand Tyler), and each Past Grand Officer present, shall be entitled to one vote.

Who are Grand officers and Past Grand officers: Secs. 3, 223.

Voting, Lodges and Past Masters.

Sec. 22. Each Lodge represented shall be entitled to three votes; and the Past Masters of each Lodge shall, collectively, be entitled to one vote.

Who are Past Masters: Sec. 224.

Voting, Restrictions.

Sec. 23. No Grand Officer, Past Grand Officer, or Past Master, voting or participating in a vote, in either of those capacities, shall vote, or participate in a vote, in any other of them; but either of such members may, as Master, Warden, or representative of a Lodge, cast also the vote or votes to which such position shall entitle him.

Voting.

Sec. 24. When a Lodge shall be represented by only two of its proper officers, the officer highest in rank may cast two of its three votes.

Voting.

Sec. 25. When a Lodge shall be represented by only one of its proper officers or by a representa-

tive, such officer or representative may cast all the votes to which it is entitled.

Representative defined: Sec. 225.

Grand Master has casting vote—Exception.

Sec. 26. In all cases of a tie vote, except votes by ballot, the Grand Master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote.

Master of Lodge, casting vote: Sec. 145.

ARTICLE VII.

Of Its Committees and Their Duties.

Sec. 27. Regular committees.
28. Standing committees.
29. Special committees.
30. What must be referred to—Appropriations.
31. Committee on accounts—Qualifications and duties.
32. Committee on pay of members.
32A. Committee on library.
32B. Committee on general policy and purposes.

Regular committees.

Section 27. The following regular committees, to consist of five members each, shall be appointed by the Grand Master at each Annual Communication, as soon as practicable after its commencement, viz: On Charters, and on By-Laws of Lodges, the duties of which committees shall cease at the close of such Communication.

Standing Committees.

Sec. 28. The following standing committees shall be appointed by the Grand Master at each annual

communication, just before the close, viz.: On Finances, On Accounts, On Grievances, On Correspondence, On Returns, On Pay of Members, On Credentials, and On Library, to consist of five members each; and on General Policy and Purposes, to consist of seven members; and On Jurisprudence, to consist of seven members; the duties of which committees shall continue during the year thereafter, and shall cease at the close of the next succeeding annual communication. (As amended 1919.)

Regulations.

28a. In 1905 (p. 147) by a resolution, the report of the Committee on Correspondence was limited to fifty pages, and by General Regulation 86 this resolution was rescinded.

28b. By 1905 (p. 147) the report of the Committee on Returns was to contain tabulated statements of dues to the General and Home Funds and the report of the Committee on Pay of Members was to be published in tabulated form. These resolutions and this regulation having accomplished their purpose, are abandoned.

28c. The chairman of the Finance Committee is authorized to employ two stenographers during the communications for the use of the committees in formulating their reports. (1905, p. 150.)

Finance Committee, to report on expenses of Grand Officers: Sec. 70.

Finance Committee, to pass on appropriations: Sec. 30.

Finance committee to procure testimonial for retiring Grand Master: Sec. 261.

Jurisprudence Committee, to pass on Constitutional amendments: Sec. 216 et seq.

Committee on Jurisprudence to report on change of Lodge jurisdiction: Sec. 92A.

Committee on Grievances, to receive trial records: Sec. 208.

Committee on Returns: Secs. 80, 126.

Pay of Members: Secs. 6, 32, 57, 71.

Credentials Committee: Secs. 11—16.

Special committees.

Sec. 29. Special committees may also be appointed by the Grand Master, whenever it may be deemed necessary by the Grand Lodge and, whenever, during the intervals between the communications of the Grand Lodge he shall deem it necessary so to do.

What must be referred to—Appropriations.

Sec. 30. No business of any kind shall be finally acted upon until after reference to and report upon by a committee, unless by unanimous consent; and no appropriation of money shall be made until after reference to and report upon by the Committee on Finances; and no appropriation of money shall be made at any Annual Communication after the election of Grand Officers, except by a three-fourths vote of the members present.

Regulation.

30a. Resolved: That beginning with the Sixty-fourth Session of this Grand Lodge, no appropriation of the funds of the Grand Lodge shall be made, except in times of great loss or great calamity, when the moneys in the General Fund do not exceed the sum of $25,000.00. It is further resolved, that, of the funds of this Grand Lodge in the General Fund, the sum of $25,000.00 shall at all times be held in sound banking institutions, or the same invested in seasoned interest bearing bonds. (1912, p. 214.) (See also Sec. 41.)

Committee on accounts—Qualifications and duties.

Sec. 31. All the members of the Committee on Accounts must be residents of San Francisco, and it shall be their duty to meet at the office of the Grand Secretary on the last Saturday of each month to audit such bills, claims, and demands against the Grand Lodge as may have been placed

in the hands of the Grand Secretary; and no warrant on the Grand Treasurer for any bill, claim, or demand shall be drawn by the Grand Secretary until such bill, claim, or demand shall have been audited and approved by said committee.

To fix prices of supplies: Sec. 39, sub. 7 and 9.

Committee on pay of members.

Sec. 32. The Committee on Pay of Members shall ascertain during the year succeeding each annual communication the sum which will become due at the next communication to the Officers or Representatives in attendance from each Lodge.

Pay of Members: Secs. 6, 70, 71.

Committee on Library.

Sec. 32A. All members of the Committee on Library shall be residents of the Bay counties, and it shall be their duty to meet at the library of the Grand Lodge once each month and on the call of the chairman. They shall have general supervision over the library, make and enforce all rules relative to the care and loaning of books, and they shall have the power to incur the necessary incidental expenditures with the permission of the Grand Master.

Committee on General Policy and Purposes.

Sec. 32B. The Committee on General Policy and Purposes shall consider and report upon such matters as may be referred to it, which shall include such matters not referable by express provision of existing law to some other committee or may properly be termed mere matters of policy, and as to which it is deemed that reference to such committee is advisable. (As amended 1919.)

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Trustees of the Masonic Homes of California.

Sec. 33. Appointment and powers.
34. Title to property.
35. Organization — By-Laws — Powers of Grand Master over.
36. Annual reports.

Appointments and powers.

Sec. 33. The Trustees of the Masonic Homes of California shall be seven in number, four of whom shall be appointed by the Grand Master, and the three others to consist of the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, who shall be ex officio Trustees. The term of office of the four appointed shall be respectively one, two, three and four years, to be designated and determined by the Grand Master appointing. Two of the Trustees shall be from Lodges in the vicinity of Decoto, and two from Lodges in the vicinity of Covina. Succeeding Grand Masters shall appoint successors who shall hold office for four years. They shall be the successors of the present Trustees and of the Trustees of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home heretofore appointed under the resolutions of the Grand Lodge adopted in 1892 and subsequently thereto, and shall be vested with all the powers given such Trustees and with all the rights by them or any of them acquired. (As amended 1917.)

Acceptance of trust—Title to property.

Sec. 34. The persons thus appointed, and their successors so appointed from year to year, shall,

upon their appointment, become and remain during the period for which they are appointed, Trustees of the corporation formed under the laws of the State of California, known as "Masonic Homes of California," in which corporation shall be vested the title to all property, real and personal, and all rights of action, belonging to said charity, or to which it may in any way become entitled. (As amended 1919.)

Organization—By-Laws—Powers of Grand Master over.

Sec. 35. Said Trustees shall organize by the election of officers each year; the Grand Treasurer, however, shall always be the Treasurer of the Homes, and the Grand Secretary shall always be the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Homes. They shall be furnished and maintain an office in the same building and in connection with offices of the Grand Secretary. They shall adopt by-laws (subject to the approval of the Grand Master) for their own guidance and for the management of said charity, which by-laws they may alter and amend at any time, subject to like approval of the Grand Master. The Grand Master shall at all times have the right of visitation and inspection of the books and entire management of the charity, and may remove a Trustee at any time, upon request of two-thirds of the Trustees, and appoint another in the place of the person so removed. (As amended 1917.)

Annual reports.

Sec. 36. The Trustees shall make a complete report of the property, condition and operation of

said charity for the previous year, to the Grand Lodge at the next annual communication for its information, and are required and directed to have all their reports prepared, printed and ready for distribution on the first day of each and every annual communication.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: This is part of the original resolution to be found in Proc. 1892, p. 514, and it also incorporates the provisions of General Regulation 79, adopted in 1902.

Annual reports of subordinate lodge: Sec. 80.

Sec. 37. Repealed 1919.

ARTICLE IX.

Of Its Revenues and Their Sources.

Sec. 38. Revenues, whence derived.
39. Fees, what shall be charged.
40. Fees, when to be paid.
41. Contributions, what shall be levied.
42. Lodges, property of dissolved.

Revenues, whence derived.

Section 38. The revenue of the Grand Lodge shall be derived from the following sources:—

1st. From fees charged for dispensations, charters, diplomas, and other documents issued under its authority:

2d. From contributions levied upon the Lodges, which shall always be equal and uniform, in proportion to their membership and degrees conferred: and

3d. From the funds, dues, and proceeds of all property of dissolved Lodges within its jurisdiction.

Expenses of Grand Officers, etc.: Sec. 70, 71.

Funds of Subordinate Lodges: Sec. 88 et seq.

Fees, what shall be charged.

Sec. 39. The following shall be the fees charged as above:

1st. For a dispensation to form a new Lodge, the sum of seventy-five dollars:

2d. For a charter to perpetuate a Lodge, the sum of fifty dollars:

3d. For a dispensation to hold an election of an officer or officers at a time other than that prescribed in Sec. 135, the sum of ten dollars: Provided, however, that if such dispensation to hold an election is for the purpose of filling a vacancy caused by either death or resignation of any officer, no charge shall be made therefor. (As amended 1915.)

4th. For a dispensation to ballot for a candidate for the degrees, without the reference to a committee prescribed in Sec. 99, the sum of ten dollars:

5th. For a dispensation to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected candidate for the degrees, within a less period than the twelve months prescribed in Sec. 97, the sum of ten dollars:

6th. For a dispensation to receive and act upon the petition for degrees of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who may not possess the qualification of residence prescribed in Sec. 95, the sum of ten dollars: Separate dispensations must be issued, and separate fees paid, for each application to reballot on rejected candidates for the degrees, even though two or more dispensations are asked for by any one Lodge at one time.

7th. For a diploma of any kind, a sum to be fixed from time to time by the committee on accounts, except when issued for the widow or chil-

dren of a deceased Mason, in which case there shall be no charge; but no diploma shall issue except upon the presentation to the Grand Secretary of a certificate from the Secretary of a Lodge, in one of the forms prescribed in Sections 233 and 234.

8th. For each copy of its printed proceedings for the current year other than the two copies to be sent to each subordinate Lodge, and those required for transmission abroad, for future binding, and for the use of the Grand Lodge at its next succeeding Annual Communication, the sum of one dollar.

9th. For any publication or blanks or other supplies ordered by Grand Lodge to be kept and sold by the Grand Secretary, a sum to be fixed from time to time by the Committee on Accounts.

Regulations.

39a. A dispensation for an election consequent upon the death of the Master-elect before installation may be issued without fee. (1917, pp. 280, 511.)

39b. The Grand Secretary shall furnish Lodges at cost sufficient copies of the Constitution and Ceremonies to present to each brother a copy, after receiving the third degree. (1917, p. 507.)

Committee on Accounts: Sec. 31.

Funds of Lodges: Secs. 87-89.

Fees, when to be paid.

Sec. 40. In no case shall either of the foregoing documents be issued until the fees therefor shall have been paid to the Grand Secretary.

Contributions, what shall be levied.

Sec. 41. The following contributions shall be paid as annual dues by each of the Lodges, whether chartered or under dispensation, at the time and in the manner provided in Sec. 80.

1st. For every degree it shall have conferred during the year, the sum of one dollar; and in addition thereto, the sum of $20.00 for the use and benefit of the Masonic Homes of California, for every candidate of its own Lodge upon whom it shall have conferred the first degree and for every member elected for affiliation upon a dimit, or certificate of standing or withdrawal, from a Lodge of a jurisdiction other than California.

The contributions for the use and benefit of the Masonic Homes shall be by the Lodge collected from the petitioners at the time of the receipt of their petition and shall be transmitted to the Grand Secretary on the first day of November, February, May and August of each year, subsequent to the initiation of such petition; and immediately upon receipt thereof the Grand Secretary shall pay the same over to the Grand Treasurer to be by him held subject to the order of the Trustees for the use and benefit of the Homes. When the amount thus collected and so held shall be more than sufficient, in the judgment of the Trustees, to provide for the maintenance of the Homes and for such improvements as are then in progress or contemplated for the immediate future, the surplus shall be by them allocated to the Endowment Fund. (As amended 1921)

2d. For each Master Mason borne upon its rolls at the date of its annual report, the sum of seventy-five cents; together with such sum as the Grand Lodge shall appropriate at each communication for the support of the Masonic Homes of California. Provided, that in addition to the sums herein mentioned, each of said Lodges shall contribute as annual dues the further sum of fifty cents for each Master Mason borne upon its rolls at the date of

its annual report, the sum thus raised to constitute a building fund for said Homes.

3d. For each Master Mason whose name is borne upon their rolls at the date of the annual returns, such sum as the Grand Lodge shall prescribe at each Annual Communication, which shall constitute a special fund to be denominated "The Representative Fund;" No Lodge under this jurisdiction, located beyond the limits of this State, shall receive any allowance for the expenses of a representative of this Grand Lodge; nor shall any such Lodge be chargeable with dues on account of the Representative Fund.

And the Grand Lodge may levy, in addition to the above, such other contributions as in its judgment may be required. Provided, nevertheless, that no contribution of any sort, in the nature of a per capita tax, shall be payable by a Lodge upon any Mason whose dues at the stated meeting in July of the calendar year in which such tax would otherwise be payable, shall have been remitted for the next preceding twelve months period, because of the inability of such Mason to pay such dues. Each subordinate Lodge's annual report, in addition to any other matter required, shall contain a list of the names of Masons whose dues have been remitted, together with the cause of such remission, as to whom non-payment of per capita tax contribution is to be had. (As amended 1916.)

Regulations.

41a. Resolved: That no appropriations of funds shall be made except in times of great loss or great calamity when the moneys in the General Fund do not exceed the sum of $25,000. Proc. 1912, p. 214.

41b. Resolved: That of the funds of the Grand Lodge $25,000 shall be at all times held in sound banking institu-

tions or the same invested in seasoned interest bearing bonds. Proc. 1912, p. 214.

41c. Unless remission of dues of a member is made at the stated meeting in July for the preceding twelve months, a Lodge is not exempt from Grand Lodge dues on account of such member. (1917, p. 281.)

41d. Resolved, that the Endowment Fund be invested only in Federal, State, County or municipal bonds legal for savings banks. (Proceedings, 1919.)

41e. If the candidate die, or is stopped after receiving the first degree and before being raised, the $20 Home contribution cannot be remitted. That amount is payable on all who receive the first degree. (1920, p. 301.)

Lodges in arrears to be reported: Sec. 50, sub. 6.

Lodges, property of dissolved.

Sec. 42. In case of the dissolution of a Lodge, the Grand Secretary, or some brother by him duly authorized, shall at once proceed to receive its funds on hand, collect its outstanding dues, and dispose of its jewels, furniture, and other property of every kind, in such manner as shall seem to him most judicious; and he shall place the proceeds thereof, after the payment of all just debts and necessary expenses, among the funds of the Grand Lodge.

Grounds for dissolution: Sec. 130—134.

Property rights after forfeiture of charter: Sec. 134.

PART II.

Of the Grand Officers and Their Powers and Duties.

Article I. Of the Grand Master. Secs. 43—44.
II. Of the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens. Secs. 45—46.
III. Of the Grand Treasurer. Secs. 47—49.
IV. Of the Grand Secretary. Secs. 50—53.
V. Of the Grand Lecturer and the Inspectors. Secs. 54—57.
VI. Of the Appointed Grand Officers. Secs. 58—69.
VII. Of the Expenses of the Grand Officers, Elected and Appointed, the Past Grand Masters, and the Chairmen of Standing Committees. Secs. 70—71.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Grand Master.

Sec. 43. Powers.
44. Duties.

Powers.

Section 43. The Grand Master, during the interval between the Communications of the Grand Lodge, may exercise all its executive powers as defined in Sec. 9, except the granting of charters. By virtue of these, authority is given him, among other things:—

1st. To grant dispensations for the formation of new Lodges, under the regulations prescribed in Sec. 73.

2d. To grant dispensations for the holding elec-

tions of an officer or officers at times other than the regular period prescribed in Sec. 135, under the regulations provided in Sec. 138.

3d. To grant dispensations to ballot for and confer the degrees upon candidates without the reference of their applications to committees, as prescribed in Sec. 99, under the regulations provided in Sec. 106.

4th. To grant dispensations to receive and act upon the petitions of rejected applicants for the degrees, within a less period than the twelve months prescribed in Sec. 97, under the regulations provided in Sec. 106.

5th. To grant dispensations to receive and act upon the petitions for degrees of persons belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who may not possess the qualification of residence prescribed in Sec. 95, under the regulations provided in Sec. 107.

6th. To convene any Lodge, preside therein, inspect its proceedings, and compel its conformity to Masonic usage:

7th. To arrest the charter or dispensation of any Lodge, for good reasons shown, and suspend the operations thereof until the next Annual Communication.

8th. To suspend the Master of any Lodge from the exercise of the powers and duties of his office, for good reasons shown, until the next Annual Communication.

9th. To transfer, upon the request of a Master to whom charges of unmasonic conduct against a Mason have been presented, the trial of the accused from the Lodge having jurisdiction by reason

of his membership or residence, to some other Lodge to be named in his order, whenever, for the convenience of witnesses or other good cause, such transfer is, in his judgment, necessary or expedient; and to direct, in such case, that the charges and the order of transfer be transmitted to the Master of the Lodge to which such transfer shall be made; and that such Master, upon the receipt thereof, shall proceed in the manner and form provided in Sec. 188, et seq.

10th. To require the attendance of and information from any Grand Officer respecting matters appertaining to the duties of his office: and

11th. To appoint Representatives near other recognized Grand Lodges, and to receive and accredit Representatives from them.

Regulations.

43a. The Grand Master has no power to make Masons at sight except in a regular Lodge by unanimous consent of the members present. (1855, pp. 94, 107, reversing 1851, p. 108.)

43b. He is but the creature of the Grand Lodge, with no implied powers. (1853, p. 264.)

43c. He has no power to authorize a lodge to confer the three degrees in one evening. (1884, pp. 565, 737, over-ruling in part 1858, p. 325.)

43d. He has no power to grant a dispensation to receive and act on the petition of one who has not resided in the State twelve months unless a person belonging to the Army or Navy of the United States. (1899, pp. 20, 274; 1891, pp. 16, 214.)

43e. When a Master desires to prefer charges against a member of his own lodge he should present them to the Grand Master, who will designate the Lodge in which the case will be tried. (1885, p. 247.)

43f. When the Lodge is accuser the trial must be transferred. (1892, p. 705; but see 1907, p. 681.)

43g. When a commission cannot be obtained which will try the case fairly, the Grand Master or Grand Lodge will transfer the trial. (1889, p. 209; 1918, p.—.)

43h. There is no authority for the Grand Master to designate the Master of another Lodge to preside; he will transfer the trial. (1908, p. 118.)

43i. When the trial has been transferred solely because the Master is disqualified. if a new Master is installed who is qualified, the trial may be retransferred. (1891, pp. 15, 212.)

43j. The Grand Master ought only to lay the cornerstone of buildings strictly Masonic in character or erected exclusively for public purposes. (1908, p. 32; 1910, pp. 15, 145; 1912, p. 154.)

43k. A cornerstone ought not to be laid on Sunday. (1912, p. 154.)

43l. The Grand Master is not authorized to issue a dispensation allowing a Masonic funeral for a dimitted Mason, who having resided six months within the jurisdiction, neglects or refuses to make application for membership. (1912, p. 149.)

43m. The Grand Master has no power to issue his dispensation for a resident of California, temporarily sojourning in another jurisdiction, to petition for the degrees in that jurisdiction. The petitioner should apply to the California Lodge, within whose jurisdiction he resides. (1915, p. 296, 381.)

43n. The ceremonial for laying corner stones is symbolic and cannot be performed for placing a tablet. (1917, p. 280.)

43o. The Grand Master has not the power to issue a dispensation for the formation of a traveling Lodge. (1917, p. 281.)

43p. Dispensations should not be granted for Lodges at military barracks or navy yards, situated within distance of easy access to Lodges regularly chartered. (1917, p. 281.)

43q. The Grand Master has no authority to grant a dispensation to transact general business at a special meeting. (1920, p. 306.)

Past Grand Officer, title applies to whom: Sec. 223.

Powers of master of Subordinate Lodge: Sec. 142.

Title of Grand Master applies to whom: Sec. 221.

Cannot inquire how Mason votes upon ballot for degrees: Sec. 105k.

Executive powers of Grand Lodge: Sec. 9.

To transfer trial when Lodge or Master is accuser: Sec. 189a.

Cannot interfere with judgment of trial commission: Sec. 205d.

Dedication of Lodgeroom: Sec. 77p.

Duties.

Sec. 44. It shall be the duty of the Grand Master:—

1st. To preside in the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and from his decisions in the chair there shall be no appeal.

2d. To present, at each Annual Communication, a written message, therein setting forth all his official acts during the year, exhibiting the general condition of Masonry within the jurisdiction, and recommending such legislation as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the craft:

3d. To constitute all chartered Lodges, either in person or by a duly authorized representative, in accordance with the ancient usages and regulations:

4th. To exercise a general and careful supervision over the craft, and see that the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge are strictly maintained, supported, and obeyed: and

5th. To discharge all the necessary executive functions of the Grand Lodge when that body is not in session.

Duties, Master of Subordinate Lodge: Sec. 143.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens.

Sec. 45. Deputy Grand Master—Powers and duties.
46. Grand Wardens—Powers and duties.

Deputy Grand Master—Powers and duties.

Section 45. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Master to assist the Grand Master in the discharge of his duties at all the Communications of

the Grand Lodge, and, in his absence, to preside therein; and, in the event of the death of the Grand Master, or of his absence from the State, or of his inability from any cause to perform the functions of his office, the Deputy Grand Master shall succeed to and be charged with all his powers and duties.

Grand Wardens—Powers and duties.

Sec. 46. It shall be the duty of the Grand Wardens to assist the Grand Master at all the Communications of the Grand Lodge, and, in his absence and that of the Deputy Grand Master, to preside therein in the order of their rank; and, in case of the death, absence from the State, or inability, as before, of both of their superiors, the Grand Wardens shall, in the order of their rank, succeed to and be charged with all the powers and duties of the Grand Master.

Wardens of Subordinate Lodges: Sec. 147, 148.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Grand Treasurer.

Sec. 47. Duties.
48. Official bond.
49. Compensation.

Duties.

Section 47. It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer—

1st. To receive all moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge from the Grand Secretary; to give him duplicate receipts therefor; and to keep in proper books a just account thereof; and, from time to time, immediately upon the receipt of said moneys, to deposit the same to the credit of the Grand Lodge, in some bank or banks selected by the first three officers of this Grand Lodge. When

a deposit is so made, a duplicate deposit tag shall be immediately transmitted by the Grand Treasurer to the Grand Master. The money shall be withdrawn from the bank only on checks, drafts, or orders signed by the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master and Grand Treasurer:

2d. To take charge of all other property of the Grand Lodge, except as provided in Sec. 50, and keep an accurate account thereof; whenever any such property consists of bonds, or other evidences or securities for debt, the same shall be deposited in some bank or safe deposit company's vaults, selected as provided in subdivision one of this section; and shall only be withdrawn from such depository on the written order of the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer:

3d. To pay all orders drawn upon such funds and moneys, under such regulations as may be provided by the Grand Lodge.

4th. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and the Grand Master, when required, with the books and all necessary papers appertaining to his office; and also, if required by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, to attend, with such books and papers, upon any committee which may be appointed to act in relation to the fiscal concerns of the Grand Lodge: and

5th. To report, at each Annual Communication, a detailed account of his receipts and disbursements, with proper vouchers for the latter; and to present a statement of the existing condition of its property and finances.

Revenues of Grand Lodge: Sec. 38—42, 41c.

Treasurer of Subordinate Lodge: Sec. 149.

Official bond.

Sec. 48. He shall execute and file in the office of the Grand Master, within fifteen days after his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in this Constitution, and, at the end of his term pay over and transfer to his successor all funds or property of the Grand Lodge which shall have come into his keeping.

Compensation.

Sec. 49. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Grand Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Grand Secretary.

Sec. 50. Duties.
51. Official bond.
52. Compensation.
53. Assistant Grand Secretary.

Duties.

Section 50. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary—

1st. To record all the transactions of the Grand Lodge proper to be written; and to superintend the publication thereof, immediately after the close of each Communication, under such instructions as may be given by the Grand Lodge.

2d. To receive, duly file, and safely keep all papers and documents addressed or belonging to the Grand Lodge, and to present such as may require its actions, at each Annual Communication thereof:

3d. To keep the Seal of the Grand Lodge and affix the same, with his attestation, to all instruments emanating from that body, and also to all the written official acts of the Grand Master, when by him required:

4th. To collect all moneys due to the Grand Lodge, keep a correct account thereof in proper books, and pay the said money, within ten days after its receipt, to the Grand Treasurer:

5th. To report, at each Annual Communication, a detailed account of all moneys received by him within the year, with a specific statement of the source whence they were derived: and to present therewith the receipts of the Grand Treasurer therefor: and also a detailed and itemized statement of the disbursements of the Grand Lodge during the year.

6th. To report, at each Annual Communication, all Lodges which shall be in arrears to the Grand Lodge, or which shall have neglected or refused to comply with any provision of its Constitution and Regulations:

7th. To conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge and to submit copies thereof, at each Annual Communication, for its inspection:

8th. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and the Grand Master, when required, with the books and all necessary papers appertaining to his office:

9th. To keep his office, with all the books, papers, and archives of the Grand Lodge, in a fireproof building in the city of San Francisco; and to have the same open at least six hours each day, except Sundays and legal holidays, for the transaction of Masonic business.

10th. To keep in his office a full and complete list and record of all expulsions, suspensions, rejections and restorations, of which he shall be notified by the several Lodges; (1920)

11th. To issue notices of any Special Communication for important business ordered by the Grand Master, to each Lodge and Grand Officer within the jurisdiction:

12th. To transmit to any Lodge, which shall send him a certificate of membership and good standing of a deceased brother, in the form prescribed in Section 234, stating that he leaves a wife, child, or children, a Grand Lodge diploma for her, his, or their benefit, free of charge, when so requested by such Lodge:

13th. To take charge of the jewels, furniture, clothing, and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge during its vacations:

14th. To act as Grand Librarian and take charge of the library of the Grand Lodge, under such regulations as it may prescribe:

15th. To report, at each Annual Communication, all unfinished business of the Grand Lodge; and present to its notice all such other matters as may properly come within his province:

16th. To draw warrants upon the Treasurer for all appropriations by the Grand Lodge, for all orders of the Grand Master, to meet cases of emergency that may arise in a recess of the Grand Lodge, and for accounts and claims which have been audited and approved by the Committee on Accounts: and

17th. To perform all such other duties, appertaining to his office, as the Grand Lodge may direct.

18th. To standardize all forms used by subordinate Lodges, keep on hand a supply of same, and furnish them to the Lodges at cost. (Added 1917.)

Secretary of Subordinate Lodge: Sec. 150—152.

Duty as to trial records: Sec. 208.

Members of defunct Lodges, certificate for: Sec. 160.

Regulation.

50a. Resolved, that the Grand Secretary shall cause to be printed and distributed to the Secretaries of the Lodges in this jurisdiction a form of blank to be used in notifying a visitor's Lodge of his visit, in such quantities as the Lodges may require. (1913, p. 232.)

Official bond.

Sec. 51. He shall execute and file in the office of the Grand Master, within fifteen days after his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in this Constitution.

Compensation.

Sec. 52. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Grand Lodge may direct.

Assistant Grand Secretary.

Sec. 53. He may, with the approval of the Grand Master, appoint an Assistant Grand Secretary, for whose official acts he shall be responsible, and who

shall be considered an appointed officer of the Grand Lodge and shall receive such compensation for his services as it may direct.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Grand Lecturer and the Inspectors.

Sec. 54. Grand Lecturer—Powers and duties.
55. Inspectors — Appointment — Districts — Certificates.
56. Inspectors—Powers and duties.
57. Inspectors—Must attend Lodge of Instruction—Pay.

Grand Lecturer—Powers and Duties—Pay.

Section 54. It shall be the duty of the Grand Lecturer to teach the ritual and esoteric work to the Inspectors of the jurisdiction; to visit the several Inspection Districts and hold schools of instruction where most convenient, and not only to exemplify the adopted work, but to require conformity therewith. It shall also be his duty to require the Inspectors to examine all Masters-elect in so much of the Constitution, Edicts and Regulations of the Grand Lodge as refers to the government of subordinate Lodges, as well as in regard to their proficiency in the work and lectures, and to withhold certificates from all who refuse or neglect to make themselves proficient. And it shall be the further duty of the Grand Lecturer to render a report to the Grand Lodge at each Annual Communication, giving a full and explicit account of his services within the year, and setting forth the condition of Lodges throughout the jurisdiction. He shall have power to direct the Inspectors in the discharge of their duty, issue certificates to brethren

who are proficient in the work and lectures adopted by the Grand Lodge and are qualified to act as Inspectors, and also to examine officers of Lodges and issue certificates to them. It shall be his duty to hold a Lodge, or Lodges, of Instruction for the benefit of the Inspectors and the Craft generally, immediately before, during, or immediately after, each annual communication of the Grand Lodge. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Grand Lodge shall direct.

Regulation.

51a. By Proc. 1910, p. 212, the custodian of the work is now a committee of three, of which the Grand Lecturer is a member.

Ritual: Sec. 121.

Certificate required prior to installation: Secs. 136, 137.

Inspectors—Appointment—Districts—Certificates.

Sec. 55. The Grand Master shall divide the jurisdiction into Districts, and shall appoint for each district an officer to be called Inspector, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is appointed and a Past Master of this jurisdiction, and who shall, before entering upon his duties, produce a certificate from the Grand Lecturer that he is proficient in the work and lectures adopted by the Grand Lodge and is qualified to act as Inspector.

Inspectors—Powers and duties.

Sec. 56. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to visit each Lodge in his district whenever desired by any Lodge, or whenever he may deem it necessary for the faithful performance of his duties; to inspect the work, and, if necessary, correct the same

in accordance with the work as adopted by the Grand Lodge; and to report the working condition of each Lodge in his district to the Grand Lecturer on or before the first day of September in each year; and further, to examine the records and all the books of each Lodge, and the manner of transacting its business, making its returns and paying its Grand Lodge dues with reference to its conformity to our Constitution and Regulations, and report thereon to the Grand Master at the same time; also to instruct and qualify the officers of the Lodges of his District, issue Certificates to such as are qualified where required by law. To require each of the Masters in his District to convene his Lodge for inspection, and report to the Grand Master any failing to do so; as well as any Master who fails to qualify within the proper time. On official visits the Inspector shall be received with Grand Honors. Each Lodge shall pay such necessary expenses of the Inspector as may be incurred in performing the duties of the visitation herein required.

As to Certificate to Master and Wardens before installation. Secs. 136, 137.

Certificate required prior to installation: Secs. 136, 137.

Moral fitness of Master elect: Sec. 136b.

Need not re-examine, when: Sec. 136e.

Inspectors—Must attend Lodge of Instruction—Pay.

Sec. 57. It shall also be the duty of each Inspector in this State to attend the Lodge of Instruction to be held by the Grand Lecturer immediately before, during, or immediately following, each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and he shall be

allowed transportation from the Representative Fund in the same manner as is allowed the officers or the representatives of the Lodges; provided that he shall produce the certificate of the Grand Lecturer that he has attended the Lodge of Instruction. No Inspector receiving pay from the Grand Lodge in any capacity, as a member or otherwise, shall receive any pay as Inspector.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Appointed Grand Officers.

Sec. 58. Grand Chaplain.
59. Grand Orator.
60. Grand Marshal.
61. Grand Standard Bearer.
62. Grand Sword Bearer.
63. Grand Bible Bearer.
64. Grand Deacons.
65. Grand Stewards.
66. Grand Pursuivant.
67. Grand Organist.
68. Grand Tiler.
69. Grand Tiler—Compensation.

Grand Chaplain.

Section 58. It shall be the duty of the Grand Chaplain, during each Communication of the Grand Lodge, to perform such services, appertaining to his office, as may be required of him by the Grand Master.

Grand Orator.

Sec. 59. It shall be the duty of the Grand Orator, at each Annual Communication, to deliver an address to the Grand Lodge upon matters appertaining to the Craft.

Grand Marshal.

Sec. 60. It shall be the duty of the Grand Marshal—

1st. To proclaim the Grand officers at their installation and to make such other proclamations as by the Grand Master may be directed:

2d. To introduce the Representatives of other Grand Lodges and all visiting brethren of distinction: and

3d. To conduct all processions of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, and perform such other duties, proper to his office, as may be required.

Grand Standard Bearer.

Sec. 61. It shall be the duty of the Grand Standard Bearer to bear the Banner of the Grand Lodge in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

Grand Sword Bearer.

Sec. 62. It shall be the duty of the Grand Sword Bearer to attend upon the Grand Master and bear the Sword of the Grand Lodge in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

Grand Bible Bearer.

Sec. 63. It shall be the duty of the Grand Bible Bearer to bear the Holy Writings in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

Grand Deacons.

Sec. 64. It shall be the duty of the Grand Deacons to assist the Grand Master and Grand Wardens in such manner as the ancient usages of the Craft prescribe.

Grand Stewards.

Sec. 65. It shall be the duty of the Grand Stewards to superintend the preparations for all festive occasions directed by the Grand Lodge.

Grand Pursuivant.

Sec. 66. It shall be the duty of the Grand Pursuivant—

1st. To guard the inner door of the Grand Lodge and communicate with the Grand Tiler without:

2d. To announce all applicants for admission by their names and proper Masonic titles, and see that all who enter wear the jewel and clothing proper to their rank:

3d. To allow none to withdraw who have not obtained permission so to do from the Grand Master: and

4th. To act as Assistant to the Grand Marshal in all processions of the Grand Lodge and at all public ceremonies.

Grand Organist.

Sec. 67. It shall be the duty of the Grand Organist to preside at the organ at the opening and closing of the Grand Lodge, and to conduct its music upon all occasions of ceremony when required.

Grand Tiler.

Sec. 68. It shall be the duty of the Grand Tiler—

1st. To guard the outer door of the Grand Lodge and communicate with the Grand Pursuivant within:

2d. To report all applicants for admission to the Grand Pursuivant and see that all who enter are duly authorized and properly clothed:

3d. To make suitable preparations for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and see that its hall is kept in proper condition during their continuance:

4th. To take charge of and safely keep the jewels, furniture, clothing, and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge during its Communications: and

5th. To serve all notices and summonses, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

Compensation.

Sec. 69. The Grand Tiler shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Expenses of the Grand Officers, Elected and Appointed, the Past Grand Masters, and the Chairmen of Standing Committees.

Sec. 70. Elective Grand Officers.
71. Past Grand Masters.

Elective Grand Officers.

Section 70. Each of the elective Grand Officers shall be entitled to receive payment for the amount of his necessary expenses in attending the Grand Lodge at any of its Communications; but in all cases the claims for such expenses shall be ascertained by the Committee on Finances, and be by it reported on, before allowance by the Grand Lodge.

Finance Committee: Sec. 28.

Past Grand Masters, Appointed Grand Officers, and Chairmen of Committees.

Sec. 71. The Past Grand Masters, appointed Grand Officers and the Chairmen of standing committees shall receive payment for their necessary expenditures for transportation to and from each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as ordered for the officers or representatives of Lodges; but no Grand Officer, Past Grand Master, Chairman, or officer or representative of a Lodge, shall receive such payment in more than one of those capacities, nor shall he receive it unless he shall have been in attendance at such Communication from the first to the last day thereof, inclusive, unless excused by the Grand Lodge.

PART III.

Of the Subordinate Lodges.

Article I. Of the Organization of a Lodge. Secs. 72—76.
II. Of the Powers and Duties of a Lodge, and of Its Funds and Property. Secs. 77—92.
III. Of Prohibitions. Secs. 93—129.
IV. Of the Dissolution of Lodges. Secs. 130—134.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Organization of a Lodge.

Sec. 72. How formed.
73. Dispensation for—Prerequisites.
74. Consent of nearest Lodge—Termination—Representation.
75. Charter, when may issue—When dispensation continued.
76. Of whom to consist.

How formed.

Section 72. A Lodge can be formed only by authority of a dispensation from the Grand Master, or of a charter from the Grand Lodge; and no charter shall be granted to any lodge until it shall have worked a time under dispensation, and shall have exhibited to the Grand Lodge satisfactory evidence of its Masonic capability. Provided, however, that if any Lodge duly chartered by any Grand Body recognized by this Grand Lodge, shall, with the consent and approval of such Grand Body, petition this Grand Lodge for a charter, this Grand Lodge shall have the power to direct a charter to issue to such Lodge upon such terms and in such manner as it shall deem proper without any dispensation having theretofore been issued.

Dissolution of lodges: See 130—134.
Membership in lodge: See 154 et seq.
Powers and duties of lodge: See 77 et seq.

Dispensation for—Prerequisites.

Sec. 73. Upon the petition of twelve and not more than twenty-five Master Masons in good standing, accompanied by the demits or certificates of the signers in the forms prescribed in Sections 159 and 161, being presented to the Grand Master, in the form prescribed in Section 235, he may in cases of manifest propriety and necessity grant them a dispensation to open and hold a Lodge at the place therein to be named, under such name as shall be approved by him, which shall not be the name of any living person or chartered Lodge, with power to make Masons and receive members by affiliation; and he shall therein appoint the Master and Wardens of the new Lodge. But in no case shall such dispensation be issued unless the petition be accompanied by a recommendation from the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge, (if from a City or Town where more than one Lodge exists, then from a majority of such Lodges), setting forth in the form prescribed in Section 237, that the petitioners are all Master Masons in good standing, that the establishment of the new Lodge is of manifest propriety and will conduce to the good of the order, and that a safe and suitable Lodge-room has been provided therefor; nor unless the petition shall also be accompanied by a certificate from an Inspector whom the Grand Master shall select, declaring that the Master and Wardens, proposed in such petition are fully competent properly to confer the three degrees of Masonry, to deliver entire the lectures thereunto appertaining, and are thoroughly proficient in those

portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge which relate to the government of a Lodge. (As amended 1916.)

Regulations.

73a. No law prevents immediate action on the application for a recommendation but it would be better to defer the matter until the next stated meeting and give notice to the members. (1879, p. 154.)

73b. A member of the Lodge asked to recommend who has signed the application for a dispensation may vote on the application for recommendation, although the Committee on Jurisprudence doubted the propriety of his doing so. (1898, pp. 597, 853.)

73c. Where the dimits of the signers were less than six months old when the petition was signed, but where delay in getting it ready causes some of the dimits to become more than six months old, the Grand Master may rule all to be in good standing. (1883, pp. 16, 213.)

73d. Dispensations should not be granted for the formation of Lodges at military barracks or navy yards situated within distance of easy access to chartered Lodges. (1917, p. 281.)

Form for Dispensation: Sec. 236.

Form of Certificate: Sec. 238.

Certificate of Standing: Sec. 161.

Consent of nearest Lodge—Termination—Representation.

Sec. 74. Provided, always that whenever the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge refuses to grant the recommendation, the Grand Master may, if after full investigation, he deems it to be for the best interests of Masonry, grant such dispensation without any such recommendation having been given. Such dispensation shall terminate upon the first day of the month in which the next succeeding Annual Communication shall be holden; and shall then be returned to the Grand Secretary, together with the by-laws, book of records, and returns of the new Lodge to that date. Such Lodge shall not be entitled to representation in the Grand

Lodge; but a Lodge under dispensation may send delegates thereto, who may be admitted to seats and be permitted to speak, but shall have no vote.

Regulation.

74a. Lodges under dispensation begin to exist from the date of the dispensation and are Masonic Lodges for all purposes set forth in the dispensation, and subject to the rules and regulations governing chartered lodges so far as applicable thereto. (1903, p. 381; 1904, p. 1077.)

Charter, when may issue—When dispensation continued.

Sec. 75. Upon the return of the dispensation of a new Lodge, as above directed with a petition for a charter in the form prescribed in Section 239, if an examination of its work and proceedings shall prove satisfactory, and if it shall produce a certificate, as required in the preceding section, that the Master and Wardens proposed are each thoroughly skilled in the work and lectures, and if it shall also show that it is clear of all indebtedness, the Grand Lodge may order the issue of a charter to such Lodge, and assign it such name and number on the registry as shall be deemed proper; and such Lodge shall be duly constituted within sixty days thereafter, or its charter shall be forfeited. If the examination be not satisfactory, or such certificate and showing be not produced, the petition may be totally refused, or a continuance of the dispensation, until the next Annual Communication, may be ordered; but no such continuance shall be granted a second time.

Regulations.

75a. The Grand Lodge alone can change the name of the Lodge and such name cannot be changed by amendment to the By-Laws or any other action by the Lodge itself. (1899, pp. 20, 274.)

75b. A charter should not be granted until it affirmatively appears that there is a population within the jurisdiction of the proposed Lodge sufficient to support its character and dignity. (1859, p. 120.)

75c. It is not necessary that degrees should be conferred before a charter is granted. (1903, p. 372.)

75d. Charters can be granted to brethren without regard to color. (1871, p. 153.)

75e. Lodges under dispensation should transmit an itemized statement of receipts and disbursements when surrendering dispensation to the Grand Lodge. (1912, p. 145.)

Certificate of qualification not necessary: Sec. 136c.

Forfeiture of charter: Sec. 92.

Form of charter: Sec. 240.

Of whom to consist.

Sec. 76. A Lodge shall consist of a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Tiler, and such other officers as its by-laws may provide; together with as many members as it may find convenient.

Grand Lodge composed of what: Sec. 3.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Powers and Duties of a Lodge and of Its Funds and Property.

Sec. 77. Powers—Executive, Legislative, Judicial.
78. Meetings.
79. Representation in Grand Lodge.
80. Annual reports.
81. By-Laws, approval of.
82. Concurrent jurisdiction.
83. Boards of Relief.
84. Seal.
85. Official Communications to be read.
86. Books to be kept.
87. Funds and property.
88. Funds—How may be used.
89. Funds—Expenditures for social purposes.
90. Funds—Relief—Refunding.
91. Consolidation.
92. Penalty for neglect of duty.
92A. Jurisdiction of lodges.

77. Powers—Executive, Legislative, Judicial.

The powers and duties of a Lodge are such as are prescribed in its dispensation or charter, by the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand

Lodge, and by the general regulations of Masonry; and they are defined as follows:—

1st. **Executive.**—In the direction and performance of its work, as prescribed by the Grand Lodge, under the control of the Master; and in all other matters, in aid of the Master, who is the primary executive authority of the Lodge.

2d. **Legislative.**—Including all matters of legislation relative to its internal concerns, which shall not be in violation of the General Regulations of Masonry, the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or its own particular by-laws; and

3d. **Judicial.**—Embracing the exercise of discipline over its own members (except the Master), and all other Masons within its jurisdiction, and if it be a chartered and duly constituted Lodge the settlement of controversies between them; subject always to a revision by the Grand Lodge upon appeal.

Regulations.

77a. There is nothing unmasonic in holding a dancing party or other social function in the Lodge Hall, but that the members should not appear in Masonic clothing. Nor is there anything unmasonic in having social card games at such party where no violation of the State or municipal law in involved. (1880, p. 419; 1914, pp. 24, 129.)

77b. In the construction of a Masonic temple, the lodge room should not be on the ground floor. (1896, p. 570.)

77c. A lodge may rent or donate the use of its hall to other societies. (1909, pp. 123, 125.)

77d. But that it is in exceedingly bad taste to rent any part of the Lodge's building for saloon purposes. (1888, pp. 468, 679.)

77e. A lodge should secure a suitable place for the burial of its dead and keep it in order. (1891, pp. 16, 214.)

77f. A lodge should not be held responsible for the faithlessness of a trial commission. (1872, p. 554.)

77g. The usual method of voting is "viva voce" or by "show of hands" but that the lodge may determine for itself how the vote on any particular matter should be taken. (1883, p. 276.)

77h. All present, not voting, are presumed to assent to the action taken. (1884, pp. 566, 738). The word "ballot" as used in our Constitution, means a secret vote by the use of balls and cubes or slips of paper. (1888, pp. 454, 674.)

77i. A matter may be re-referred to a committee. (1894, pp. 538, 765.)

77j. No part of an approved report or document can be expunged from the record. (1878, p. 605.)

77k. There can be no valid objection to the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of a deceased brother, although the lodge took no part in the funeral. (1905, pp. 19, 114.)

77l. No Masonic precedent is violated by sending out a printed folder, but that the names of applicants for the degrees should not be published therein. (1897, p. 239.) Nor should the name of such applicants be printed on postal card, notices, folders or cards. (1913, pp. 76, 162.)

77m. Nor should the bulletin board on which such names are posted be exposed to view except during the meetings of the Masonic lodges using the hall. (1897, p. 239.)

77n. A Lodge must purchase, and have the Middle Chamber columns and the floor carpet necessary to a proper and correct conferring of the work of the Fellowcraft degree. (1915, p. 297, 501.)

77o. Each Lodge shall present a copy of the Constitution and Ceremonies to each brother receiving the third degree. (1917, p. 507.)

77p. It is not a proper function of Grand Lodge to dedicate a Lodgeroom which is merely a commercial premises hired to a Masonic Lodge and other societies. (1918, p. 236.)

Lodge must hold elections each year. Secs. 135, 135q.

Amendment of By-Laws: Secs. 81, 81a, b, c.

Powers and authority of Grand Lodge. Sec. 7 et seq.

Prohibitions. Sec. 93 et seq.

Jurisdiction of Lodge: Secs. 82, 92A, 95, 227.

Lodge as accuser. Sec. 189a.

Lodge as appellant. Sec. 207d.

Lodge to decide as to burying member suspended for non-payment of dues. Secs. 164k.

Meetings.

Sec. 78. Each Lodge shall have not more than one stated meeting in each lunar month, which shall be designated as such in its by-laws. No called meeting shall ever be considered as a part of such stated meeting. No meeting shall be held on Sunday except for funeral services. No Lodge shall transact any business with a less number than seven present except the conferring of degrees. The Lodge must be opened in the place fixed by its charter or dispensation and at the appointed Lodge room therein. It may hold such other meetings as it may determine or the Master shall direct; but no business of any kind except collections or appropriations for charity, conferring of degrees, ceremonial observances, electing a representative to the Grand Lodge, balloting for commissioners to try charges of unmasonic conduct, or to ballot for and confer the degrees upon a candidate without reference to a committee, or to receive and act upon the application of a rejected candidate within less than twelve months after the date of his rejection shall be done at any other than a stated meeting, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Section 43. The stated meeting must be convened at the hour and on the day fixed in the by-laws. All business except the examination of candidates and conferring of the subordinate degrees shall be done in a Lodge of Master Masons. A Lodge cannot be opened either in stated or special or called meeting, nor can any work be done or business transacted except by or in the presence of, and under the direction of, the Master or one of the Wardens; but if, because of such absence, the Lodge cannot be opened for a funeral,

any Mason may read the burial service. There can be no adjourned meeting and each meeting of a Lodge must be closed when the business which it is proposed to transact at that meeting has been concluded.

Regulations.

78a. Any business transacted at a stated meeting before the hour fixed in the by-laws is void and of no effect. (1900, pp. 642, 900; 1912, p. 158.) A motion or resolution offered at a stated meeting prior to the Master's declaration "If not, we will proceed to close," is in order.

78b. The Master or Warden may invite any qualified brother to confer a degree in accordance with our ritual, he remaining present. Old Gen. Reg. 38.

78c. Smoking in the Lodge room during the conferring of degrees is not proper. (1912, p. 151.)

78d. Where the by-laws provide for meetings on or before the full moon in each month, such by-law must be construed with the Constitutional provision so that one meeting shall be held in each calendar month on the day in the calendar month nearest the date of the full moon, whether the full moon falls in such calendar month or not. (1912, pp. 152, 153.)

Master convening Lodge before time fixed for improper purpose: 142o.

Communications of Grand Lodge: 11—16.

Removal of place of meeting: Sec. 93.

For Burials: Secs. 164, 164m, 164q.

For Installations: Sec. 135q.

Representation in Grand Lodge.

Sec. 79. Each chartered and duly constituted Lodge shall be represented in the Grand Lodge at every Communication by one or more of its proper officers, or by a representative duly elected as provided in Section 225, which representative shall have credentials in the form provided in Section 245. And it may instruct its officers or its representatives relative to voting upon any proposition coming before the Grand Lodge. Each Lodge shall provide, in such manner as it may deem proper, for

the payment of its officers or representatives in attending the communications of the Grand Lodge.

Voting and representation: Sec. 20—26.

Representative defined: Sec. 225.

Form of credentials: Sec. 245.

Annual reports.

Sec. 80. Each chartered Lodge shall transmit to the Grand Secretary a full and correct report of its transactions for the twelve months next preceding the first day of August in each year, within fifteen days thereafter, in such form as may be provided; and each Lodge under dispensation shall transmit a similar report from the date of its organization to the first day of October in each year, without delay. Every Lodge shall accompany such report with payment of its dues to the Grand Lodge, for those periods, as prescribed in Sec. 41.

Annual reports of Trustees Masonic Home: Sec. 36.

By-Laws, approval of.

Sec. 81. Each Lodge shall transmit to the Grand Secretary a copy of its by-laws as soon as adopted; but no such by-laws, nor any subsequent amendments thereunto, shall be deemed valid until approved by the Grand Lodge, though they may be acted under until the next Annual Communication if approved by the Grand Master.

Regulations.

81a. A Lodge cannot repeal or nullify one of its by-laws by a standing resolution. (1888, p. 677.)

81b. When the Grand Lodge amends the Uniform Code, it is not necessary for a Lodge to adopt the amended provisions as they at once become the by-laws of the subordinate Lodge when adopted in the Grand Lodge, and should be copied into the book of by-laws and observed by all Lodges and their members without further action. Proc. 1911, Page 85.

81c. A Lodge cannot amend a proposed amendment to its by-laws and then adopt such amended amendment without giving the regular notice provided in Article XIII of the Uniform Code. Written notice of the amendment actually adopted must be given at a preceding stated meeting. (1915, p. 297, 381.)

81d. The two-thirds required to amend is a two-thirds vote of all the members present. It is not a two-thirds of the votes cast. (1916, p. 25.)

81e. An amendment to the by-laws to become effective at an indefinite date will not be approved. (1916, p. 26.)

81f. The Grand Master has no power to nullify any part of the by-laws of a Lodge. (1920, p.....)

Form of certificate of amendment of by-laws Sec. 250.

Concurrent jurisdiction.

Sec. 82. If two or more Lodges are located within the corporate limits of any city, town, or place, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction therein, and none of them shall confer the degrees for a smaller sum than fifty dollars without the consent of all. Any of them can receive and act on the petition for degrees of residents thereof, or nearer thereto than to any other place where a Masonic Lodge exists, and can waive jurisdiction thereon; but, if any of them shall refuse the waiver, no other can, within twelve months, act upon the request of the same person. Each of such Lodges has separate jurisdiction over its own members, and concurrent jurisdiction over all Masons, not members of one of them, who reside in such city, town, or place, or nearer thereto than to any other place where a Lodge exists, and each shall immediately notify such other Lodge or Lodges of any application it may receive for the degrees or for affiliation.

Regulations.

82a. The Grand Master has no power to grant concurrent jurisdiction to Lodges not in the same place. (1909, p. 122; 1901, pp. 16, 311.)

82b. When a Lodge has fixed its fee for the three degrees at $30.00 and the place in which it is situated is consolidated with a place where other Lodges or another Lodge exists, it must thereafter charge fifty dollars for the three degrees unless it receive the consent of the other Lodge to its charging a smaller fee. (1910, pp. 17, 142.)

82c. A Lodge in an incorporated city which is entirely surrounded by another city, has no jurisdiction outside its own municipal limits. A Lodge cannot be within the corporate limits of two cities at the same time. (1916, p. 26.) But see 95j.

Penal jurisdiction of Lodge: Sec. 188.

Bulletin boards: Sec. 77m.

Grand Lodge may specially fix jurisdiction: Sec. 92a.

Boards of Relief.

Sec. 83. Such lodges may form a Board of Relief for the purpose of properly relieving the distress of visiting Masons, their widows and orphans, under a compact to be agreed upon among themselves and approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master before becoming effective, wherein they may provide, among other things, for paying the expenses of the work in such manner as shall seem proper. Such boards shall report annually to the Grand Lodge showing their work, receipts and disbursements in detail, specifying separately what, if any, has been expended for relief of non-affiliated Masons, their widows and orphans, therein sojourning, of this and other jurisdictions, and how much thereof, if any, has been repaid. This Grand Lodge will not appropriate any of its funds to any such board not so reporting, nor unless it shall have been shown that its actual expenses have been borne by the lodges constituting it. (As amended 1915.)

83a. There is no authority for the formation of a board of relief to consist of the officers of the Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Scottish Rite bodies, and Eastern Star.

Lodges cannot contribute to such a board of relief. The control of lodge funds for charitable purposes should not be vested in any other place than in the subordinate lodge or in such boards of relief as are provided for by our Constitution. (1915, p. 292, 381.)

Right of Master Mason to relief: Sec. 163.

Seal.

Sec. 84. Each chartered Lodge shall, within two months from the date of its charter, provide a suitable seal, bearing such devices as may be deemed proper, and having inscribed thereon the name and number of the Lodge, the date of its charter, and the place of its location; and all documents or papers of every kind whatsoever, emanating from such Lodge, or from its Master or Secretary in his official capacity, shall bear the impress of such seal or be considered null and of no effect.

Secretary to keep and affix: Secs. 128, 150, sub. 5.

Official Communications to be read.

Sec. 85. Each Lodge shall have all official communications from the Grand Master or Grand Secretary read in open Lodge at the stated meeting next following their receipt.

Books to be kept.

Sec. 86. Each Lodge shall provide the several books prescribed in Sections 151 and 152, to be kept by its Secretary, which shall be prepared in accordance with forms to be provided.

Funds and property.

Sec. 87. A Lodge must retain the control of its own funds and property. It cannot incorporate or intrust any of its funds or property to a corporation formed within itself—except that its mem-

bers may incorporate for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a hall for its use, and incidentally for rental purposes, and it may hold stock in such corporation. It may through Trustees provided for in a standing resolution, who shall always be under its control, hold, mortgage, sell and otherwise dispose of its property and funds, which may be invested and re-invested as the Lodge shall direct. No money, except that dispensed by the charity committee and that due the Grand Lodge, shall be drawn without its express consent appearing in the record, and no warrant shall be drawn therefor, unless there are sufficient funds to meet it, except in extreme cases of Masonic necessity or charity.

Regulations.

87a. Lodge Trustees are not responsible for the loss of lodge funds loaned by them, provided they exercise their best judgment and act in good faith. (1895, pp. 18, 263.)

87b. Although by Art. X. Sec. 1, Uniform Code of By-laws, the Master and Wardens are appointed a charity committee, yet, only in extreme cases, should the Master be criticised for granting relief on his own initiative. (1909, p. 124.)

87c. Under the provisions of the statutes of the State of California (1911, p. 572) Lodges are authorized to receive, own, hold, mortgage, manage, and sell real property, and this law does away with the necessity for conveying to Trustees, and is such a sane and simple manner of conveying and receiving property that it should be generally followed by the craft. (1914, pp. 21, 129.)

(It is contended by attorneys for abstract and loan corporations that the statute above referred to is not adequate for the purpose intended, and that further State legislation will be required to make the same effective and expedient for use by Lodges.)

87d. There is nothing in the terms of Sec. 87 of the Constitution which prevents joint ownership of the building, furniture, and fixtures thereof by Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, and Knights Templar Commandery; provided each of the respective bodies own a definite interest in, or undivided portion of, the property. (1915, p. 292, 381.)

Contributions to Board of Relief: Secs. 83, 83a.

Funds—How may be used.

Sec. 88. The funds, whether derived from fees, dues, rental, profit or otherwise, are trust funds set apart for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Lodge and for the special calls for charity for which it was instituted (except that where funds are donated and accepted in trust for any proper specific purpose they may be used for it.) The Lodge cannot, by amendment to its by-laws or otherwise, use or permit the use of its funds or property or any part of them for any other thing whatsoever; nor can the funds or property be divided with the members, even with those withdrawing to form a new Lodge nor with the new Lodge thus formed. **Provided,** that a subordinate Lodge may in its discretion appropriate from its funds any amount for the purchase of a Past Master's jewel for its retiring Master and for floral pieces for a deceased brother. (As amended 1919.)

Regulations.

88a. The funds cannot be used to purchase presents for distinguished brethren or to purchase their portraits. (1856, p. 241; 1894, pp. 539, 768; 1896, p. 567.) Nor to give a Masonic pin or other present to new members. (1913, pp. 78, 162.)

88c. Nor for any other charity outside of the fraternity. (1887, p. 22; 1912, p. 21.)

88d. Such as the salvation army. (1896, p. 570.)

88e. Nor to pay the expenses of a brother in attending a meeting of the Masonic Veterans Association. (1891, pp. 16, 213.)

88f. Nor in paying assessments on a life insurance policy even if in favor of the lodge. (1897, p. 238.)

88g. Nor to expert books of a private corporation, even though the Lodge is a member thereof or a stockholder therein. (1896, p. 570.)

88h. Nor to pay hall rent for a Chapter of the Eastern Star. (1899, pp. 21, 274.)

88i. The lodge cannot make a loan of its funds secured by a mortgage on the residence of the widow of one of its members. (1896, p. 570.)

These decisions were either made before General Regulation 57 (now Sec. 89) was adopted or without considering it, and possibly some of the above expenditures could be made from the 20 per cent, for it has been Decided

88j. That expenditures for dishes, crockery, cutlery, etc., are to be classified as for refreshments. (1901, pp. 18, 312.)

88k. Lodge funds cannot be used for the entertainment of the Grand Master or Grand officers excepting from that portion allowed for entertainment purposes. (1912, p. 155.)

88l. Lodge Funds may be used to purchase lambskin aprons to be presented to the candidate. (1915, pp. 297, 381.)

88m. Lodge funds cannot be limited to the special calls for charity for widows and orphans to the exclusion of Master Masons, excepting funds which have been donated and accepted for the specific relief of widow and orphans. **(1917, p. 281.)**

Revenues of Grand Lodge: Sec. 38—42.

Soliciting donations: Sec. 127.

Funds—Expenditures for social purposes.

Sec. 89. Excepting, however, that the Lodge may expend 20 per cent of its total revenue for purposes of refreshments and the promotion of Fraternal intercourse. (As amended 1921)

Regulations.

89a. Rental received from sub-letting the lodge hall is a part of the gross income or revenue of the lodge—upon **which the ten per cent is calculated. (1906, p. 203; 1895,** pp. 19, 265.)

89b. By Masonic year in section 89 is meant the calendar year beginning January 1 and ending December 31. (1912, p. 155.)

89c. Money cannot be withdrawn from the ten per cent to be applied to the purchase of a jewel or other offering to a retiring Master. (1913, pp. 78, 162.)

89d. In computing the ten per cent for purposes of refreshment and the promotion of fraternal intercourse, the fees of rejected applicants should be deducted. (1913, pp. 76, 162.)

89e. Sheepskin certificates to be presented to all members who pass a satisfactory examination in open lodge in the work of the third degree may be purchased from the ten per cent fund for the promotion of fraternal intercourse. (1915, pp. 297, 381.)

89f. The term "total revenue" means gross revenue. **(1916, p. 24.)**

89g. Any balance remaining at the end of the year from the ten per cent must be added to the general fund and cannot be carried over as part of the ten per cent fund for the succeeding year. (1917, p. 281.)

89h. It is not contemplated that the money shall be expended for the benefit of any individual, either in the purchase of a Past Master's jewel or a life membership. (1920, pp. 21, 301.)

89-i. A Lodge cannot contribute of its funds or securities toward the building of a hospital. This does not preclude a reasonable contract by a Lodge for hospital accommodations, involving the expenditure by the Lodge of money for such accommodations, even though the same be paid in advance. (1921)

Funds—Relief—Refunding.

Sec. 90. Each Lodge shall see to it, even if it require all of its funds and property, that the needy brethren of its own membership and neighborhood are not suffered to want or to be made a burden to others. It shall refund to any Masonic Lodge or Board of Relief in the jurisdiction all moneys expended for its own needy members, not to exceed twenty-five dollars in any one case, unless the excess be authorized by the Master of the Lodge in whose behalf the relief is granted. It must relieve its own members, their widows and orphans, when in distress, regardless of their place of residence.

Regulation.

90a. A general authorization to give necessary aid would authorize an expenditure in excess of twenty-five dollars. (1912, p. 156.)

Consolidation.

Sec. 91. Two or more Lodges, located near each other, may consolidate into one upon such terms as may be agreed upon by themselves; but, of such proposed consolidation the members of each Lodge shall have at least three months' notice before the stated meeting at which such proposition is to be acted upon, and it shall require the assent, in writ-

ing, of at least three-fourths of all the members of each Lodge to adopt such proposal for consolidation. The Lodge thus formed may bear the name and number of one of the Lodges composing it, in which case it may retain the charter and seal of that Lodge; or it may bear the name of one and the number of another of such Lodges, and shall then receive a new charter, without charge, and provide a new seal; or it may have an endorsement of the authorization of such consolidation by the Grand Lodge made upon the charter of one of the component Lodges. No such consolidation, however, shall go into effect until all the proceedings relative thereto shall have been submitted to and approved by the Grand Lodge or by the Grand Master during the intervals between the Communications of the Grand Lodge. (As amended 1915.)

Provided, that if the Grand Master finds that it is impracticable to hold such meeting, or to secure the requisite written consents, he may approve the consolidation upon the written consent of not less than a majority of the members of the Lodge. (As amended 1919.)

Regulations.

91a. The Master cannot refuse to entertain a motion to consolidate. (1909, p. 126.)

91b. The Lodge formed by such consolidation is responsible for the contracts and debts of the Lodges consolidated, including those for life membership. (1884, pp. 566, 739; 1887, p. 193; 1900, pp. 642, 900.)

91c. The Past Masters of each Lodge are its Past Masters. (1900, pp. 642, 900.)

91d. The life members of each Lodge are life members of it. (1900, pp. 642, 900.)

See form for Consolidation: Appendix.

Penalty for neglect of duty.

Sec. 92. For the neglect or violation of any duty imposed upon a Lodge in this Constitution, its

charter may be suspended or forfeited; and for the neglect or violation of any duty herein imposed upon a Secretary, his Lodge shall be held responsible.

Trial of Lodge: Secs. 184—7.

Election of intemperate Master: Sec. 135m.

Jurisdiction of Lodges.

Sec. 92A. If it be made to appear to the Grand Lodge that special circumstances require that in the case of any particular Lodge or Lodges the general rules as to the territory over which such Lodge or Lodges shall have jurisdiction should not apply, the Grand Lodge may by resolution define the territory over which such Lodge or Lodges shall have jurisdiction. When such a resolution is adopted the Lodge or Lodges therein named shall thenceforth have exclusive jurisdiction over the territory therein described, and shall have no jurisdiction, exclusive or concurrent, over any other territory or over any Mason not a member of said Lodge or Lodges, residing outside of such territory. The provisions of Section 82 shall no longer be applicable to such Lodge or Lodges. No such resolution shall be adopted except upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, and after reference to the Committee on Jurisprudence and report thereon. Notice of the application for any such resolution, with a precise statement of the boundaries of the proposed territory, shall be given by the applicant Lodge or Lodges at least thirty days prior to the commencement of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge at which the same is to be made, to each Lodge whose jurisdiction will be affected by the proposed resolution. Such resolution may be repealed or modified at any subsequent

annual communication of the Grand Lodge; provided, that no modification enlarging the territory included shall be adopted except upon compliance with all the conditions prescribed for an original resolution. As long as such resolution continues in force, the provisions of this section shall, as to such Lodge or Lodges, be paramount to all other provisions of this Constitution in the matter of jurisdiction. (1912, p. 213.)

Regulations.

92Aa. The Grand Master's recommendation is a condition precedent to any action by the Grand Lodge under 92A, and he may give or withhold it according to his own conception as to which course is for the best interests of Masonry. His refusal to recommend is conclusive and cannot be reviewed by this Grand Lodge. (1913, p. 160.)

ARTICLE III.
Of Prohibitions.

Sec. 93. Removal of place of meeting.
94. Candidate—Qualifications—Physical, moral and political.
95. Candidate—Residence—Jurisdiction.
96. Candidate—Jurisdiction, waiver of—Army and navy.
97. Candidate—Jurisdiction after rejection.
98. Candidate—Form of application.
99. Candidate—Investigating committee.
100. Candidate—Report of committee.
101. Candidate—Withdrawal—Report of committee—Balloting.
102. Candidate—Members present must vote.
103. Candidate—Ballot, how conducted.
104. Candidate—Ballot, correcting mistake in—Withdrawal of petition.
105. Candidate—Unfavorable ballot — Discussion—Divulging.
106. Candidate—Ballot, dispensation for.
107. Candidate—Army and navy.
108. Candidate—Objection before initiation.
109. Candidate—Objection after initiation.
110. Candidate—Procedure.
111. Candidate—Decision of Lodge.
112. Advancement—Proficiency required.
113. Advancement—In another Lodge.
114. Fees for degrees.

115. Degrees, restrictions on conferring.
116. Masonic clothing, restrictions on wearing.
117. Suspension for non-payment of dues—Notice.
118. Suspension—How declared—How restored before two years.
119. Suspension—How restored after two years.
120. Suspension—Duty of Secretary—Penalty.
121. Ritual—Lectures—what authorized.
122. Affiliation.
123. Burial of duelist.
124. Masonic intercourse, restrictions as to.
125. Visiting—Rights—Restrictions—Avouchment.
126. Annual returns and dues—Penalty for default.
127. Donation of fees—Circulars—Decoration of altar.
128. Dues—Uniform receipts—Remitting—Assessments.
129. Life membership, how acquired.
129A. Saloonkeepers and barkeepers ineligible.

Removal of place of meeting.

Section 93. No Lodge shall remove its place of meeting from that named in its dispensation or charter, unless notice shall have been given at a stated meeting that a resolution for such removal will be offered at the next succeeding one, nor unless such resolution shall have been adopted by the votes of at least two-thirds of the members present at such succeeding stated meeting; nor shall such removal then take place until the action of the Lodge shall have been approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

Regulations.

93a. A lodge may remove from one hall to another in the place named in its dispensation or charter by its own action. (1865, pp. 21, 98.)

93b. When a Lodge removes it assumes immediate and entire jurisdiction over the new territory. (1871, p. 176.)

Powers and duties of Lodge: Sec. 77—92.

Candidate — Qualifications — Physical, moral and political.

Sec. 94. No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive an application for the degrees of Masonry un-

less the applicant be a man; no woman nor eunuch; free born, being neither a slave nor the son of a bond woman; a believer in God and a future existence; of moral conduct; capable of reading and writing; having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art, and physically able to conform substantially to what the several degrees respectively require of him.

Regulations.

94a. A person made in a clandestine Lodge or unable to prove himself a Mason may, if otherwise qualified, apply for the degrees and, if elected, receive them, but a member of a foreign Lodge, who is in arrears for dues and cannot afford to pay them, cannot petition a California lodge for the degrees. (1908, pp. 40, 119; 1894, pp. 539, 769; 1899, pp. 22, 274; 1901, pp. 18, 311; 1912, pp. 149, 150.)

94b. A petition cannot be received from one under 21, even though he would arrive at that age before action on the petition could be taken. (1902, pp. 704, 1043; 1909, pp. 126, 130.)

94c. The color of an applicant otherwise eligible is no bar. (1871, p. 153; 1896, p. 569.)

94d. A lodge cannot with propriety receive an application from one who has served a term in States Prison. (1875, p. 131.)

94e. Nor from one under indictment by a Grand Jury. (1904, p. 1077.)

94f. A petition signed with a cross mark is prima facie evidence that the applicant is ineligible. (1867, pp. 16, 113.)

94g. It is a flagrant offense for a Lodge knowingly to receive a petition from one who cannot both read and write. (1871, p. 152.)

94h. The candidate must be a believer in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and not quibble about Omnipotence, Omniscience and Omnipresence. (1888, pp. 464, 678; 1857, p. 105.)

94i. The non-observance of the first day of the week as a day of rest does not disqualify an applicant. (1896, p. 570.)

94-j. A Lodge cannot receive a petition for the degrees from a seafaring man, 21 years old and unmarried, who had never been within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and whose claim to the requisite residence therein was based solely on the fact that his parents resided therein. (1921)

One suspended for non-payment of dues cannot petition for degrees: Sec. 166b.

Application for affiliation: Sec. 122.

Candidate—Residence—Jurisdiction.

Sec. 95. Nor unless he shall have been a resident within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge during twelve months, and within the jurisdiction of the Lodge (i. e., nearer thereto than to any other Lodge existing under this Grand Lodge) during six months next preceding the date of his application

Regulations.

95a. The air line governs, not the roads of travel. (1866, p. 293.)

95b. It is to be measured from the corporate or other limits of the places, and a Lodge cannot gain or lose jurisdiction by moving its lodge hall from one building to another in the same place. (1901, p. 306.)

95c. A Lodge must know its jurisdiction and not interfere with that of other Lodges. (1862, p. 374.)

95d. A sea-faring man claiming no residence but his ship is ineligible. (1904, p. 1083.)

95e. Domicile and residence are the same, and largely depend upon the intent, and causing one's name to be placed on the register as a voter would be conclusive evidence thereof. (1879, p. 168; 1882, pp. 658, 660; 1888, pp. 460, 462, 676, 677; 1889, p. 196; 1885, p. 248.) When a Lodge elects a petitioner who is registered as a voter within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, the fees must be paid to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction petitioner is so registered, if demanded. (1921)

95f. The law should not be too strictly construed. (1866, p. 434.)

95g. There is no difference between a temporary sojourn in this or another jurisdiction. (1859, p. 117.)

95h. The place of residence is the place selected as a home. (1894, p. 771.)

95i. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts of Lodges under jurisdiction other than that of California cannot apply for the remaining degrees in a California Lodge unless (1) they have the residential qualification provided in section 95, and (2) unless they present a dimit or a waiver of jurisdiction from the Lodge in which they received the degree or degrees already conferred upon them. Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts of California Lodges before applying for the remaining degree or degrees in another Lodge, must secure a waiver of jurisdiction as provided in

section 155, and in addition thereto must possess the residential qualification provided in section 95. (1918, p. —.)

95j. Resolved, that the jurisdiction of San Fernando Lodge No. 343 be and the same is hereby defined as including all of the City of San Fernando, and also all of the territory outside of said city over which it had jurisdiction immediately prior to the annexation by the city of Los Angeles of the San Fernando valley, whether within or without the city of Los Angeles. Such jurisdiction to be, as prescribed in Section 92A of this Constitution, an exclusive jurisdiction. (1919.)

Concurrent jurisdiction: Sec. 82.

Penal jurisdiction of Lodge: Sec. 188.

Candidate—Jurisdiction, waiver of—Army and navy.

Sec. 96. Except that in the case of one who has the qualification of residence, the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides may, upon his request in writing and for good cause shown, authorize another Lodge to receive and act upon his application. The request shall lie over a month, and a committee shall be appointed to investigate as to whether or not the Lodge actually possesses jurisdiction, and whether or not the reasons alleged for the request are good and sufficient; which committee shall report at the next stated meeting. The request may be granted by majority vote; and except in the case of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, whose application, though he have not that qualification of residence, may be received by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Section 43.

Regulations.

96a. When a man removes and becomes a resident of another State, a Lodge here has nothing to do with him and cannot waive jurisdiction. (1879, p. 168; 1902, pp. 704, 1045.)

96b. Where one removes from this State to other territory under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, he need not reside there a year. But he must reside within the jurisdiction of the Lodge six months. Sec. 95 supra. (1879, pp. 21, 168.)

96c. A Lodge cannot within 12 months, waive jurisdiction over a candidate rejected by it. (1885, pp. 243; 1893. pp. 10, 216.)

96d. Where a Lodge, by mistake of its jurisdiction, confers the first degree, it should, on finding out its error, suspend proceedings and ask the Lodge having jurisdiction for a waiver. (1909, p. 125.)

96e. Where a candidate, by honest mistake, signs a petition stating that he has not been rejected within twelve months, is elected, receives a degree or degrees and the mistake is then discovered, the candidate is an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, as the case may be, but the Lodge should tender to the Lodge having jurisdiction the fees received for the degree or degrees conferred, and return to the candidate the fee for the degree or degrees still not conferred on him, and proper dispensation being bad application should be made for the remaining degree or degrees to the proper Lodge. (1911, pp. 14, 85.)

96f. A Lodge waiving jurisdiction, waives the right to the fees. But it may as a condition to waiving jurisdiction demand the whole fee or any part thereof. (1877, p. 181; 1898, p. 849.)

96g. A Lodge makes a just demand in claiming the fee for degrees on a candidate belonging in its jurisdiction, when it has not granted the waiver. (1857, p. 127.)

96h. The applicant must specify in his request the Lodge to which he presents his petition. (1920, p. 17.)

Receiving degree in another lodge: Sec. 155.

Request of resident for permission to receive degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Permission to Lodge in another jurisdiction: Sec. 155.

Candidate—Jurisdiction after rejection.

Sec. 97. Nor shall any Lodge receive such application from any person who, within twelve months next preceeding, shall have been rejected by any Lodge, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Section 43.

Regulations.

97a. When a Lodge in whose jurisdiction a person resides rejects him, it alone and no other Lodge can apply for a dispensation. (1885, pp. 17, 278.)

97b. When a Lodge rejects the petition of a person residing in the jurisdiction of another Lodge, the last

named Lodge cannot receive such person's petition within a year. (1870, p. 430.)

97c. When a Lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge rejects the applicant, the first-named Lodge cannot receive an application for a year. (1885, p. 248.)

97d. After the full year elapses, the rejecting Lodge has no claim on, or jurisdiction over, the candidate, because of the rejection. (1893, p. 216; 1908, p. 39.)

Candidate—Form of application.

Sec. 98. All such applications, as well as those for affiliation, shall be in writing, signed by the applicant, and recommended by at least two members of the Lodge in the forms prescribed in Sections 246 and 247. And those for degrees, shall not be received unless the applicant shall have answered in his own hand writing the questions which are annexed to and part of the form prescribed in said Section 246 hereof.

Regulations.

98a. The full name of the applicant for affiliation or degrees must be recorded in the roll book and reported to the Grand Lodge. (1869, p. 139.)

98b. An applicant is not required to give references, but if he does they may be firms as well as individuals. (1891, pp. 17, 216.)

Application of resident of this jurisdiction receiving degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Candidate—Investigating committee.

Sec. 99. No Lodge shall ballot upon any application for degrees or affiliation, except by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Section 43, until it shall have been referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to make strict examination into the moral, mental, physical and other proper qualifications of the applicant, and to report thereon to the Master at the next stated meeting, unless further time be granted.

Regulation.

99a. The committee is guilty of a serious neglect of duty if it reports favorably without reliable information. (1888, p. 677.)

Candidate—Report of committee.

Sec. 100. Which report shall set forth in detail the facts ascertained respecting the applicant and the favorable or unfavorable conclusion of the committe, and shall be read in the Lodge; but the names of the brothers making the reports shall not be announced in the Lodge.

(See Proc., 1907, p. 594; 1908, p. 166.)

It is submitted that if an unfavorable report is presented, no reasons are necessary.

Candidate — Withdrawal — Report of committee — Balloting.

Sec. 101. No application shall be withdrawn after reference to a committee, even though the applicant, after applying, shall have removed from the jurisdiction of the Lodge, except as hereinafter provided in Section 104. If the report of the committee, or any member thereof, be unfavorable, no ballot shall be had, but the Master shall upon the reception of such report, declare the candidate rejected. If the report of the committee, or a majority thereof, be favorable, a secret ballot shall be had at once without any postponement, by the use of cubes and white balls. The ballot box shall be prepared by placing therein a sufficient number of cubes and white balls, one-third of the whole number being cubes. It shall then be presented to the Junior Warden, Senior Warden and Master for inspection.

Regulation.

101a. A petition is received when it is read by the Secretary at a stated meeting, unless by majority vote of the

members present the Lodge declines to receive it. (1916, pp. 128, 155.) (The decision of 1900 is now void.)

101b. Where more than one candidate is to be balloted for, the ballot box must be presented to the Junior Warden, Senior Warden and Master for inspection before balloting on each candidate. (1915, pp. 291, 381.)

101-c. One who has recommended a petitioner for the degrees, by signing the petition in that capacity, cannot withdraw his name therefrom after it has been received by the Lodge. There are other means of registering protest. (1921)

Objection before election: Sec. 111c.

Ballot defined: Sec. 77h.

Candidate—Members present must vote.

Sec. 102. No member of a Lodge, when present, shall be excused or permitted to refrain from voting upon a ballot for affiliation or for the degrees of Masonry.

Regulations.

102a. A Brother in arrears for dues, until suspended, must vote. (1899, pp. 24, 274.)

102b. The Master should not permit any member to retire after announcing the report of the Committee on Investigation and directing a ballot, unless sickness or some other imperative reason is shown. The Master has power to compel members retiring to the Tyler's room pending a ballot to return to the Lodgeroom and participate in the ballot. He cannot excuse a member from voting who asks it, whether in the Lodgeroom or the anteroom. (1914, pp. 23, 130.)

Candidate—Ballot, how conducted.

Sec. 103. When more than one candidate is to be balloted on at the same meeting, a separate ballot must be had on each, unless the alternative method provided in section 103½ be used. If during the balloting, objection be made that the ballot box is not properly prepared, the Master must, before announcing the result of the ballot, examine it, and if not properly prepared, he must at once rectify the error and have a proper ballot taken. It shall require an unanimous ballot of the members present

to elect. Before the ballot is taken there may be such discussion of the qualifications of the candidate and of the propriety of receiving him into the Lodge as may seem proper.

No cubes not ground for objection to advancement: Sec. 111h.

Sec. 103½. The following alternative method of balloting may be employed at the option of the Master where three or more petitions are to be balloted upon: The Master shall read the names of the petitioners with the essential information about each, as supplied by the petition and as furnished by the committee of investigation; after which a ballot shall be taken in the usual manner on the petitioners collectively, and if no black ball appears, each petitioner shall be declared elected. If one or more black balls appear, the Master may either direct an individual ballot or divide the names of the petitioners into groups, and the Lodge shall proceed to ballot in the usual manner on each individual or on each group. The Master shall declare each petitioner in a group elected if no black ball appear. The subdivision into groups and this procedure shall continue until an individual ballot shall have been taken if necessary and all petitioners shall have been balloted upon. Where an individual ballot is taken, nothing herein contained shall modify the method of balloting on individual petitioners as elsewhere provided for in this Constitution. (As amended 1920.)

Candidate—Ballot, correcting mistakes in—Withdrawal of petition.

Sec. 104. If but one cube appear in the ballot-box the Master, without declaring the result, shall at once order a second ballot for the purpose of

correcting a possible mistake, which ballot shall be the last; but in no case, after one ballot has been had, shall any discussion be permitted in the Lodge before the second ballot is had, nor shall the second ballot be postponed to another meeting of the Lodge. If the committee find the applicant disqualified in consequence of insufficient residence or physical disability, or because his petition has been received within twelve months after his rejection by a Lodge and find no other objection to him, they shall make a special report thereupon; in which case the Master may direct the withdrawal of the application without further action, and such direction shall be entered upon the record.

Regulations.

104a. Unless a mistake in balloting is rectified at the same meeting, a dispensation is necessary. (1859, p. 107.)

104b. There is no authority for a third ballot. (1883, pp. 17, 278.)

104c. In balloting for a candidate, two cubes were in the box. A mistake had probably been made in placing therein one of the cubes. The Master properly declared the candidate rejected. The mistake could only be remedied by application for dispensation to reballot. (1916, p. 25.)

104-d. If, on a ballot upon a petition, a single cube appears, and before a second ballot is ordered one or more members enter the Lodge, that should not interfere with the taking of a second ballot as required by our law. (1921)

Withdrawal before initiation: Sec. 108b.

Candidate — Unfavorable ballot — Discussion — Divulging.

Sec. 105. There shall be no discussion regarding an unfavorable ballot, and no member of a Lodge shall be required, requested, or allowed to divulge his vote upon a ballot for affiliation or for the degrees of Masonry, nor to assign reasons for such vote, if it be known, except to the Master, for the purpose of correcting a mistake.

Regulations.

The following are offenses against the ballot

105a. 1. A brother deposits his ballot in such manner that it can be seen how he votes.

105b. 2. One brother looks to see how another brother votes.

105c. 3 One brother tells how another brother votes.

105d. 4. One brother accuses another of casting a black ball.

105e. 5. One brother asks another why he blackballed the candidate.

105f. 6. The Master calls a brother to the East, and inquires of him if he cast a black ball, and why he did it. (1863, p. 124.)

105g. Masons should not converse with a candidate about action on his petition. (1865, p. 102.)

105h. It is an offense to assail the character of candidates out of spite, although unknown to the Mason so doing. (1887, p. 177.)

105i. If it transpires that the candidate willfully signed an assumed name to his petition, he should be denied initiation. (1901, pp. 17, 311.)

105j. Art. IV, Sec. 2, Uniform Code of By-Laws, declares the fees forfeited if the candidate does not present himself for initiation within three months; but he is not entitled to have the fees returned so long as the Lodge is willing and ready to confer the degrees. (1899, pp. 24, 274.)

105k. After the fees are declared forfeited, the Lodge has no jurisdiction over the candidate and cannot ask another Lodge to confer the degrees. (1909, p. 126.)

105l. Neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge can inquire of any individual Mason why he cast his vote upon any ballot for affiliation or the degrees. (1872, p. 552.)

Candidate—Ballot, dispensation for.

Sec. 106. No dispensation shall be issued to a Lodge to ballot for and confer the degrees upon a candidate without reference to a committee, as provided for in the preceding Section 99, nor to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected applicant within less than twelve months after the date of such rejection, unless the application therefor be made by the Lodge, by an unanimous vote, by ballot; and of the meeting to be holden under

such dispensation, and the purpose thereof, the members of the Lodge shall have due notice.

Regulation.

106a. The notice given under this section should not state the name of the candidate. (1900, pp. 642, 643, 900, 901.)

Candidate—Army and navy.

Sec. 107. No dispensation shall be issued to a Lodge to receive and act upon the petition for degrees of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who has not the qualification of residence prescribed in Section 95 of this Article, unless the application therefor be made by the Lodge by an unanimous vote, by ballot; and should such dispensation be issued, the petition shall take the usual course of reference and ballot in the Lodge.

Candidate—Objection before initiation.

Sec. 108. No Lodge shall have more than one ballot for the three degrees; but, though an applicant may be elected to receive them, if, at any time before his initiation, objection be made by any member, he shall not receive the degree until such objection shall have been withdrawn; and such objection shall, unless withdrawn within sixty days, have the effect of a rejection by ballot, and shall be so reported to the Grand Secretary.

Regulations.

108a. The members are not entitled to know the name of the brother objecting to the initiation. (1878, pp. 419, 620; 1880, p. 419.)

108b. If after election, but before initiation, it is discovered that the applicant is ineligible because of physical disqualification, the Master should not proceed with the initiation, but the application may be directed to be withdrawn for physical disability, and the fees returned. (1899, pp. 24, 274.)

108c. Objection before initiation may be made orally or in writing, at any time, either in or out of Lodge. It is

sufficient if the Master is advised by a member that he objects. (1879, p. 168.)

108d. If the Master himself deems that there is any sufficient objection to advancement, such objection may be made by him. (1913, p. 258.)

108e. If the Master is made cognizant of the intention of the candidate to violate any of the provisions of our Constitution, he should himself refuse to initiate the candidate and announce that objection has been made. (1915, pp. 290, 381.)

Candidate—Objection after initiation.

Sec. 109. After his initiation, but before being passed, or after passing, before being raised, any member may, orally or in writing, make objection to his advancement privately to the Master, stating the cause therefor.

Regulation.

109a. If the Master himself deems that there is sufficient objection to advancement, such objection shall have the same effect as if made by a member. (1913, p. 258.)

Objection before election: Sec. 111c.

Objection after initiation—Procedure.

Sec. 110. If no cause is assigned, the Master may disregard the objection and proceed to confer the remaining degree or degrees. If the cause assigned seems insufficient to the Master, he shall state the matter to the Lodge at its next stated meeting, and the Lodge shall then decide, by majority vote taken in the usual manner, whether or not further investigation shall be made. If, however, the objection seems to the Master to be sufficient or to merit investigation, or if the Lodge shall so decide, the Master shall appoint a committee to inquire into the cause of the objection, fix the time and place for its meeting, have the objector and the candidate notified thereof, and Masons whose statements seem necessary or proper summoned then and there to appear. The committee

shall meet at the time and place fixed. The Master shall, ex. officio, be a member and chairman thereof, and the Secretary, or a brother appointed in his place, shall record the proceedings. Any statements made shall be taken down in narrative or other form by the Secretary or, at the Master's option, by a stenographer qualified as prescribed in section 200 hereof. The committee may adjourn from time to time, and shall have entire charge of the investigation. It may hear the statements privately or in the presence of the objector and candidate, or either of them, and neither shall be allowed any objection to the committee or its methods. It may take the statements of Masons or persons not Masons in such manner as may to it seem proper It shall report at the next stated meeting (unless further time be given by the Master or the Lodge), stating fully the cause of objection and its conclusions thereon. The statments upon which the report is based shall be read in the Lodge, if required.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: The procedure is intended to be plain and easily followed, sufficiently definite, and yet dispensing with the cumbersome, and here, unnecessary method pursued by a trial commission.

Objection after initiation—Decision of Lodge.

Sec. 111. Upon the reception of such report, if the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid and Masonic one (the vote being taken by secret ballot upon slips of paper having written thereon "Yes" or "No"), the Lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made; but if it shall decide that the cause assigned is not a valid and Masonic one, the Master shall not allow the same objection to be made a second time. The

decision is final, and no appeal may be taken therefrom. If the objection is sustained, the part of the fee for the degree or degrees not taken by the candidate shall be returned to him.

Regulations.

111a. One refusing to proceed further is not entitled to the return of any of the fees. (1899, pp. 19, 274.)

111b. Where the Lodge decides, by vote, that the cause is not a valid and Masonic one the Master must proceed to examine and confer the degree in the usual way. (1863, pp. 13, 110.)

111c. When objection is made before a ballot, if the report of the investigating committee is favorable a ballot must be had. If the candidate is elected, objection may then be made. An objection before ballot is not provided for in our Constitution; the remedy by a black ball being considered ample to prevent the election of unworthy petitioner. (1905, pp. 20, 118; 1912, p. 157; 1915, pp. 296, 381.)

111d. When objection is made to the advancement of a candidate receiving the degrees by request, only members of the requesting Lodge have a right to object, but an objection by any Mason should be referred to the requesting Lodge. (1899, pp. 22, 274, 644, 901.)

111e. One denied advancement remains an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft of the Lodge, and should be so carried on the roll. (1905, p. 205.)

111f. Only the objection of a member of the Lodge operates as a stay, but a Lodge is derelict in its duty if it does not give attention to any objection stated by those not members. (1874, p. 466; 1882, p. 687; 1891, p. 216; 1901, pp. 18, 312.) A Master is also derelict in his duties who does not give attention to an objection stated by those not members. (1912, p. 157.)

111g. A member should not object unless he has presumptive knowledge of unworthiness, the evidence of which has come to his notice after the candidate's initiation. (1887, p. 177.)

111h. The fact that no cubes were in the ballot box does not justify objection after initiation. (1887, p. 177.)

111i. Connection with any particular religious denomination, society or sect, is not sufficient. (1894, pp. 541, 771.)

111j. One denied advancement must wait a year before again applying. (1857, 104; 1865, p. 13; 1901, pp. 17, 311.)

111k. The approved minutes of the meeting at which the objection was sustained furnish the only evidence to

govern the Lodge as to what action was then taken. (1905, pp. 18, 114.)

111l. After the report of the Committee is approved by the Lodge, the members of the Committee cannot reverse the former finding and advance the candidate, who must wait one year before again applying. (1914, pp. 23, 129.)

111m. No person who openly declares his intention of violating any provision of our Constitution should be initiated. (1915, pp. 290, 381.)

Request for degrees from another Lodge: Sec. 155.

Ballot defined: Sec. 77h.

When is petition received: Sec. 101a.

Advancement—Proficiency required.

Sec. 112. No Lodge shall advance an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft to a higher degree until, after a strict examination in open Lodge, he shall have given satisfactory evidence that he is entirely proficient and well qualified in that or those which he has already taken.

Regulations.

112a. Proficiency, without regard to the time of probation, is the requisite of advancement. (1852, p. 188; 1862, p. 363.)

112b. An initiate found unable to read and write must learn to do so before being advanced. (1874, p. 467.)

112c. A candidate is not disqualified for advancement by accident causing physical disability occurring subsequently to his initiation, provided he can still conform substantially with the requirements of the remaining degree or degrees. (1868, p. 275; 1884, p. 724; 1901, pp. 17, 311.)

112d. If the candidate presents himself for initiation or advancement before the fee is declared forfeited under the by-laws (Art. IV, Sec. 2), the Master should proceed as in other cases. (1862, p. 385; 1871, p. 155; 1877, pp. 22, 197; 1881, pp. 17, 659.)

112e. It is impracticable to require a Master Mason to pass an examination in the third degree within six months. (1895, p. 265.)

112f. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft elected after waiver of jurisdiction by another Lodge, must be examined as to his proficiency before advancement and, to that end, the Master may, after election, have the applicant

instructed in the same manner as if he had received the preceding degree or degrees in the lodge electing him. (1913, pp. 78, 162.)

112g. Where several candidates are to be examined, such examination should be conducted in open lodge, questions and answers to be given in a distinct tone of voice, and it will suffice if questions are put to, and answered by, the candidates in rotation. (1917, p. 281.)

Advancement—In another Lodge.

Sec. 113. And no Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft shall be advanced to a higher degree in any Lodge other than that in which he shall have received those, or either of those degrees, unless by the official consent of such Lodge, if it then be in existence and be within the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada.

Regulations.

113a. If the Lodge in which the degree or degrees were conferred has ceased to exist, the petition for advancement must be accompanied by the certificate of the Grand Lodge creating it that it was a regular Lodge and that the brother seeking advancement was an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft thereof when it ceased to exist. (1900, pp. 643, 901.)

113b. A dimit legally issued to an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft by a Lodge under a jurisdiction recognized as legitimate, may be accepted as the official consent of the Lodge issuing it. (1913, pp. 77, 162.)

Request for advancement, procedure: Sec. 155.

Advancement of resident of this jurisdiction receiving degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Fees for degrees.

Sec. 114. No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall confer the three degrees for a smaller fee than thirty dollars, and the sum of twenty dollars as provided in subdivision 1st of Section 41, and in every case the entire fee for the degrees shall accompany the application, else such application shall not be received. **Provided**, however, that, if the applicant has already received the first degree, or the first

and second degrees, in another Lodge, the fee to accompany his application for the remaining degrees or degree shall be such proportion of the fee for all the degrees as the by-laws of the Lodge may prescribe.

Regulations.

114a. The fees cannot be remitted. (1901, pp. 18, 312.)

114b. Nor accepted and then donated back after the candidate has received the degrees. (1902, pp. 705, 1045.)

Fees of Lodges having concurrent jurisdiction: Sec. 82.

Remission and donation of fees: Sec. 127.

Fees to be charged for resident of this jurisdiction receiving degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Fees may be charged for granting permission for a resident of this jurisdiction to receive degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Fees on waiver of jurisdiction to a Lodge in this jurisdiction: Sec. 96f.

Fees of Lodge having concurrent jurisdiction: Sec. 82.

Degrees, restrictions on conferring.

Sec. 115. No Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall confer any degree of Masonry on Sunday, nor shall it confer degrees upon more than five candidates at any one meeting; nor shall it confer more than one degree upon any one candidate at any one meeting; nor shall it confer either of the degrees upon more than one candidate at a time; nor shall it confer more than five degrees in any one day. (As amended 1916.)

Regulations.

115a. The entire work of conferring a degree should be completed at the meeting at which it has begun. (1894, pp. 538, 765.)

115b. A degree may be conferred at a meeting called for the purpose on the same evening officers are installed. (1909, p. 122.)

Masonic clothing, restrictions on wearing.

Sec. 116. No Lodge, nor any Mason, shall appear in Masonic clothing in any public procession, or at any public meeting or place, except for the burial of a brother or for the performance of some other strictly Masonic duty or ceremony.

Regulation.

116a. Masons may assemble, without dispensation, in Masonic clothing, to decorate the graves of deceased brethren, which is a commendable custom. (1888, pp. 464, 678.)

Suspension for non-payment of dues—Notice.

Sec. 117. No Lodge shall expel a member for the non-payment of dues; but, in case any member shall have refused or neglected to pay his regular dues during a period of twelve months, he shall be notified by the Secretary, either by registered letter deposited in the U. S. Post Office addressed to him at his last known address, or by actual service of notice, duly certified by the Tyler, that unless at the next stated meeting either his dues be paid, or sickness or inability to pay be shown as the cause of such refusal or neglect, he will be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Regulations.

117a. The seal of the Lodge must be affixed to the notice. (1865, p. 110.)

117b. The notice is in effect a Summons. (1874, p. 561.)

117c. A resolution requiring every application to remit dues to be in writing is unconstitutional. (1898, pp. 597, 853.)

117d. A member cannot be suspended without notice, and the proceedings constitute in effect a trial. (1874, p. 560; 1879, p. 153.)

117e. A mentally incompetent brother cannot be suspended. (1904, pp. 808, 1077.)

117f. The Lodge before allowing a member to be suspended, should be certain (1) that he has been notified, (2) that he has had a reasonable time, and (3) that he has the ability to pay and that the neglect is culpable. (1871, p. 182; 1871, p. 560.)

117g. A brother in the Masonic Home ought not to be suspended. (1900, pp. 644, 902.)

117h. The period after which the Secretary is to notify a delinquent brother is to be calculated from the date when the dues become due under Art. IX, Sec. 1, Uniform Code of by-laws—i. e., quarterly in advance. (1909, p. 123.)

Member may be suspended for non-payment of dues: Sec. 166.

Effect of suspension for non-payment of dues: Sec. 166a.

Suspension—How declared—How restored before two years.

Sec. 118. If neither of these things be done, he shall at such stated meeting, be declared by the Master to be suspended, unless for special reasons shown the Lodge shall remit his dues or grant him further time for their payment: But any Mason thus suspended who shall at any time pay the arrearages due at the time of his suspension, together with such further dues as would, had he retained his membership, have accrued against him to the date of such payment, or who shall have had such arrearages and dues remitted by his Lodge, shall by either of these acts be restored.

Regulations.

118a. Unless the Lodge remits the dues or extends the time the Master must declare the suspension. He has no discretion. (1868, p. 402; 1879, p. 153.)

Before the two year period the following apply:

118b. The Lodge may remit the dues and restore. (1862, p. 356; 1872, p. 566.)

118c. The Lodge cannot re-consider its action in restoring a brother. (1895, pp. 19, 264.)

118d. It is not an invasion of jurisdiction to restore a brother residing in another State or place. (1909, p. 127.)

118e. The Lodge must receive the amount of arrearages, if tendered, whether by the delinquent or by another in his behalf. (1874, p. 603.)

118f. Even if the brother is in articulo mortis. (1881, p. 18; 1882, p. 661.)

118g. Whether refused or accepted, the tender effects immediate restoration. (Idem).

118h. All Masons stricken from the rolls are declared suspended for non-payment of dues by General Regulation 6. (1859, pp. 97, 116, 179.)

118i. A brother cannot be restored after his death. (1874, p. 560.)

118j. But, if he sends the requisite amount, while living, it will restore him even though it does not reach the Secretary until after his death. (1876, p. 510.)

118k. It is proper for the Secretary to read the names of all who owe for dues, but needless humiliation should be avoided. (1916, p. 27.)

118l It is the duty of each Lodge to have a Committee on Delinquent members, whose duty will be to personally or otherwise interview each member delinquent and ascertain the cause for such delinquency, and endeavor to have the same paid, or remitted if unable to pay and deserving. **(1917, p. 536.)**

Remitting dues quarterly 128.

Dues of members suspended for non-payment of dues: Sec. 128e.

Suspension—How restored after two years.

Sec. 119. Provided, that should any member suspended for non-payment of dues neglect for the period of two years to pay said dues or have the same remitted by his Lodge, said member shall not be restored except by a three-fourths vote by ballot of all the members present at the next stated meeting after the petition for restoration is presented.

Regulations.

119a. A brother who pays his arrearages becomes restored to membership and need not again sign the by-laws. (1864, p. 373.)

119b. The Lodge should not act on a petition for restoration until the stated meeting next succeeding that at

which it is brought before the Lodge, and if the applicant does not receive a three-fourths vote of the members present he is not debarred from making another application at a subsequent stated meeting. (1899, pp. 20, 274.)

119c If the Lodge denies the petition for restoration it should return to the applicant the money paid by him. (1899, pp. 22, 274.)

Suspension—Duty of Secretary—Penalty.

Sec. 120. Any Secretary failing or neglecting to comply with the requirements of the section relative to notifying delinquents, shall be subject to discipline by his Lodge for neglect of duty.

Ritual—Lectures, what authorized.

Sec. 121. No Lodge shall receive lectures from any person who is not duly authorized by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master. The ritual now taught by the Grand Lecturer and recognized by the Grand Lodge must be adhered to by all Lodges and Masons in this Jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge alone has power to authorize any changes therein for the purpose of having it remain as it was handed down from time immemorial. No degree shall be conferred except in conformity therewith, and all propositions looking to any change in the ritual will be denied consideration in the Grand Lodge. Provided, however, anything in this section to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Lodges in this jurisdiction whose long-established ritualistic work is in part a departure from the uniform ritual of this jurisdiction, may continue to perform such work as the same is now being performed, in so far as the same may not be disapproved by the Grand Master and the Grand Lecturer. (This affects Parfaite Union No. 17, Vallee de France No. 329, and Lodge le Progres de l'Oceanie No. 371.) (As amended 1916.)

Regulation.

121a. No degree can be conferred through the medium of an interpreter. (1898, pp. 597, 852.)

121-b. No Lodge shall permit any degree to be conferred by a degree team under the name, or dressed in the regalia, or any part thereof, of any organization, the prerequisite of membership in which is that he be a Master Mason. (1921)

Grand Lecturer, powers and duties: Sec. 54.

See also Sec. 142j.

Affiliation.

Sec. 122. No Lodge shall receive an application for affiliation unless it be accompanied by:

1st. A certificate of membership and good standing as provided in Sections 161 and 248 or

2d. A proper dimit from the Lodge of which he was last a member, or a satisfactory explanation in writing, of his inability to furnish such dimit, together with

3d. The affiliation fee, if any, required by the by-laws of the Lodge, and the sum, if any, required by Section 165, and the sum of twenty dollars, as required in subdivision 1st of Section 41; nor shall the application be received unless the applicant shall have proved to the Master of the Lodge that he is a Master Mason. The applicant must be a resident of the jurisdiction, may apply to any Lodge therein, and, if rejected, may apply as often as he chooses to do so.

Regulations.

122a. The satisfactory explanation in writing should be the best evidence obtainable, and if the dimit is lost or destroyed should show that the applicant had been a member of the Lodge—and, being in good standing,— had withdrawn—had received a dimit or certificate which had been lost or destroyed; and the reasons for not producing a duplicate dimit; or it should show that in that jurisdiction a dimit is not issued until joining another Lodge, by producing the certificate of the Secretary of the Lodge if possible. (1893, pp. 10, 215.)

122b. The applicant, if rejected, cannot again use the same application, but must sign a new one even if he wishes to apply again to the same Lodge. (1882, pp. 441, 687; 1883, pp. 18, 278.)

122c. This section applies even if the applicant wishes to join the same Lodge from which he received the dimit. (1905, p. 201.)

122d. If elected, the sum equivalent to six months dues paid by him cannot be applied on account of dues to accrue after election. (1893, p. 212.)

As to what constitutes a proper dimit:

122e. It must be in accordance with the regulations of the jurisdiction from which it emanates. (1885, p. 248.)

122f. A dimit without a recommendatory certificate is a proper one and enables the brother receiving it to apply for affiliation. (1875, p. 131; 1899, pp. 23, 278.)

122g. If the Lodge has ceased to exist, he may present in lieu of a dimit a certificate under the seal of the Grand Lodge creating it, showing that the Lodge was legally created and acting under lawful authority, and that he was a member thereof in good standing when it ceased to exist. (1900, pp. 643, 901.)

122h. A Master Mason, resident within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, is not subject to the qualifications as to residence within the jurisdiction of the Lodge or as to the time of such residence which are required of petitioners for the degrees. (1915, pp. 295, 381.)

Withdrawal of Master: Sec. 142a.

As to affiliation of resident of this jurisdiction receiving degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Duty to apply for affiliation: Sec. 165.

Right to withdraw: Sec. 159.

Right to certificate of standing: Sec. 161.

Burial of duelist.

Sec. 123. No Lodge shall bury with Masonic honors any Mason who has fallen in a duel.

Masonic intercourse, restrictions as to.

Sec. 124. No Lodge shall recognize any Body, purporting to be a Masonic Lodge, which shall be holden within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of any State or Territory of the United States without authority from such Grand Lodge; nor shall any Lodge, or any member thereof, admit or hold Ma-

sonic intercourse with a member of any such Body, with an expelled or suspended Mason, with an illegal Lodge, with any person who has received degrees therein or is a member thereof, nor with any Mason not acknowledged as such by this Grand Lodge, or recognize as a Mason any person who, being at the time a resident of this State, has received, or claims to have received, the degrees of Masonry from any source beyond the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, without proper permission, until the Lodge nearest his place of residence shall have received him as a member. The proper permission, above mentioned, may only be given by the Lodge nearest his place of residence, and in the manner necessary for an election to receive the degrees.

Regulations.

124a. By General Regulation 2 all Masonic intercourse with Hamburg was forbidden. This was repealed in 1907.

124b. By General Regulation 13 all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France was suspended while that body should continue its unlawful invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. This is still in force. (But see Sec. 125j.)

124c. A resident of this State receiving degrees in an army lodge must apply to the Lodge nearest his place of residence and cannot be recognized until that Lodge shall receive him as a member. (1900, pp. 643, 866, 901.)

124d. One made a Mason in violation of this Section is not clandestine, but cannot be recognized until he complies with it. (1894, pp. 537, 762.)

124e. The Lodge nearest his place of residence may require the full fee for degrees before reciving such an one. (Idem).

124f. Where a resident of this State, temporarily abroad, is elected there and a request is made to a Lodge here to confer the degrees or any of them upon him, such Lodge here, knowing the facts, cannot do so. (1899, pp. 25, 274.)

The process prescribed by this Section constitutes healing. See Section 7 ante, note j.

124g. The proper permission above referred to can be given by the Lodge nearest the place of residence at any time before the third degree is conferred, and thereafter we may recognize him as a Mason after the foreign Lodge receiving

the permission shall have conferred the remaining degree or degrees; but after the three degrees have been conferred it is too late to give the permission. The Lodge nearest the place of residence may waive all fees or it may require as a condition to granting the permission any amount not exceeding its fee for the three degrees. (1912, pp. 159, 162.)

124h. Where less than the three degrees have been conferred in violation of this section, and proper permission is not asked for or has been refused, the one receiving such degree or degrees, if he desire recognition, must sign and make the usual application for the remaining degree or degrees, with the usual recommendation and references, which must take the same course as any other application for the degrees; and if he shall be elected, only the degree or degrees not yet received by him are to be conferred. The fee to accompany the application shall be not less than the regular fees of the Lodge for the degree or degrees not yet conferred, and shall not be over the full fees of the Lodge for the three degrees. If the applicant be rejected the amount is to be returned. (1912, pp. 159, 162.)

124i. Where all the three degrees have been conferred in violation of this section, it is too late to give the permission, and the only way such an one can be recognized is by electing him a member of the Lodge nearest his place of residence. No other Lodge in this jurisdiction can receive any application from him or do anything for him. He must make an application in the usual form of an application for affiliation. The fee to accompany the application shall not be less than the regular affiliation fee of the Lodge and shall not be over the full fees of the Lodge for the three degrees. If the applicant be rejected the amount is to be returned. (1912, pp. 159, 162.)

124j. It is proper for a Lodge conferring a degree or degrees in violation of this section to pay to the Lodge having jurisdiction the full amount received by it. If the amount so paid exceeds the full fee of the Lodge having jurisdiction for the three degrees, the excess is to be returned. If the Lodge having jurisdiction refuses permission or fails to receive the person as a member, it should return such fees to the Lodge transmitting them. (1912, pp. 159, 162.)

Clandestine Mason may apply for degrees: Sec. 94a.

Negro Masonry: Sec. 8a.

Waiver of jurisdiction in this State: Sec. 96.

As to one elected or receiving degrees in this State without waiver from the Lodge having jurisdiction: Sec. 96d. 96e, 96f.

Visiting—Rights—Restrictions—Avouchment.

Sec. 125. No Lodge shall admit a visitor without due inquiry or examination, nor unless he can and does produce written evidence, under the seal of his Lodge, that he is in good standing therein, and shall prove himself to be a Master Mason either by private examination under the test oath or by avouchment under the following restrictions: No Mason shall vouch for a visiting brother unless he shall have sat with him in open Lodge, or has examined him under proper authority, or, in case a member of one Lodge has sat in open Lodge with a visiting brother, such brother, so sitting, can vouch for such visiting brother to a member of any other Lodge, all three being present, and such brother to whom such avouchment is made can then vouch for such visiting brother to the Master of his Lodge. Private examinations and lecturing a visitor in the work, without authority, are both forbidden. Nor shall a visitor be admitted if there be, in the opinion of the Master, a valid objection made to such admission by a member of the Lodge. Such objection shall be made privately to the Master, stating the reason therefor. The Master's decision thereon shall be final, and he shall not disclose to the visitor, any member, or any other person the name of the brother objecting, but shall privately inform the visitor that a brother objects. The right to visit Masonically is not an absolute one, but a favor which any lawful Mason, in good standing, has the right to ask, but which the Lodge may refuse. No Mason shall visit a Lodge without being satisfied of its lawful authority. All Lodges are required to show a visitor their charter if requested so to do. The Master may, at any time, in his discretion, request the visitors

to retire, and should do so when the private affairs of the Lodge are under discussion.

Regulations.

125a. Sitting with a brother in the Chapter, Commandery, or Scottish Rite does not entitle one to vouch for him in the Lodge. (1907, p. 714.)

125b. Although a Mason, coming here to make his permanent home, ought to affiliate, yet, if he do not, his right to visit is not affected. (1877, p. 184.)

125c. A negro, if a member of a regular Lodge, has the same right to visit as any other Mason. (1872, p. 552; 1873, pp. 24, 180.)

125d. A Mason, holding a dimit, cannot after six months in this State visit without first applying for affiliation. (1894, pp. 539, 769.)

It may be added that under our law as it now stands, after he has been in the State two years, a Mason cannot visit until he shall not only apply to a Lodge, but shall have been elected therein.

125e. One who is a resident of this jurisdiction, receiving the three degrees in another jurisdiction without the proper permission required by section 124, is not entitled to visit any Lodge in this jurisdiction. (1912, pp. 159, 162.)

125f. After a visiting brother from a jurisdiction outside of California has been duly examined and his name entered in the register kept for the purpose, the Secretary of the Lodge shall notify the Secretary of the Lodge of which such visiting brother claims to be a member, advising the fact of such visitation. (1913, p. 232.)

125g. The question as to whether there is a good and valid ground to refuse admission to a visitor is left to the sound sense and discretion of the Master, he being governed by his own view of what is best under the circumstances. It is inexpedient for the Grand Lodge to attempt to lay down any rules for his guidance in the matter. (1915, pp. 293, 382.)

125h. Examinations of visiting brethren shall be had within the jurisdiction of the Lodge which the visitors desire to attend. (1916, p. 27.)

125i. A brother must not be permitted to visit a Lodge under an assumed name. (1917, p. 280.)

125j. Resolved, that during the present war any inhibition upon the right of visitation heretofore imposed by this Grand Lodge be, and the same is, modified insofar as it may be necessary to allow and permit our brethren to hold Masonic intercourse with the Masons in France, Belgium and Italy, and to visit any of their Lodges. (1917, p. 566.)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: That this new section may not be misunderstood, it is thought proper to state that while private examinations are forbidden by the section,

yet, such examinations are only forbidden as the prerequisite to vouching for a brother and admitting him as a visitor. Of course, it is to be understood that, when a Mason applies to another for immediate relief, it is not intended to forbid the brother to whom such application is made, from satisfying himself that the person so applying is a Mason before he shall treat him as such by granting the relief.

Historically, it will be interesting to say, that the definition of the right to visit contained in this section is taken from sections 26 and 149 of the Manual, and that Dr. Mackey in his work on Masonic Jurisprudence, written in 1859, criticises this definition of the right to visit. After reading his explanation and the section quoted from our California Decisions, we in California need not fear to stay by our own law on the subject, as it certainly is, at least, as intelligently expressed as Dr. Mackey's, and considering the fact that it has been the law in this jurisdiction since 1855 we in California can still adhere to it.

Visitor not to record name in pencil: Sec. 151a.

Member, right to attend meetings: Sec. 156.

Annual returns and dues—Penalty for default.

Sec. 126. No Lodge, which shall have failed to make its annual returns, with payment of its dues, as provided in Section 80, and in Section 150, shall be entitled to representation at the next Annual Communication.

Penalty for non-payment of dues by member: Secs. 117—120, 166.

Penalty for non-payment of dues to Grand Lodge: Sec. 6.

Donation of fees—Circulars—Decoration of altar.

Sec. 127. No Lodge shall confer the degrees of Masonry gratuitously, nor shall it donate such fees back to the candidate under any pretext whatever. Provided, however, that if the candidate shall die before receiving the degrees or any of them and the fees shall not have been forfeited under the provisions of the by-laws, the Lodge shall return to the legal representatives of the candidate the sum fixed by the by-laws for the degree or degrees not

conferred. (As amended 1921.) Nor shall any Lodge, by circular or otherwise, solicit pecuniary assistance from Lodges or Masons of this or other jurisdictions, without the permission of the Grand Master. Nor shall any Mason circulate here a petition asking financial aid for any matter or thing whatever, not Masonic, however worthy it may be. Nor shall any Lodge send out any circular or other communication to Lodges or Masons concerning legislation to be brought before the Grand Lodge, without the permission of the Grand Master. Nor shall any Lodge send out any circular or other Communication to Lodges or Masons concerning the election of officers in the Grand Lodge. There is no Masonic authority for decorating the altar of the Lodge with any flag of any country. (As amended 1920.)

Regulations.

127a. A Lodge cannot donate the affiliation fee back to the applicant, if elected, under any pretext whatever. (1912, p. 152.) See also 41e.

Testimonials to retiring Master: Sec. 88a.

Dues—Uniform receipts — Remitting—Assessments.

Sec. 128. From and after the stated meeting of December, 1918, no Lodge shall charge or collect as its anual dues from members less than nine dollars. The only receipt for dues to be used by the Lodge shall be a uniform one prepared by the Grand Secretary and sold by him. No Lodge shall, by amendment to its by-laws, resolution or otherwise, remit the dues of its members or any of them for any stated period or in advance, but it may annually remit the accrued dues of those of its members who render special services for the Lodge or who are unable to pay them. No Lodge shall levy any extra assessment on its members. Provided, that during

such time as the United States may be engaged in the present war, any Lodge is hereby authorized to remit in advance, for the period of his service in the war, the dues of any member who may be in the military or naval service of the United States or its allies, and no per capita tax shall be payable to the Grand Lodge for such member during the period for which his dues are so remitted. (This of course is optional with Lodges, and the ability to pay dues may be considered, or disregarded.)

Regulations.

128a. Although the Lodge remits the dues of a member, it must still pay Grand Lodge dues for him. (1862, p. 376.) (But see Sec. 41 and 41c.)

128b. Dues commence immediately on the election of an affiliate. (1875, p. 18.)

128c. But affiliation is not fully consummated and dues do not begin until dimit is filed with the Secretary at a stated meeting. (1905, p. 205.) See Sec. 161.

128d. Members exempted from the suspension involved in an arrest of the charter of the Lodge should pay dues —to the Lodge if the charter is restored—to the Grand Lodge if revoked. (1888, p. 674.)

128e. A member should pay dues while suspended for non-payment of dues but not while suspended for cause, and that one suspended for non-payment of dues who is also suspended for cause should only pay dues during the former suspension. (1865, p. 100.)

128f. Liability for dues ceases immediately on withdrawal. (1909, p. 125.)

128g. The Lodge may refund to one who has paid dues in advance and then becomes a life member, the part of the dues, if any, in excess of those for the current quarter. (1912, p. 149.)

128h. When a Lodge increases its dues, it has a right to collect the additional amount of dues from the date when the increase becomes effective, even from members paying in advance for a year and receiving a receipt to the end of the year. (1913, pp. 77, 162.)

Impress of Seal required: Sec. 84.

Remitting dues after notice, 118.

Remitting dues after suspension, 118—119.

Seal of Lodge, duty of Secretary to affix: Sec. 84.

Life membership, how acquired.

Sec. 129. Provided, that the Lodge, by the adoption of a standing resolution to that effect, which resolution shall not be acted upon at the stated meeting at which it is introduced, nor until notice in writing thereof shall have been forwarded by mail to every member, may provide for a system of life mebmership, which shall forever exempt the member from the payment of dues therein. Said resolution shall provide that no life membership shall be granted except upon payment of a sum of money named therein, which sum shall, in case the annual dues are $12.00, be not less than the sum of $150.00, and the minimum amount to be proportionately greater or less as the dues are greater or less, and shall further provide that all amounts paid for life membership shall be invested only in such reputable banks of deposit, or in such bonds of the United States, State of California, or some County, City and County, City or Town, thereof, or in such other first-class stocks, bonds or securities as may be directed by the Lodge, and approved by the Master, and that only the income thereof shall be used by the Lodge, the original amounts to be forever kept and maintained as and for a permanent Life Membership Fund. Said resolution shall require the Secretary, in making his annual report to the Grand Lodge, to report the number of life members borne on the roll, the amount of the fund thus created, and the manner in which said fund is invested. Said resolution shall take effect only upon its approval by the Grand Master.

Regulations.

129a. A Lodge cannot rescind a contract for life membership. (1879, p. 190; 1902, pp. 704, 1044; 1909, p. 127.)

129b. Exemptions from dues by reason of life member-

ship is not affected by subsequent increase of dues. (1917, p. 282.) (Overruling 1888, page 677.)

129c. A brother who is a life member of a Lodge subsequently going out of existence, is only in the same position as a dimitted Mason, and if he affiliates he must pay dues. (1898, p. 850.)

Refunding dues to one becoming a life member: Sec. 128g.

Saloon Keepers and Barkeepers ineligible.

Sec. 129A. No Lodge shall receive an application for the degrees of Masonry or for affiliation, from any one who is engaged either as principal, agent or employe, in the saloon business (except in connection with and as part of the operation of a bona fide hotel or restaurant), or who is a barkeeper; and any Mason who may hereafter enter upon and engage in the saloon business, either as owner, agent or employe, except in connection with and as part of the operation of a bona fide hotel or restaurant, or who shall become a barkeeper, shall be deemed guilty of unmasonic conduct, and shall, upon due trial and conviction of said offense, forfeit all Masonic rights and privileges, including membership in any Lodge.

129Aa. A grocer supplying liquors to customers at their homes only in flasks or bottles is not engaged in the saloon business, is not a barkeeper, and is not ineligible for the degrees. (1915, pp. 290, 381.)

129Ab. Charges should be preferred in the lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction he resides against one dimitting to go into the saloon business. (1915, pp. 293, 381.)

129Ac. A stockholder in a corporation engaged in operating a saloon is not guilty of a Masonic offense unless he has such control over the operations of the corporation as would fairly render him responsible for the course of the corporation in this regard. (1917, pp. 280, 512.)

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Dissolution of Lodges.

Sec.130. How accomplished.
131. Surrender of charter.
132. Forfeiture of charter.

133. Effect of forfeiture or arrest.
134. Property rights after surrender or forfeiture.

How accomplished.

Section 130. A Lodge may be dissolved—

1st. By the voluntary surrender of its charter, when such surrender shall have been accepted by the Grand Lodge: or

2d. By the revocation of its charter by the Grand Lodge.

Collection of dues and assets: Sec. 42.

Organization of Lodges: Sec. 72 et seq.

Surrender of charter.

Sec. 131. A Lodge may surrender its charter if notice shall be given at a stated meeting that a resolution to that effect will be presented at the next succeeding one, and if, at such succeeding meeting, there shall not be thirteen members present who oppose such resolution; but no such act of surrender shall be considered final until it shall have been approved and accepted by the Grand Lodge.

Status of life members: Sec. 129c.

Status of members: Sec. 160.

Relief: Sec. 88m, 163d.

Forfeiture of charter.

Sec. 132. A Lodge may forfeit its charter—

1st. By disobedience to any provision of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge:

2d. By disregard of the lawful authority of the Grand Master:

3d. By violation or neglect or the ancient and recognized usages of the Craft:

4th. By receiving applicants known to be unworthy, or refusing or neglecting to discipline unworthy members: or

5th. By failure to meet within a period of six successive months.

But no charter shall be forfeited unless charges against the Lodge shall have been presented to and investigated in the Grand Lodge, of which charges the Lodge accused shall have had due notice; though the same may be arrested until the next Annual Communication, either by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, upon satisfactory reasons therefor being shown.

Regulations.

132a. If a Lodge fails to install a Master within a reasonable time, qualified to confer the three degrees, it is the duty of the Grand Master to demand the surrender of its charter. (1880, p. 596.)

132b. Where there is no hope for harmony the Lodge should cease to exist. (1887, p. 211.)

Forfeiture for electing intemperate master: Sec. 135m.

Effect of forfeiture or arrest.

Sec. 133. The forfeiture or arrest of the charter of a Lodge involves the suspension of all its members from the rights and privileges of Masonry, except those who may be specially exempted from such effect.

Members are non-affiliates: Sec. 165d.

Dues of members exempted from forfeiture of charter: Sec. 128d.

Status of life members: Sec. 129c.

Property rights after surrender or forfeiture.

Sec. 134. The surrender or forfeiture of the charter of a Lodge, when declared by the Grand Lodge, shall be conclusive upon the Lodge and its members; and all its funds, jewels, furniture, dues, and property of every kind shall be disposed of as provided in Section 42.

PART IV.

Of the Officers of Subordinate Lodges.

Article I. Of Elections, Appointments and Installations. Secs. 135—141.
II. Of the Master. Secs. 142—146.
III. Of the Wardens. Secs. 147—148.
IV. Of the Treasurer. Sec. 149.
V. Of the Secretary. Secs. 150—152.
VI. Of the Appointed Officers. Sec. 153.

ARTICLE I.

Of Elections, Appointments and Installations.

Sec. 135. Election and installation, when and how held.
136. Master, qualifications of.
137. Wardens, qualifications of.
138. Election at other than stated time—Dispensation for.
139. When Master fails to procure certificate.
140. Qualifications of voters and officers.
141. Appointive Officers.

Election and installation, when and how held.

Section 135. The Master, Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary of each lodge shall be elected annually, by ballot, at the stated meeting next preceding the anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist; and a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to elect. They shall be installed as soon as practicable thereafter, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been duly elected and installed. Installations may be either public or private. (As amended 1915.)

Regulations.

135a. An election held on any other day than that fixed herein, without dispensation, is void. (1874, p. 467; 1880, p. 418; 1894, pp. 539, 768.)

135b. Although no rights are lost by not holding it, as the officers hold over. (1872, p. 578.)

135c. The election must be completed at this particular meeting. (1899, pp. 20, 200; 1901, pp. 18, 312.)

135d. Blanks found in the ballot box are not to be counted. **(1878, pp. 419, 620.)**

135e. Nominations are proper. (1872, p. 561.)

135f. An election cannot be reconsidered. (1874, pp. 461, 598.)

135g. If the Master elect declines, the Lodge may, at that meeting, ballot again for Master. (1893, pp. 16, 213.)

135h. The Master elect so declining is not ineligible even if the election be subsequently held under dispensation. (1899, pp. 21, 274.)

135i. The pendency of charges does not prevent the installation of the Master elect. (1877, p. 198.)

135j. If objection is made to the installation, only an extraordinary state of facts would justify refusing to install a Master-elect presenting a proper certificate. (1900, pp. 642, 900.)

135k. If the Master-elect is not present the other Officers may be installed, and the Master may be installed when able to attend. (1893, pp. 10, 215.)

135l. It is not absolutely necessary that the Master should have been a Warden. (1857, p. 118.)

135m. The Lodge should see to it that the brother it elects as Master is of good repute and of proper habits. A Lodge electing a Master known to be intemperate ought to be suspended. (1877, p. 180.)

135n. There is no law preventing the election of a Master who has been maimed. (1874, p. 467.)

135o. It is the duty of the Master to install his successor. The Master-elect cannot select the installing officer, but a Master-elect installed by a Past Master, though selected by himself, **is duly installed. (1882, pp. 441, 687.)**

135p. The Lodge must not, by mere non-action on its part, permit the officers of one year to hold over throughout the succeeding year. There is no objection to the re-election of the same officers. (1915, pp. 296, 381.)

135q. Where installation is to take place in a building other than where the Lodge regularly meets, the Lodge should open in the Lodgeroom and then repair to the place of installation. **(1916, p. 24.)**

Election and appointment of Grand Officers. Sec. 17 et seq.

Ballot defined: Sec. 77h.
Investiture of appointive officers: Sec. 141.
Officers enumerated: Sec. 76.
Who qualified to vote and eligible: Sec. 140.

Master, qualifications of.

Sec. 136. There can be no installation by proxy. No Master of a Lodge shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer or of the Inspector of the district in which such Lodge is situated, certifying that he has personally examined such Master-elect, and that he is qualified to give the work and lectures entire in the three degrees, and that he is thoroughly proficient in those portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge which relate to the government of a Lodge. Such certificate, endorsed by the installing officer, shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, to be kept on file in his office.

Regulations.

136a. An installation without producing a certificate is void. (1879, p. 190.)

136b. Inspectors are not charged with the duty of examining the moral fitness of the Master-elect. (1877, p. 180.)

136c. A certificate is not a necessary pre-requisite to the installation of the officers of a newly chartered Lodge. (1885, p. 248.)

136d. A Master re-elected must furnish a certificate. (1873, p. 211.)

136e. The Inspector (being still satisfied as to his proficiency) may furnish the certificate to him without examination. (1876, p. 513; 1877, p. 195.)

Duty of Grand Lecturer and Inspectors: Secs. 54, 55.

See also Sec. 142j.

Wardens, qualifications of.

Sec. 137. No Junior Warden of a Lodge shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer or of the Inspector of the district in which his Lodge is situated, certifying that he has personally examined such Junior Warden-elect and that he is qualified to give the work and lecture of the First Degree; and that no Senior Warden shall be installed until he shall have produced a like certificate of his qualification to give the work and lectures of the First and Second Degrees. Such certificates shall be sent to the Grand Secretary and filed in his office. If any Warden-elect fail to procure such certificate within sixty days of election or such further time as may be, upon a satisfactory showing, granted by the Grand Master, his election shall be invalidated and a special dispensation issued to hold an election for the place of such Warden; provided, however, that the Warden elected under such dispensation shall not be the one who had been previously elected and who had failed to qualify.

Duty of Grand Lecturer and Inspectors: Secs. 54, 55.

Election at other than stated time—Dispensation for.

Sec. 138. In case any Lodge shall fail to hold such election at the time above named, upon good cause being shown therefor the Grand Master may issue a dispensation to hold such election at another time; and in case a vacancy shall at any time occur in either of the offices of Master or Warden in any Lodge, upon proper representation of the neces-

sity therefor the Grand Master may issue a dispensation for an election to fill such vacancy. But in either of these cases, such dispensation shall be issued only upon the application of the Lodge, setting forth the reasons therefor, to be approved by two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting, and to be properly certified by the Secretary; and of the special election which may thus be ordered, the members shall have due notice.

Regulations.

138a. A dispensation cannot be granted merely because the brethren are dissatisfied with the result of the annual election. (1899, pp. 21, 274.)

138b. If a Warden-elect gives notice that he will not serve, the office may be declared vacant and a dispensation issued. (1909, p. 123.)

138c. In case of a vacancy in any office, other than of Master and Wardens, the Master has power to fill it. (1894, pp. 540, 770.)

138d. He should, in such case, appoint a Secretary or Treasurer to fill a vacancy except under peculiar circumstances. (1881, p. 17; 1882, p. 660; 1886, pp. 441, 687; 1894, pp. 540, 770; 1898, pp. 23, 274.)

138e. A dispensation can issue to fill such vacancy. (1899, pp. 21, 274.)

138f. The Master has power to suspend any officer failing to quality. (1888, pp. 463, 678.)

138g. In case of the death of the Master the Warden succeeds, and a dispensation need not be applied for, but if one is granted any member in good standing whose dues are paid is eligible. (1894, pp. 538, 765.)

Fee for dispensation: Sec. 39, sub. 3.

When Master fails to procure certificate.

Sec. 139. When a Lodge fails to install its officers within a period of sixty days subsequent to their election, because of the failure of the Master-elect to procure the necessary certificate of qualification from the Inspector of his District, said Lodge shall immediately thereafter petition the

Grand Master for a special dispensation to hold an election for a Master; and the Master elected under such dispensation shall not be the one who had been previously elected and who had thus allowed it to be shown that he was not able or willing to qualify himself for such certificate. **Provided,** the Grand Master may, upon a satisfactory showing, grant further time to the Master-elect to procure such certificate.

Failure to qualify, penalty: Sec. 132a.

Qualifications of voters and officers.

Sec. 140. None but members in good standing, whose dues are paid, shall be entitled to vote at an election; and every voter shall be eligible to any office in the Lodge.

Regulations.

140a. A brother in arrears for non-payment of dues who has been granted an extension of time, cannot vote or hold office. (1899, pp. 24, 274; 1894, pp. 539, 768.)

140b. In order to vote or hold office, dues must be paid as required by the Uniform Code of By-laws, Art. IX, Sec. 2, i. e., quarterly in advance. (1909, p. 123.)

140c. There is no rule requiring the Secretary to present a written report as to the status of members with reference to the payment of dues, nor as to how the Master shall secure the ballot against votes of delinquents, these things being left to the Master's discretion. (1909, p. 124.)

140d. The irregularity of permitting delinquents to vote does not vitiate the election. (1895, pp. 17, 262.)

Method of election: Sec. 135a to 135o.

Appointive Officers.

Sec. 141. The Deacons, Tiler, and such other subordinate officers as the by-laws of each Lodge may designate, shall be appointed in such manner as they may direct; and the officers so appointed shall be properly invested as soon as practicable after their appointment.

Regulations.

141a. The Master may appoint qualified brethren to act in conferring the second section of the third degree. (1878, p. 623.)

141b. He cannot appoint an officer on salary to instruct candidates. (1905, p. 207.)

141c. The Chaplain must be a member of a Lodge in California. (1909, p. 124.)

141d. By Art. II, Sec. 1 of the Uniform Code of By-Laws, the Tiler need not be a member of the Lodge.

141e. The Tiler, being a member in good standing, can and should debate and vote on questions before the Lodge. (1895, pp. 18, 263.)

ARTICLE II.

Of the Master.

Sec. 142. Powers.
143. Duties.
144. Decisions—Appeal—Review.
145. Casting vote.
146. Penalty for neglect of duty.

Powers.

Section 142. The Master shall have power—

1st. To congregate his Lodge whenever he shall deem it proper:

2d. To issue, or cause to be issued, all summonses or notices which may be required:

3d. To discharge all the executive functions of his Lodge: and

4th. To perform all such other acts, by ancient usage proper to his office, as shall not be in contravention of any provision of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Regulations.

142a. The Master or any other officer can resign his office and withdraw on the same night. (1864, pp. 251, 365; 1869, p. 114.)

142b. The officers undertake to be diligent in performing their official duties, and the Master may suspend one neglecting them, even a Warden. (1888, pp. 463. 678.)

142c. The Master has the right to appoint pro tempore to fill a vacancy during the unexpired term. (1875, p. 18; 1882, pp. 442, 686.)

142d. He is the proper custodian of the funds in case of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer. (1893, p. 18; 1912, p. 155.)

142e. He can direct the Secretary to draw a warrant for Grand Lodge dues without vote of the Lodge. (1893, pp. 13, 221.)

142f. He ought not to participate in debate without calling a Warden to the chair. (1882, pp. 442, 686.)

142g. If expedient to assign a reason to a candidate for delay in conferring degrees, it should be the true reason. (1893, pp. 17, 217.)

142h. The office of Master does not become vacant by the failure of the Lodge to elect or by the failure of the Master-elect to qualify. (1881, p. 17; 1882, p. 660.)

142i. The Master cannot transfer his duties to either of the Wardens when he is present. (1885, p. 247.)

142j. This does not, however, prevent the Master from inviting either Warden or Past Master or any qualified brother to confer a degree, in accordance with our ritual the Master remaining present. (1884, pp. 564, 736.) And the Master may invite qualified brethren to fill all the offices and positions in conferring a degree, but he must see to it that the work is performed strictly according to our ritual. (1917, pp. 280, 514.)

The Master has NOT the power.

142k. To demand or receive any compensation whatever from the funds of the Lodge for services in installing his successor. (1896, p. 569.)

142l. To suspend a By-Law. (1894, pp. 539, 768.)

142m. To pronounce suspension for non-payment of dues without jurisdiction by notice, and if he does so the act is void. (1874, p. 562.)

142n. A Master initiating a candidate on the night on which he was elected to receive the degrees, for the purpose of forestalling objection, violates his duty. (1912, p. 157.)

142o. A Master who convenes a stated meeting of his Lodge prior to the time fixed by the by-laws, for any improper purpose, is guilty of a serious breach of duty. (1912, p. 157.)

142p. The Master has power to issue a summons whenever the business of the Lodge requires it, and he may summon members to attend any meeting of the Lodge whatever, if in his opinion the business to be transacted at the meeting requires such action on his part. (1914, pp. 21, 129.)

Election and installation: Sec. 135 et seq.

Discretion as to admitting visitors: Secs. 125, 125g.

Past Master, term applies to whom: Sec. 224.

Powers of Grand Master: Sec. 43.

Title of Master applies to whom: Sec. 222.

Power to fill vacancies: Sec. 138, c, d, e.

Power to suspend officers: Sec. 138f.

Charity Committee: Sec. 87b.

Master who does not heed objection to advancement by those not members is derelict in duty: Sec. 111f.

Master may object to advancement: Sec. 108d, 109c.

Duties of Master.

Sec. 143. It shall be his duty—

1st. To preside at all meetings of his Lodge:

2d. To confer all degrees in strict accordance with the ritual which has been, or may hereafter be, ordained by the Grand Lodge:

3d. To give, in full, the lectures appertaining to each degree, at the time it is conferred, in accordance with such ritual:

4th. To examine the record of proceedings at each meeting of his Lodge, when fairly transcribed by the Secretary, and, if found correct, subscribe his approval thereof:

5th. To superintend the official acts of all the officers of his Lodge and see that their respective duties are properly discharged: and

6th. To carefully guard against any infraction, by the members of his Lodge, of its own by-laws, of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or of the General Regulations of Masonry.

Regulations.

143a. The degrees without the lectures are incomplete, but the Master can omit a portion of the opening and closing ceremonies but not all of them. (1854, p. 331; 1861, p. 74.)

143b. The Master should carry his gavel at funerals and on public occasions as the Lodge is under his executive concontrol when "at refreshment." (1874, p. 466.)

143c. The Master or Warden may invite any qualified brother to confer a degree in accordance with our ritual, he remaining present. (Sections 78, 78b, 142j, Const.) (1884, pp. 564, 736.)

Duties of Grand Master: Sec. 44.

Approval of Minutes: Sec. 150.

Decisions of Master—Appeal—Review.

Sec. 144. From the decisions of the Master there shall be no appeal to the Lodge; but objections to such decisions may be laid before the Grand Master and dealt with by him. (As amended 1920.)

Charges against Master and trial: Sec. 175 et seq.

Master has casting vote.

Sec. 145. In all cases of a tie vote, except votes by ballot, the Master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote.

Regulation.

145a. The Master is not entitled to the casting vote at the election of officers. (1888, pp. 454, 674.)

Grand Master, casting vote: Sec. 26.

Penalty for neglect of duty by Master.

Sec. 146. For the neglect or violation of any duty imposed by this Constitution upon the Master of a Lodge, he shall be subject to deprivation of office, suspensions, or expulsion, as provided in Sections 175-183.

Regulations.

146a. A Master who is intemperate should be suspended from office. (1877, p. 180.)

146b. If he is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct or obscene conversation, his services may well be dispensed with. (1889, p. 194.)

146c. He (and every officer) undertakes to perform the duties of the office faithfully. (1889, p. 194.)

146d. If the Master does not qualify himself, the Grand Master may, and upon complaint being made, should suspend him from office. (1888, pp. 463, 678.)

Trial of Master: Secs. 175, 183.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Wardens.

Sec.147. Duties.
148. Absence of Master.

Duties.

Section 147. It shall be the duty of the Wardens to assist the Master in the performance of his duties, and to discharge all those duties which ancient usage has assigned to their respective stations.

Grand Wardens: Sec. 45, 46.

Warden may invite one to confer degrees, when: Sec. 143c.

Wardens—Absence of Master.

Sec. 148. In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden (and in his absence also, the Junior Warden) shall succeed to and be charged with all the powers and duties of the Master.

Regulations.

148a. In case of the death of the Master the Senior Warden succeeds to the office and should assume its duties. (1894, pp. 538, 765.)

148b. In the absence of the Master, the Warden, remaining present, may call a Past Master to preside. (1887, p. 21.)

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Treasurer.

Sec.149. Duties.

Duties.

Section 149. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer—

1st. To receive and safely keep all moneys or property of every kind which shall be placed in his hands by order of the Lodge:

2d. To disburse or transfer the same, or any part thereof, upon the order of the Master, duly attested by the Secretary:

3d. To keep a book or books wherein a correct account of his receipts and disbursements shall be exhibited·

4th. To present a statement of the finances of the Lodge whenever required: and

5th. To perform such other duties, appertaining to his office, the by-laws may require or the Lodge may at any time direct.

6th. To execute and file with the Master within fifteen days after his installation an official bond in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge and the By-Laws of his Lodge.

Grand Treasurer: Sec. 47—49.

Master custodian of funds in case of vacancy· Sec. 142d.

ARTICLE V.
Of the Secretary.

Sec.150. Duties.
151. Lodge books.
152. Account books.

Duties.

Section 150. It shal be the duty of the Secretary—

1st. To record all proceedings at each meeting proper to be written, under the direction of the Master, and to transcribe the same in a minute book to be kept for that purpose, and at the next stated meeting to submit the minutes so transcribed to the Lodge for approval or correction, and after the same are so corrected and approved, to present the same to the Master for his signature. (As amended 1920.)

2d. Repealed.

3d. To prepare and transmit a copy of such record, or of any part thereof, to the Grand Lodge, when required:

4th. To collect and receive all moneys due to the Lodge and pay them over to the Treasurer:

5th. To keep the seal of the Lodge and to affix the same, with his attestation, to all papers issued under its authority or in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

6th. To transmit to the Grand Secretary, immediately after each election and installation in the Lodge, a certificate thereof in the form prescribed in Section 249.

7th. To transmit to the Grand Secretary the annual report required in Section 80, in such form as shall be provided and

8th. To report to the Grand Secretary, immediately after their occurrence, all rejections for the degrees, expulsions, suspensions, and restorations, in the forms provided in Section 241.

9th. To execute and file with the Master within fifteen days after his installation an official bond in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Master, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office as prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge and the By-Laws of his Lodge.

Regulations.

150a. The Master has no power to order the Secretary to make changes in his approved minutes. (1896, p. 570.)

150b. The minutes must furnish a complete history of the transactions of the Lodge. Every action must appear, and where the Constitution or Regulations require a pre-

scribed course to be pursued the minutes must show that such course has been followed, not by stating a mere conclusion, but by a plain statement of the facts whence the conclusion follows. (1881, p. 204.)

150c. The records should show that bills have been referred to the auditing committee. (1887, p. 189.)

150d. The Secretary performs the letter of his duty when he is ready to deliver his books and report to the committee appointed to examine them at the place of keeping. The committee has not the power to summons him to appear elsewhere. (1879, p. 169.)

150e. He can make no charge for acting as Secretary of a trial commission for a case transferred to his Lodge. (1893, pp. 13, 222.) (See also 207, post.)

150f. The Lodge is bound by his receipt for dues, even if it was given to pay a private debt of the Secretary. (1887, p. 21.)

150g. He should pay over to the Treasurer the funds coming to him as fast as they are received. (1893, p. 511.)

150h. If he neglects his duties and fails to account for money received the Master should suspend him, and cause charges to be preferred against him. (1878, p. 412; 1885, p. 248.)

150i. No leniency will be shown Secretaries in default to their Lodges. (1865, p. 102.)

The following are held to be offenses:

150j. Suppressing a paper while acting as Secretary. (1874, p. 184.)

150k. Allowing a person not a member of the Lodge to see his books. (1871, p. 163.) But it is not a Masonic offense to allow his books to be inspected by a Master Mason in good standing other than a member of his Lodge. (1914, pp. 24, 129.)

150l. The Secretary may donate for social or charitable purposes such amount of his compensation for services from the Lodge as he sees fit. (1914, pp. 25, 129.)

Grand Secretary: Sec. 50—53.

Impress of Seal required: Sec. 84.

Lodge responsible for neglect: Sec. 92.

Objection, duty of Secretary to report: Sec. 108.

One denied advancement to be carried on roll: Sec. 111e.

Not to serve as commissioner: Sec. 197d.

Reading names of delinquents: Sec. 118k.

Suspension for Non-payment of Dues: Secs. 117, 120.

To notify visiting Lodge: Sec. 125f.

Uniform receipts for dues: Sec. 128.

Duty at Trials: Sec. 188 et seq.

Trial Record to be kept secret: Sec. 205d.

Trial, duty on restoration: Sec. 210.

Master to approve minutes: Sec. 143.

Secretary—Lodge Books.

Sec. 151. He shall keep the following books of the Lodge, in such forms as may be provided:—

1st. A Record Book, in which he shall record all the transactions of the Lodge, proper to be written, after the same shall have been approved:

2d. A Book of By-Laws, for the signatures of the members in the order of their admission, in which he shall see that each member at once signs his name in full:

3d. A Roll Book, in which he shall record, upon pages alphabetically arranged, the full name or names of all belonging to the Lodge; the dates of their initiation, passing, raising, or affiliation; the name, number and location of the Lodges of which those affiliated last were members; the age and occupation of each when received; and the dates of their withdrawal, expulsion, suspension, death, or restoration: and

4th. A Register, to be kept in the Tiler's room, in which all members shall record their names, and all visitors shall record their names, and the names,

numbers, and locations of their respective Lodges, before entering the Lodge.

151a. Officers and visitors do not sufficiently record their names in the Tiler's register by signing in lead pencil. (1912, p. 14.)

151b. A card record of visitors is required. (Approved report of Grand Lecturer, 1917.)

Secretary—Account books.

Sec. 152. He shall also keep such Account Books as may be necessary to present clearly the account of each member with the Lodge, the receipts of the Secretary, and his payments to the Treasurer; and shall preserve the Books of Constitutions and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, which may from time to time be published, together with all the printed Proceedings thereof as promulgated by its order.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Appointed Officers.

Sec. 153. Duties.

Duties.

Section 153. The Deacons, Tiler, and other appointed officers shall perform such duties, consonant with the usages of the Craft and appertaining to their respective offices, as may be required by the by-laws or directed by the Master.

Appointive officers of Grand Lodge: Sec. 58—69.

PART V.

Of Individual Masons.

Article I. Of Membership in a Lodge: Secs. 154—161.

II. Of Rights, Duties, Prohibitions, and Liabilities.

ARTICLE I.

Of Membership in a Lodge.

Sec. 154. How acquired.
155. Degrees—Receiving in another Lodge—Consent—Waiver.
156. Member, right to attend meetings.
157. Dual membership.
158. How terminated.
159. Withdrawal—Recommendatory certificate.
160. Member of defunct Lodge, status of.
161. Certificate of standing—Affiliation.

How acquired.

Section 154. One may acquire membership in a Lodge—

1st. By having regularly received the degree of Master Mason therein:

2d. By having been duly elected for affiliation therewith and complying with the conditions thereof:

3d. By having been named in a dispensation for a new Lodge as one of the petitioners therefor: and

4th. By the consolidation into one Lodge of two or more Lodges, of one of which he was a member, in the manner prescribed in Section 91.

Regulations.

154a. There cannot be honorary membership. (1862, p. 376.)

154b. The By-Laws, Art. IV, Sec. 3, require each member

raised or affiliating to sign them, but it has been decided that one becomes a member by receiving the third degree or by election, if affiliating, and that the failure to sign the by-laws does not forfeit the membership without a trial. (1862, p. 377; 1908, pp. 38, 119.)

154c. A candidate who takes the obligation of the third degree and in the progress of the following ceremony is suddenly stricken so ill as to require his immediate removal from the Lodge, and continues so ill that further ceremonies cannot be observed, is entitled to all the consideration and attention given members, but cannot sit in the Lodge until further instructed. (1881, pp. 16, 658.)

Application for degrees: Sec. 94 et seq.

Application for affiliation: Sec. 122, 161.

Balloting on Candidates for degrees: Sec. 102 et seq.

Life membership, how acquired: Sec. 129.

Rights, duties, prohibitions and liabilities, 162 et seq. Also 770.

Suspension of members: Sec. 166—167.

Withdrawal of Member. Sec. 158—161.

Degrees — Receiving in another Lodge — Consent — Waiver.

Sec. 155. A candidate elected to receive the three degrees in a Lodge in this jurisdiction or a candidate elected to receive all or any of the degrees in a Lodge in another jurisdiction recognized as regular by this Grand Lodge, may receive the second or third degree, or both, but not the first, in another Lodge upon the request of the Lodge in which he was elected. If the request be made by a Lodge of another Jurisdiction it shall be transmitted through the Grand Master or Grand Secretary of that Jurisdiction to the Grand Master or Grand Secretary of this Jurisdiction. No petition, reference, ballot or fee shall be required in the Lodge conferring any degree upon the request of another Lodge and the

candidate will be a member of the requesting Lodge. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, may, after receiving a waiver of Jurisdiction from his Lodge, petition another Lodge for the remaining degrees or degree, accompanying it with the fees required therefor. (As amended, 1921. Effective Jan. 1, 1922.)

Regulations.

155a. As to conferring degrees by request, the Lodge doing so cannot construe the request into a waiver, and the brother is a member of the requesting Lodge. (1899, pp. 26, 274.)

155c. The rules of physical qualifications of the jurisdiction of the requesting Lodge apply, but if the candidate appears disqualified under our law a distinct ruling from that Lodge should be had. (1900, pp. 642, 900.)

155d. As to the waiver of jurisdiction: The waiver does not take effect until the candidate has been elected. If rejected, he remains material of the Lodge granting the waiver. (1897, p. 241.)

155e. In case of a Lodge which has ceased to exist, a certificate, under seal of the Grand Lodge creating it that the Lodge was legally established under its laws and that the records of such Lodge show that the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft received the degree or degrees claimed therein may be used instead of the waiver herein prescribed. (1900, pp. 867, 868.)

155f. The request to another Lodge to confer a degree or degrees must be made by the first-named Lodge and not by the Master thereof; but the irregularity in the proceedings may be cured by a subsequent approval of the Master's action by the Lodge. (1912, pp. 153, 154.)

155g. A dimit legally issued to an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft by a Lodge under a jurisdiction recognized as legitimate, may be accepted as a waiver of jurisdiction by the Lodge issuing it. (1913, pp. 77, 162.)

Who may object: Sec. 111d. See Sec. 113.

As to conferring degrees by request of a foreign Lodge upon one made in violation of Section 124: Sec. 124f.

See Sec. 95i.

Member, right to attend meetings.

Sec. 156. A member of a Lodge is at all times entitled to be present and participate in its proceedings while he conducts himself with due order and propriety, but for a breach of the rules of propriety the Master may refuse him admission thereto or exclude him therefrom, and he should refuse admission to any member who presents himself in a state of intoxication.

Regulation.

156a. Smoking in the Lodge room during the conferring of degrees is not proper. (1912, p. 151.)

Visitor, right to attend meetings: Sec. 125.

Member not to record name in pencil: Sec. 151a.

Drunkenness an offense: Sec. 167b.

Dual membership.

Sec. 157. No Mason shall be a member of more than one Lodge at the same time.

Membership—How terminated.

Sec. 158. Membership in a Lodge can be terminated only

1st. By the dissolution of a Lodge:

2d. By the consolidation of the Lodge with another Lodge or other Lodges.

3d. By voluntary withdrawal therefrom, after proper notice given: and

4th. By death, suspension, or expulsion.

Withdrawal—Recommendatory certificate.

Sec. 159. A member of a Lodge, in good standing and whose dues are paid, may withdraw therefrom

at any time by giving notice of his intention so to do at a stated meeting, and he may receive a certificate of the fact of such withdrawal, in the form prescribed in Section 243, but no recommendatory certificate shall be given him except by a vote of a majority of the members of the Lodge then present.

Regulations.

159a. The mere fact that charges have been preferred, or directed by the Lodge to be preferred, does not deprive the member of his right to withdraw, but that after withdrawal charges may be preferred in the Lodge having jurisdiction. (1879, pp. 21, 274.)

159b. The moment the member announces his intention to withdraw, his dues being paid, his membership ceases, and it can only be regained by affiliation in the prescribed manner. (1864, pp. 251, 354; 1877, p. 181; 1912, p. 151.)

159c. A dimit granted without legal notice on the part of the member is void and of no effect. (1878, p. 621; 1883, pp. 18, 278.)

159d. If the Master resigns and withdraws, the Senior Warden should sign the dimit. (1869, p. 114.)

159e. Those not voting on the issuance of a recommendatory certificate are presumed to assent, and the motion may be declared carried although only three voted in favor and one against. (1884, pp. 566, 738.)

159f. One whose dimit is lost, is entitled to a duplicate thereof, dated as of the original date, which only entitles him to the rights he had under the original. (1900, pp. 641, 899.)

159g. No vote of the Lodge is required to issue a dimit, but a vote is necessary for a recommendatory certificate. If the Lodge assume to vote on the issuance of the dimit and afterwards reconsiders its vote, this does not take away the power of the Master to issue the dimit. (1912, p. 151.)

159h. Notice of intention to withdraw, contemplates reading of such notice, if in writing, at a stated meeting. **(1917, pp. 281, 511.)**

Affiliation: Secs. 122, 99 et seq.

Member of defunct Lodge, status of.

Sec. 160. All Masons who were members in good standing of a Lodge at the date of the surrender of

its charter, and whose dues shall have been paid. are entitled to and may receive from the Grand Secretary a certificate of that fact, which certificate shall have the same effect as the regular recommendatory certificate of withdrawal issued by an existing Lodge.

Certificate of standing—Affiliation.

Sec. 161. A member in good standing whose dues are paid, who desires to affiliate with another Lodge, may apply for, and receive from the Secretary of the Lodge of which he is a member, a duly attested certificate of his standing. By presenting such a certificate with his petition, a member may apply for affiliation with another Lodge in the manner prescribed in Section 98. If such applicant be elected to affiliate with a Lodge he can become a member thereof, only, after the issuance of a certificate of his withdrawal, which shall be immediately issued upon due notice of his election from the Lodge with which he desires to affiliate. (As amended 1919.)

Upon the granting by the Grand Master of a dispensation for the formation of a new Lodge the membership of any signer of the petition therefor in any other Lodge in this jurisdiction, from which he has not already withdrawn, shall ipso facto cease; provided. however, that he shall nevertheless be liable for and shall pay to such Lodge such unpaid dues as may have accrued between the date of his certificate of standing in such Lodge and the date of the granting of such dispensation. A certificate of standing in lieu of dimit may be received with the petition for the formation of a new Lodge only when it eminates from some Lodge of this jurisdiction. (As amended 1915.)

Regulations.

161a. The certificate need not be directed to any Lodge. (1909, p. 125.)

161b. The brother must pay dues to the old Lodge accruing between the issuing of the certificate and the issuance of the dimit. (1905, p. 205.)

(See also Section 128 ante note c.)

161c. A receipt for dues, under seal of the Lodge, may, in the option of a Lodge of this jurisdiction, be received as a certificate of standing under Sec. 161 of the Constitution. (1915, p. 512.)

(A receipt for dues must not be accepted with an application from a Mason of another grand jurisdiction.)

Affiliation: Sec. 122.

ARTICLE II.

Of Rights, Duties, Prohibitions, and Liabilities.

Sec.162. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.
163. Relief, who entitled to.
164. Burial, who entitled to—Expenses—Reimbursement.
165. Membership, duty to retain—How forfeited—Restoration.
166. Non-payment of dues, penalty for.
167. Penalty for violation of Masonic law.

Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.

Section 162. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have only the right to sit in the Lodge in which they received the degree or degrees when open in a degree taken by them, and the right to advancement therein after passing satisfactorily a strict examination in open Lodge. They are not required to pay any dues and are not entitled to vote or speak in the Lodge, nor are they entitled to burial with Masonic honors, nor are they or their widows or orphans entitled to relief from the

funds of the Lodge. They cannot, acting in a Lodge, open in the degree taken, exercise any control over the funds of the Lodge for charity, or for any other purpose. They cannot withdraw from their Lodge or apply for membership or advancement in another Lodge without a waiver of jurisdiction. Charges may be preferred against them for offenses committed, which shall be made in the same manner and tried by a commission of Master Masons elected as prescribed in Article IV, Part VI, hereof. If found guilty the same punishment may be inflicted as is prescribed in the Article last named, and they may appeal in like manner as is set forth therein.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: This is inserted because the number of regulations and decisions dealing with the rights of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts show that, although theoretically their rights might be left to be governed by the ritual, yet that there is a real necessity for incorporating some section governing them in this article, dealing as it does with individual rights, duties, prohibitions and liabilities.

In the above section it is set forth, and properly so, that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have only the right to sit in the Lodge in which they received the degree or degrees, when open in a degree taken by them. This is based upon Mackey's Jurisprudence and it is unquestionably the law. It is, however, true that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts sometimes visit other Lodges when accompanied by Master Masons belonging to their own Lodge, and it is thought proper to explain a little more fully this portion of the section.

Master Masons have a right to visit, even though it be a qualified one, and if they do visit they are admitted because of their own right. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, however, has not this right. If the Lodge permits him to visit it must be done without examination and simply as a courtesy shown to the Lodge in which he received the degree or to the Master Mason accompanying him.

Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts elected in another Lodge must be examined before advancement: Sec. 112f.

Dimit of Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft: Secs. 113b, 155f.

Membership in Lodges, 154 et seq.

Right of Mason to visit: Sec. 125.

Entered Apprentices cannot testify on honor: Sec. 201a.

Relief, who entitled to.

Sec. 163. Every Master Mason in good standing, his widow and orphans, when in distress, has and have the right to ask for and receive relief from the Lodge of which such Master Mason is, or was, a member, or from the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he is, or they, or any of them, may be, or from any Master Mason able to bestow the same.

Regulations.

163a. The right of relief is absolute, regardless of whether the jurisdiction from which the applicant hails reimburses it or not. (1886, p. 681; 1899, pp. 25, 274.)

163b. It is proper to advance a member money to pay the funeral expenses of his son when he is unable to pay them. (1895, pp. 18, 263.)

163c. When a brother applies for relief the only questions are: Is he in good standing and in actual distress? It is no time to discuss whether he is worthy or not or whether or not the distress is caused by his own dissipation or extravagance. (1877, p. 186.)

163d. The widow of a Master Mason, who was in good standing at the time of his death, but whose Lodge has surrendered its charter, becomes a charge, if in distress, upon the Lodge within whose jurisdiction she resides. (1896, p. 570.)

163e. So long as she remains his widow. (1899, pp. 19, 274.)

163f. She is not entitled to relief if his dimit has expired. (1895, pp. 17, 262.)

163g. Nor if able to support herself. (1897, p. 239.)

163h. Nor when there is no evidence of a legal marriage. (1897, p. 239.)

163i. The daughter of a Master Mason in good standing, whether of tender or mature years, is entitled to relief. (1893, pp. 12, 220.)

163j. Notwithstanding she is the widow of one not a Mason. (1899, pp. 24, 274.)

163k. And notwithstanding she is married to one not a Mason or to a Mason dimited or out of standing who has deserted her or does not support her. (1899, pp. 26, 274; 1908, pp. 38, 119.)

163l. A worthy Master Mason and his widow and orphans in distress are entitled to relief, though he is or was dimited or non-affiliated, if in good standing. (1862, p. 355; 1897, p. 240.)

163m. The family of a suicide have the same claim for relief as if death had not been caused by his own act. (1880, p. 419.)

163n. Every member has a right, at any meeting, to move that the Lodge relieve the distress of its own members. (1877, p. 186.)

163o. The moneys given for relief cannot be charged against the members as dues. (1898, pp. 597, 852.)

163p. The son of a Master Mason, after he has passed the age of majority, or the sister or mother of a Master Mason, is not entitled, as a matter of right, to Masonic charity; but certain conditions may prevail where such son, sister or mother, being helpless and incompetent to sustain themselves, and dependent upon the brother for support, and the brother being unable to extend relief to them, the Lodge may, by extending relief to the son, sister or mother, relieve the brother himself. (1913, pp. 77, 162.)

163q. The word orphan as used in Sec. 163 means the son or daughter of a deceased Master Mason. No distinction should be made in extending Masonic charity to a deceased Mason's son or daughter, except that in the event the son has reached his majority, and he not being a Mason, he is not entitled, as a matter of right, to apply to a Masonic Lodge for assistance; but the daughter of a deceased Master Mason, irrespective of her age and whether or not she is married, if in distress, is entitled as a matter of right, so to apply. (1915, pp. 294, 382, 428.) (1916, p. 153.)

Boards of Relief: Sec. 83.
See also Sec. 88m.

Burial, who entitled to—Expenses—Reimbursement.

Sec. 164. To constitute burial with Masonic honors the funeral service authorized by the Grand Lodge must be used. The Lodge may be opened in due form in the Lodgeroom, or the Master may call the members of his Lodge together at the place designated for the funeral, there put on the proper regalia and conduct the funeral without the necessity of a formal opening of the Lodge; in which case the Secretary shall note in the minutes of the next stated meeting the fact that the funeral has been conducted by the Lodge. No Lodge shall attend any funeral or take part in any funeral service or procession unless it is under the direction of the Grand Lodge, the Lodge itself, or another Masonic Lodge. The Lodge conducting the service shall assign such positions as may seem to it proper to other Masonic Lodges and to other societies. Every Master Mason who dies in good standing is entitled to burial with Masonic honors, regardless of the disposition which is to be made of his remains. It is the duty of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction such an one dies to bury him and to pay the necessary expenses of the burial of such of its members as die in financial circumstances requiring it, and to reimburse any other Lodge for the expense incurred by it in suitably burying such members. No Lodge shall, by by-law or otherwise, fix in advance the amount to be paid for such burial. The Lodge may, in its discretion, bury a member suspended for non-payment of dues if there be no other Masonic offense established against him, but it shall not pay the expenses of the burial. The Master and Wardens may determine as to the propriety of burying a suicide with such honors.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: In the body of this Section it is provided that "No Lodge shall attend any funeral or take part in any funeral service or procession unless it is under the direction of the Grand Lodge, the Lodge itself, or another Masonic Lodge." This correctly states the law of this jurisdiction, but when we adopt this law as a part of our Constitution we naturally take it subject to the explanations heretofore given and also with the construction of the law heretofore placed on it, and, therefore, it must be now understood that this constitutional provision does not prevent the Lodge from commencing the funeral service in its hall, and, where desired by the family or friends, accompanying the remains to the church and there assisting in the proper church services, and upon the conclusion of them, conveying the remains to the place of burial, and there, in accordance with Masonic usage, conclude the services and consign the remains to the grave. (1891, pp. 17, 215.) (1916, p. 27.)

It may also be added that this Section only forbids the Lodge, as a Lodge, from taking part in such services. The members may, as individuals, attend any other service, but not in Masonic clothing.

Regulations.

164a. It is the duty of the Lodge to attend the funeral of its members or other Master Masons within its jurisdiction buried by it, and the Master may compel the members to attend by summons. (1904, p. 1084.)

164b. A brother who applies for affiliation and dies before action is taken is entitled to burial. (1887, p. 21.)

164c. As is a non-affiliate in good standing. (1882, pp. 441, 687.)

164d. A Master Mason who retains his membership in another State, although permanently residing here, should be buried by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he dies. (1884, pp. 565, 736.)

164e. Regardless of whether the expenses will be repaid or not. (Idem).

164f. A Lodge should not bury one whose dimit has expired several years before or had expired at all. (1905, p. 115; 1912, p. 149.)

164g. One who pays the expense of burying a sojourning Mason cannot demand as a right that his brethren contribute. (1861, p. 58.)

164h. Where Masonic burial was tendered but refused by the widow, the Lodge might with propriety refuse to pay the expense. (1879, pp. 20, 154.)

164i. The Lodge whose member dies in the Masonic Home must pay the expense of the funeral. (1900, pp. 644, 902; 1905, p. 110.)

164j. Where a Mason suspended for non-payment of dues re-instates himself, charges would not excuse the Lodge from burying him. (1887, p. 21.)

164k. The Master should, at the request of any number of brothers, call the Lodge together to decide whether or not a member suspended for non-payment of dues, no other offense being established against him should be buried with Masonic honors. (1887, p. 22.)

164l. The Master should carry his gavel at funerals. (1874, p. 466.)

164m. In the absence of the Master and Wardens, the Lodge cannot be opened for the burial of a deceased brother; but any Mason may, on such an occasion, read the burial service. (1879, p. 190; 1884, p. 736.)

164n. It is only a question of propriety for a Past Master of this jurisdiction to open the Lodge and conduct the funeral services while wearing the uniform of a Knight Templar; there is no violation of any law or regulation of Masonry in so doing. (1915, pp. 288, 381.)

164o. Out of respect to the wishes of the deceased, and as a courtesy to another fraternal organization, the Master might properly request the other organization to render its service or a part of it, it being understood that the Masonic Lodge shall have charge of and conclude the service. (1916, p. 27.)

164p. It is proper to hold Masonic services over the ashes of a brother whose body has been cremated. (1916, p. 158.)

164q. When a funeral is conducted in the Lodge room, the Lodge must be formally opened. (1917, p. 281.)

Opening of Lodge: Sec. 78.

Resolutions of respect for deceased members: Sec. 77k.

Grand Master not authorized to give dispensation to bury certain dimited Masons: Sec. 43, 165.

Membership, duty to retain—How forfeited—Restoration.

Sec. 165. It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge, and every non-affiliated Mason who, having resided six months within this jurisdiction, shall refuse or neglect to make application for membership to some Lodge therein, shall be deemed unworthy of Masonic consideration, and shall not be entitled to nor be the recipient of any of the rights, privileges, or charities of the Order. Such of them as desire to restore themselves by affiliation, may do so upon payment of a sum equivalent to six months' dues of the Lodge to which they shall apply, which shall become the property of the Lodge whether the applicant be elected or rejected, in addition to the affiliation fee, if any required by the by-laws, which affiliation fee shall be returned if the applicant be rejected; provided, that if any such non-affiliated Mason shall refuse or neglect to so apply for a period of more than two years, he shall be restored to Masonic rights only upon his election to membership by the Lodge to which he may apply, and if his application be rejected by any Lodge, such Lodge shall return to him all amounts paid by him at the time of such application. Provided, further, that a Mason demitted from another jurisdiction who is not in good standing therein at the time he enters, or becomes a resident of this jurisdiction, shall in no case be entitled to any Masonic rights or privileges unless and until he shall be elected a member of some lodge in this jurisdiction, or shall be restored to membership by the jurisdiction from which he holds his demit. (As amended 1916.)

Regulations.

165b. A non-affiliate, who, within the six months' period, makes application to a Lodge for membership, is kept in standing for another six months by the application, although he is rejected, and by new application every six months he can keep himself in standing indefinitely; and it is only when he has allowed six months to elapse without application that he loses his standing and is in need of restoration. (This does not apply to a non-affiliate coming from another grand jurisdiction.)

165c. A non-affiliate cannot keep himself in standing by paying dues to a Lodge here or elsewhere. (1895, pp. 20, 264; 1888, pp. 454, 674.)

165d. Members in good standing, when their Lodge is declared extinct, are non-affiliates and are subject to the provisions of this section. (1886, p. 674; 1899, p. 20, 274.)

Grand Master not authorized to give dispensation to bury Masons not complying with this section: Sec. 43.

Petition for affiliation: Sec. 122.

Charges against non-affiliated Masons: Secs. 188, 188f.

Non-payment of dues, penalty for.

Sec. 166. For non-payment of his dues a member may be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, in the manner provided in Sections 117 and 118.

Regulations.

166a. Suspension for non-payment of dues is absolute suspension; the only difference between it and suspension for cause being the method of restoration. (1860, p. 381.)

166b. One suspended for non-payment of dues cannot petition for the degrees, but must first be restored, secure a dimit, and if he wishes apply for membership. (1895, pp. 18, 263.)

Procedure suspension for non-payment of dues· Secs. 117—118.

Suspension defined: Sec. 229.

Penalty for violation of Masonic law.

Sec. 167. For any violation of the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, of the by-laws of his Lodge, or of any portion of the Masonic or moral law, a member, or any other Mason within the jurisdiction of a Lodge, may be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, in the manner provided in Art. IV, Part VI.

Regulations.

167a. Suspension or expulsion in a Royal Arch Chapter, Commandery of Knights Templar, or in the Scottish Rite, does not operate as suspension or expulsion in the Lodge. (1854, p. 333.)

(For offenses by officers, trial commissioners, etc., examine the various annotations under the appropriate sections).

167b. The following is an alphabetical list of matters held to constitute or not to constitute Masonic offenses.

The following being held offenses:

1. Abusive language. (1868, p. 383; 1870, pp. 427, 428, 447; 1871, p. 159.)
2. Adultery. (1878, p. 576.)
3. Business, subordinating Masonry to. (1895, p. 215.)
4. Civil law, violating. (1875, p. 173; 1887, p. 175.)
5. Crime before initiation. (1871, p. 152.)
6. Cutting a brother. (1871, p. 159.)
7. Declaring unbelief in God. (1900, pp. 644, 942.)
8. Defrauding a brother. (1872, p. 426; 1870, pp. 428, 429; 1872, p. 564; 1873, p. 200.)
9. Desertion of wife and family. (1905, p. 136.)
10. Divulging contents of trial record. (1915, pp, 297, 381.)
11. Disobeying the Master's gavel. (1864, p. 373;

1885, p. 204; 1873, p. 222; 1879, p. 165; 1882, p. 652; 1885, p. 203.)

12. Divulging the secrets of the Lodge. (1869, p. 115; 1870, p. 425; 1882, pp. 442, 686; By-Laws, Art. XI, Sec. 1.)

13. Drunkenness. (1870, p. 447; 1872, pp. 564, 585; 1873, p. 200; 1875, p. 132; 1876, p. 578; 1887, p. 195; 1900, p. 862; no excuse for offense: 1867, p. 112.)

14. Dueling. (1854, p. 313; 1855, p. 114.)

15. Electioneering as to Grand Lodge officers. (1868, p. 390; 1893, pp. 252, 253; 1904, pp. 1079, 1080.)

16. Emblems, Masonic, use in business. (1854, p. 314; 1873, p. 221; 1880, p. 564.)

17. Emblems, Masonic, use on ball ticket. (1896, p. 570.)

18. Embezzlement. (1871, p. 187.)

19. Failure to repay the Lodge money borrowed from it under a pledge to repay it if he could earn the money, by one who afterwards earns money and has ability to repay the amount. (1915, p. 510.)

20. Falsifying Lodge records. (1874, p. 591.)

21. Fighting a brother. (1875, p. 133.)

22. Gambling. (1864, p. 348; 1872, p. 564.)

23. Ill-fame, frequenting house of. (1887, p. 205.)

24. Immoral conduct. (1871, p. 160.)

25. Language unbecoming a gentleman or Mason. (1870, p. 426; 1871, p. 159.)

26. Lewd women, consorting with. (1887, p. 205.)

27. Majority, not submitting to will of. (1873, p. 210.)

28. Masonic name, using in business. (1873, p. 221; 1880, p. 564.)

29. Misrepresenting proceedings of Lodge. (1865, p. 115; 1870, p. 425.)

30. Misrepresentation in petition for degrees. (1866, p. 412; 1870, p. 425.)

31. Offensive language. (1871, p. 159.)

32. Obscene letter to a Mason or his wife. (1870, p. 426.)

33. Personal violence to a brother. (1878, p. 578.)

34. Profanity. (1868, p. 381.)

35. Rape. (1887, p. 187.)

36. Renouncing Masonry. (1900, pp. 641, 899.)

37. Renting property, knowing it is to be used for purposes of prostitution. (1912, pp. 157, 158.)

38. Revealing transactions of Lodge. By-Laws, Art. XI, Sec. 1.

39. Scurrilous letter to Mason or wife. (1870, p. 426.)

40. Slandering a brother or citizen. (1864, p. 355; 1867, p. 112; 1868, p. 419; 1869, p. 116; 1871, p. 184; 1873, p. 203; 1887, pp. 204, 206.)

41. Swindling a brother. (1870, p. 448; 1871, p. 185.)

42. Striking a brother. (1875, p. 133.)

43. Vile language. (1870, p. 427.)

44. Wounding a brother. (1871, p. 159.)

45. Writing out secret work. (1869, p. 118.)

46. Unbelief in God, declaring. (1900, pp. 644, 902.)

47. Use of trial records in State Court. (1915, p. 297, 381.)

167c. The use of Masonic emblems and devices on business or political cards or signs, or by way of advertisement, except for legitimate Masonic purposes, is strictly forbidden. (1920.)

167d. No Mason shall give the Masonic name to any business, concern, association, or calling, organized or prosecuted for profit or for a livelihood. (1920.)

167e. No Mason shall use or be a party to the using of the word Masonic as a part of the style and title or designation of any business firm, concern, company, association, or enterprise whatever, unless such business shall be the printing or publication of Masonic books, papers or periodicals, or the manufacture and sale of Masonic supplies, or unless it shall be a cemetery or burial association, temple association, hospital, employment bureau, or relief association, or Masonic club, conducted wholly by Masons and only for the use and benefit of Masons or Masonry.

The following being held not offenses:

1. Business difficulties. (1853, p. 256; 1864, pp. 349, 360; 1873, p. 201; 1865, p. 92; 1871, p. 185; 1879, p. 186; 1882, p. 686; 1884, p. 732; 1880, pp. 559, 582; 1887, p. 176; 1864, pp. 251, 349.)

2. Eastern Star, matters solely relating to. (1896, p. 570.)

3. Electioneering documents if truthful. (1872, p. 539; 1873, p. 195—probably overruled by Proc. 1893, pp. 252, 253.)

4. Inability to pay debts without fraud. (1872, p. 569; 1874, p. 568; 1878, p. 604; 1882, p. 686; 1884, p. 732; 1887, p. 194; 1892, p. 686; 1894, p. 729; 1865, p. 92.)

5. Keeping a brother's secret when given in charge as such. (1869, p. 169.)

6. Political differences. (1874, p. 567; 1875, p. 111.)

7. Refusing to speak to a brother. (1884, pp. 566, 738.)

8. Refusing to renew a note barred by the statute of limitations. (1882, pp. 441, 686.)

9. Report to Grand Lodge by an officer, containing matters intended to influence an election, if truthful. (1872, p. 559.)

Restoration to membership: Secs. 212, 214.

PART VI.

Of Trials, Penalties, Appeals, and Restorations.

Article I. Relative to the Grand Master. Secs. 168—174.

II. Relative to Masters of Lodges. Secs. 175—183.

III. Relative to Lodges. Secs. 184—187.

IV. Relative to Masons Individually. Secs. 188—207.

V. Of Revisions, Reversals, and Restorations. Secs. 208—215.

ARTICLE I.

Relative to the Grand Master.

Sec. 168. Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.
169. Formation of Tribunal.
170. Powers of tribunal.
171. Penalty.
172. Duties of Grand Secretary.
173. Procedure at trial.
174. Expenses of tribunal.

Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.

Section 168. Charges may be preferred against the Grand Master for abuse of his power, violation

of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or other unmasonic conduct, by any five Masters of Lodges; which charges shall be in writing over their signatures, and shall be presented to the last Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge who may be within the State, and who is a member of a Lodge within its jurisdiction.

Regulation.

168a. It is competent to try the Grand Master by what will comprehend a "new Regulation." (1853, p. 264; 1855, pp. 95, 107; Reg. of 1721, Art. XIX.)

Charges against Master of Lodge and Trial: Sec. 175, 183.

Formation of Tribunal.

Sec. 169. Upon the presentation of such charges, it shall be the duty of such Past Grand Master to transmit a copy thereof to the accused, if within the State, at least thirty days, and if without the State, at least ninety days, before the time designated for the trial, together with a notification to attend at such time and place as he may therein name, which shall be one most convenient for the parties; and he shall also summon four or more other Past Grand Masters of this State, who shall be members of Lodges therein, to assemble with him at the time and place designated, and shall notify the accused thereof.

Powers of tribunal.

Sec. 170. The tribunal thus assembled, or any of its members, shall have power to summon witnesses at the request of either party; it shall receive such testimony as in its judgment shall be proper, and shall determine finally upon the guilt or innocence

of the accused; and the opinion of a majority of all its members shall be the judgment of the tribunal and shall be final.

Penalty.

Sec. 171. The only penalty inflicted shall be deprivation of office; but, when thus deprived, the adjudged may be amenable to his Lodge upon a charge of unmasonic conduct.

Duties of Grand Secretary at Trial.

Sec. 172. The Grand Secretary shall attend at the trial to keep a record of the proceedings and of the judgment, which shall be filed in his office and shall be presented at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Procedure at trial.

Sec. 173. The proceedings at such trial, not fully prescribed in this Article, shall, so far as may be applicable, be in conformity with the provisions of Art. IV, of this Part.

Expense of tribunal.

Sec. 174. All necessary traveling expenses of the members of such tribunal shall be paid by the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as those of Grand Officers attending its Communications.

ARTICLE II.

Relative to Masters of Lodges.

Sec. 175. Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.
176. Formation of Commission.
177. Powers of commission.
178. Adjournment.
179. Judgment.
180. Penalties.
181. Procedure at trial.
182. Record of proceedings.
183. Appeal.

Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.

Section 175. Charges may be preferred against the Master of a Lodge for abuse of his power, violation of the Constitution or Regulations, or unmasonic conduct of any kind, by any five Master Masons in good standing; which charges shall be in writing over their signatures, and shall be presented to the Grand Lodge, if in session, or to the Grand Master during the vacation.

Regulation.

175a. The Constitution will not permit a Lodge to try its Master. (1874, p. 589.)

Charges against Grand Master and trial: Sec. 168—174.

Formation of Commission.

Sec. 176. Upon the presentation of such charges, the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, as the case may be, may at once appoint and summon not less than three nor more than seven disinterested brethren, who shall be either Masters or Past Masters, to assemble as Commissioners to hear and determine thereupon; and shall then summon the accused to appear and answer thereunto, at such time and place most convenient for the parties as shall be indicated in said summons; giving him, if within the jurisdiction of his Lodge, at least ten days—if without that jurisdiction and within the State, at least thirty days—and if without the State, at least ninety days—to answer thereunto; and transmitting to him also a copy of the charges.

Powers of Commission.

Sec. 177. The Commissioners, thus assembled, shall choose one of their number to preside; and

they, or any of them, shall have power to summon witnesses at the request of either party. The witnesses, if Masons, shall testify upon their honor as such; if not, their depositions shall be taken in writing, before an officer legally authorized to administer oaths; and, in such case, the party requiring such depositions shall notify the other of the time and place when and where they will be taken, that he may, if he choose, be present thereat.

Adjournment.

Sec. 178. The Commissioners may adjourn from time to time, at their own convenience or for good cause shown by either party; **provided**, that the period within which their duties shall be concluded shall not exceed ten days, unless, for sufficient reasons, the Grand Master shall grant them further time.

Judgment.

Sec. 179. The opinion of a majority of all the Commissioners shall be deemed the judgment of the whole and shall be conclusive, unless an appeal be taken at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Penalties.

Sec. 180. The penalties which may be inflicted by such Commissioners may be either deprivation of office, suspension, or expulsion, as in their judgment shall be deemed proper.

Procedure at trial.

Sec. 181. The proceedings at such trial, not in this Article fully prescribed, shall, so far as may

be applicable, be in conformity with the provisions of Art. IV, of this Part.

Record of proceedings.

Sec. 182. The Commissioners shall keep a complete record of their proceedings and of their judgment, and shall transmit the same to the Grand Secretary at the conclusion of the trial; and the judgment shall at once be carried into effect by order of the Grand Master.

Appeal.

Sec. 183. An appeal to the Grand Lodge may be taken at its next Annual Communication, by either party, if notice thereof be given to the Grand Secretary within thirty days after the conclusion of the trial.

ARTICLE III.

Relative to Lodges.

Sec. 184. Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.
185. Formation of commission.
186. Powers of commission—Procedure—Penalties.
187. Appeal.

Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.

Section 184. When a controversy shall arise between Lodges or between a Lodge and a member or members of another Lodge, charges may be preferred by either party, if in good standing; which charges shall be in writing and shall be presented to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, as provided in Sec. 175.

Formation of commission.

Sec. 185. Upon the presentation of such charges, not less than five nor more than seven Commissioners shall be appointed and summoned, as provided in Section 176, which Commissioners shall be Masters or Wardens, and shall be selected from at least three different Lodges not interested in the controversy and most convenient to the parties; and the accused party shall be summoned, with such time to answer as provided in the Section last quoted.

Powers of commission—Proceedure—Penalties.

Sec. 186. The Commissioners shall have power to proceed, and shall keep a record of their proceedings and judgment, in the same manner as provided in Art. II, of this Part. The penalties which they may inflict may be any known to Masonic usage; or, if the case be one not involving a violation of Masonic duty, the decision may be such special one as the circumstances shall, in their judgment, warrant.

Appeal.

Sec. 187. An appeal may be taken by either party to the Grand Lodge, as provided in Section 183.

ARTICLE IV.

Relative to Masons Individually.

Sec. 188. Penal jurisdiction of a lodge.
189. Charges, how preferred—To whom presented.
190. Must be specific.
191. Charges, Lodge U. D.
192. Trial pending in courts of land—Acquittal therein no bar—Duty after conviction in court.
193. Master to pass on sufficiency of charges—When to call special meeting.
194. Notice of meeting to elect commission.
195. Amendments to charges—Withdrawal—Striking out.
196. Commission, how elected.
197. Disqualification of Master and commissioner.
198. Commission, time and place of meeting—Summons and notice.
199. Service of summons.
200. Who to preside—Duties of Master and Secretary—Answer—Objection to commissioner Vacancies—Stenographic reporter.
201. Witness, how summoned—Testimony, how taken.
202. Procedure in general.
203. Counsel.
204. Adjournment—Continuance.
205. Verdict—Record of finding.
206. Penalties.
207. Appeal—Additional evidence on—Transcript.

Penal jurisdiction of a Lodge.

Section 188. The penal jurisdiction of a Lodge includes all its own members, wherever residing, and all Masons from any Lodge, even though suspended for non-payment of dues, or otherwise, residing nearer to its place of meeting than to that of any other Lodge—excepting the Grand Master and its own Master. In places where more than one Lodge exists, such Lodges have concurrent penal jurisdiction over all such Masons, so residing, and not members of one of them. When a Mason has been suspended for cause, only the Lodge

within whose jurisdiction he resides has penal jurisdiction over him.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: In this Article the admirable provisions of the "Form for Records of Trials," first recommended by the Grand Lodge in 1872, and revised by the Committee on Grievances in 1894, when Past Grand Master Angellotti was Chairman, have been inserted herein wherever they were more clearly stated than in the Constitution itself.

All the forms contained therein have been inserted because they have become familiar to the Order by long use. It is thought better to now give them the sanction of making the entire Form of Record part of our permanent law.

All other provisions about trials being abrogated by this revision, the brethren will have a direct and binding procedure to follow, and as they will find everything in one place and under one heading, there will be much less chance of reversal because of error in procedure.

Nothing in this Article is new or makes any change in the present law, except that the provisions relating to filling vacancies on a commission have been added in accordance with the consensus of opinion in the Jurisprudence Committee when the matter was before it in 1910.

Regulations.

188a. There is no limitation to bar the prosecution of a brother for unmasonic conduct. (1882, pp. 441, 687; 1885, p. 202.)

188b. If the Lodge where the charges are made has jurisdiction at the time they are made, it can try the brother, notwithstanding he might thereafter join another Lodge. (1912, p. 151.)

188c. A change of residence after charges made does not divest the Lodge of jurisdiction to try a brother under charges. (1912, p. 151.)

188d. When a member of a California Lodge is suspended for unmasonic conduct by a Lodge under a foreign jurisdiction, the California Lodge cannot, without any trial, enter a judgment of suspension against the brother upon the certified record of the proceedings of the foreign Lodge. (1914, pp. 22, 129.)

188e. A member of a foreign Lodge residing within the jurisdiction of a Lodge in California, who is in good standing, may prefer charges against a Master Mason residing within the jurisdiction of the California Lodge. (1914, p. 166.)

188f. Charges may be preferred against a dimitted or non-affiliated Mason in the Lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction he resides. (1915, p. 294.)

Trial of controversies where Lodge is party: Sec. 184—187.

Trial of charges against Master: Sec. 175—183.

Trial of charges against Grand Master: Sec. 168—174.

Transfer of place of Trial: Sec. 43, sub. 9.

Charges, how preferred—To whom presented.

Sec. 189. When any member of a Lodge, (except its Master or the Grand Master,) or any Mason residing within its jurisdiction, shall be accused of unmasonic conduct, charges to that effect may be preferred by any Master Mason in good standing; which charges shall be in writing over his signature, and shall be presented to the Master of the Lodge having jurisdiction thereof.

Regulations.

189a. The Lodge or Master may be accuser and may direct the Junior Warden to prefer the charges, in which case the trial cannot be had in that Lodge, and the charges shall be presented to the Grand Master, who will designate the Lodge in which the trial shall be had. Trial Record 1, (1881, p. 18; 1882, p. 661; 1887, p. 247; 1900, pp. 644, 902—overruling 1891, pp. 16, 213; 1909, p. 178.)

189b. A Junior Warden preferring charges by direction of the Lodge is the accuser, and remains so even after elected Senior Warden. (1904, p. 1077.)

189c. When the Lodge is accuser, the brother against whom the offense was committed has no control over the trial. (1881, p. 18; 1882, p. 661.)

189d. Preferring charges does not deprive the accused of any of his rights until proven. (1887, p. 21.)

189e. A member of a foreign Lodge residing within the jurisdiction of a Lodge in California, who is in good standing, may prefer charges against a Master Mason residing within the jurisdiction of the California Lodge. (1914, p. 166.)

Member under charges may withdraw: Sec. 159a.

Must be specific.

Sec. 190. The charge itself shall be a general one of unmasonic conduct, defined in a specification or specifications to follow, setting forth, with clearness and precision, the offense or offenses complained of, and giving time, place, and all necessary particulars relating thereto, as distinctly as possible, so that the accused may have full knowledge of all that he may be called upon to explain, disprove, or justify.

Charges, Lodge U. D.

Sec. 191. Such charges shall never be presented to the Master of a Lodge under dispensation if there is a chartered Lodge having concurrent jurisdiction over the same territory, except where the accused is a member of such Lodge, or under or within its jurisdiction, and no chartered Lodge has concurrent jurisdiction over the same territory, they may be presented. When the Lodge, to the Master of which such charges are presented, is a Lodge under dispensation, such Master shall at once transmit the same to the Grand Master, who shall thereupon, if it shall appear to him that the act or acts complained of therein constitute a Masonic offense, designate some chartered Lodge to try the same, and transmit

such charges to the Master thereof, who shall thereupon proceed therewith in the same manner as if the charges had originally been presented to him.

Trial pending in courts of land—Acquittal therein no bar—Duty after conviction in court.

Sec. 192. When the charge is for an offense which is the subject of proceedings in the Courts of the land the Masonic Trial may, in the discretion of the Master, be deferred until such proceedings are concluded, but in the event of a final judgment of conviction against a Mason in the State or Federal courts of a crime involving moral turpitude, it shall be the duty of the Junior Warden of any Lodge having jurisdiction of such Mason to prefer charges against the Mason so convicted on account of the matters involved in said conviction; provided, that such charges have not already been preferred, and to press to conclusion a trial on account thereof. Acquittal in said courts, or the refusal of a Grand Jury to indict for an offense is no bar to a Masonic trial.

Whenever it shall appear by the record of conviction from another Masonic jurisdiction, recognized by us, that a member of one of our Lodges, resident in such jurisdiction, has been suspended or expelled for un-Masonic conduct in such jurisdiction while a resident thereof, it shall be the duty of the Junior Warden of the Lodge in this jurisdiction of which he is a member to prefer charges against him for the acts and conduct alleged in the charges preferred in the foreign jurisdiction and of which he was there convicted, and the same proceedings shall thereupon be had as in ordinary cases; provided

that the record of conviction of the foreign jurisdiction shall be received on the trials prima facia evidence of the guilt of the Brother of such acts and conduct. (As amended 1915.)

Regulations.

192a. One violation of a sumptuary law, such as continuing to conduct a hotel and bar in a community voted dry under the Wylie Law, if the Brother shows the proper spirit otherwise and evinces no disposition to again transgress the law in question, ought not to require the preferring of charges against him. (1915, p. 291.)

192b. When charges are preferred for an offense for which a brother has been convicted in the Courts of the land, only the final judgment of conviction can be used as evidence. And, pending an appeal in the Courts of the land, the record of the trial cannot be used, nor can the judgment of conviction be used. (1915, p. 485.)

Master to pass on sufficiency of charges—When to call special meeting.

Sec. 193. Upon the presentation of such charges, the Master shall carefully examine the charge and specifications, and, if they are evidently frivolous, or if the act or acts with which the accused is charged, is or are clearly such as do not constitute a Masonic offense, he may refuse to entertain them. But, should it appear otherwise, and it is known to him that the accuser is a Master Mason in good standing, he shall call a special meeting of his Lodge, as soon as practicable.

Regulation.

193a. The Master being present, neither the Senior Warden nor the Junior Warden can receive or pass upon the sufficiency of charges or call a special meeting to elect commissioners. (1885, p. 247.)

Notice of meeting to elect commission.

Sec. 194. Due notification of such meeting shall be given to every member thereof whose residence is

known and is within such distance as may reasonably permit him to attend; which notification shall state that the purpose of the meeting is to elect Commissioners to try a brother (using no name) upon a charge of unmasonic conduct, shall be in writing or in print, and should be served personally, if possible, by the Tyler or some brother designated for the purpose; or, if it be not convenient so to serve it, should be left at his ordinary residence or place of business, or be sent by mail.

Regulations.

194a. The accused, if a member, must be notified and may be present and vote at the election. (1871, p. 158; 1860, p. 364; 1891, p. 191.)

194b. But not if the trial is transferred. (1893, pp. 13, 221.)

194c. Even if the Secretary is the accused he should still notify the members, as no one is to know who is the accused until the trial. (1895, pp. 18, 264.)

As to the rights of the accuser and the accused see Section 196.

Amendments to charges—Withdrawal—Striking out.

Sec. 195. The Master of the Lodge has a right to strike out portions of the charges containing no clear and certain specifications of an offense, or which are rambling, uncertain, unsatisfactory, or insufficient; and he may at any time allow amendments thereto which will tend toward justice. He may allow charges to be withdrawn before the commencement of the trial, but not afterward, if they are not of a criminal nature.

Regulations.

195a. The Lodge cannot act in the matter of withdrawing charges. (1891, pp. 18, 216. See also 1892, p. 705.)

195b. But if accuser, it alone may withdraw them. (1881, p. 18; 1882, p. 661.)

Notice of Amendment of Charges: Sec. 208a.

Commission, how elected.

Sec. 196. At such special meeting the Master will announce its purpose, and will ascertain, by a vote of the Lodge, the number of Commissioners (not less than seven nor more than nine,) which it shall deem proper to elect. Each member present will write the name of as many members of the Lodge upon one ballot as shall correspond with the number of Commissioners determined upon, and, upon counting the ballots, such members as shall be found to have received a majority of all the votes cast, shall be declared elected as Commissioners. In case the full number should not be elected on the first ballot, another ballot will be had for the remainder, in the same manner; and again and again if necessary, until the full number of Commissioners shall have been elected, each by a majority of the votes of those present.

Regulations.

196a. The name of the accused should not be announced at the special meeting to elect commissioners. (1885, p. 227.)

196b. Nor should the charges be read at it. (1891, p. 191.)

196c. The meeting cannot be postponed. (1891, pp. 17, 216.)

196d. But, if for any reason, no meeting is held at the time designated, new notice of a new meeting must be given (idem).

At this point the decisions showing the rights of the accused and accuser during the trial are inserted, as follows:

196e. The Master should not permit the accuser to use abusive epithets to the accused. (1873, p. 212.)

196f. It is an offense for the accuser so to do (Idem).

196g. The accuser has a right to be present at the trial up to its conclusion. (1876, p. 498.)

196h. The accused has no right to know against whom the charges are preferred at the special meeting. (1876, p. 498.)

196i. He must be informed of his rights, if without counsel. (1871, p. 159.)

196j. He cannot be required to testify against himself. (1871, p. 159.)

Ballot defined: Sec. 77h.

Disqualification of Master and commissioner.

Sec. 197. Neither a witness nor one who acted as commissioner at a first trial, nor one who cannot fairly try the matter, is qualified to act as commissioner. Nor is a Master qualified to preside who would be disqualified as commissioner for any other reason than because of his acting at a first trial.

Regulations.

197a. A Lodge may elect one of its members who is absent, if otherwise qualified. (1885, pp. 18, 278.)

197b. If the Secretary is the accused, another brother should be appointed to act at the trial. (1895, pp. 18, 264.)

197c. When the Secretary is the accuser he is disqualified. (1890, p. 560.)

197d. The Secretary shall in no case serve as one of the Commissioners. (1913, p. 168.)

Commission, time and place of meeting—Summons and notice.

Sec. 198. The Master will then name the time and place for the first meeting of the Commissioners, keeping in view the convenience of the parties and the time allowed to the accused for appearance, and will direct the Secretary to notify each Commissioner of his election and of such time and place of meeting, either in person or in writing, and will also direct the Secretary to notify the accuser of such time and place of meeting, and will have prepared for his signature a summons which he will

cause to be served, requiring the accused to appear and answer thereunto at such time and place, and shall, at the same time, cause the Secretary to furnish the accused with a copy of the charges and to notify the accuser of the said time and place of trial. The summons shall be issued in duplicate, one copy to be delivered or transmitted to the accused, and the other to be presented to the Commissioners, with a proper certificate of service appended thereto.

It is usual that the Secretary or Tiler perform such service, but it may be done by any brother whom the Master shall designate.

Regulations.

198a. It is the prerogative of the Master and not the Lodge or commission to issue a summons. (1860, p. 353; 1871, p. 157.)

198b. The wilful disobedience of a summons is an offense. (1871, p. 161.)

198c. A brother receiving the summons has no right to question its legality or refuse to obey it. (1860, p. 355.)

Form of notice to commissioners: Sec. 252.

Form of notice to accuser: Sec. 253.

Summons defined: Sec. 232.

Form of summons: Sec. 254.

Service of summons.

Sec. 199. If the accused be within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, the summons and copy of the charges shall be issued at least ten days prior to the day appointed for the trial, and shall be served personally by the Tyler or some other member of the Lodge authorized by the Master for that purpose, or shall be left at his ordinary residence or place of business. If he be without the said jurisdiction, but within the State, and his residence be known,

they shall be issued at least thirty days before the day of the trial, and shall be forwarded to his address by the Secretary, by mail or other usual mode of conveyance, which shall be deemed sufficient service. If he be without the State, and his residence be known, they shall be issued at least ninety days before the trial, and shall be forwarded to his address by the Secretary, as before provided, which shall be sufficient service. If his address be unknown, the Master shall order the trial to proceed at once upon the testimony, **ex parte.**

Regulations.

199a. If the accused is in fact in the jurisdiction, his time is ten days, and the provisions as to service apply to a transferred case. (1893, pp. 12, 220.)

199b. The service is complete when the deposit in the U. S. mail is made: it is not necessary to register the letter or wait for a return receipt. (1898, p. 815.)

199c. Service of summons is very essential, and reading it to the accused is not sufficient. (1874, pp. 561, 682; 1890, p. 556.)

Form of certificate of service: Sec. 254.

Who to preside—Duties of Master and Secretary—Answer—Objection to commissioner—Vacancies—Stenographic reporter.

Sec. 200. The Commissioners shall assemble at the time and place appointed and shall be presided over by the Master, who shall decide all questions of Masonic law which may arise during the trial, but shall have no vote in the final decision of the case by the Commissioners; and the Secretary, or, in his absence, some other member of the Lodge appointed for the purpose by the Master, shall attend them to keep a full and correct record of the proceedings and of the judgment, un-

der their supervision. The accused should now present his answer to the charge and specifications, which answer may be either oral or written, and should be made a part of the record. In this answer he may make a general or particular denial of all the specifications of the charge; or he may deny some and admit others, and may make statements in justification or extenuation of those admitted; or he may admit all, with expressions of sorrow for his misconduct; or, in fact, he may make any answer which to him, or his counsel, shall seem meet. If there be objection to any of the commissioners, the reasons for the objection shall at this time be stated, and the Master shall decide as to their validity; and if, because of objections sustained or otherwise, there shall be vacancies or a vacancy on the commission, the commissioners may, subject to the approval of the Master, choose properly qualified members or a member of the Lodge to act, and when so chosen they or he shall have all the rights of the members chosen by the Lodge. At the option of the Master, a duly accredited stenographic reporter may be employed, provided, that said stenographic reporter is a Master Mason and that, before entering upon his duty he shall be qualified in the manner provided for the qualification of Masonic witnesses; and provided, further, that said stenographic reporter shall attest the transcript of the evidence of the respective witnesses examined in the course of the trial prior to signature by the said witnesses.

Regulations.

200a. A failure to meet at the time appointed ipso facto dissolves the commission. (1885, p. 205.)

200b. It is necessary for a majority of the commission to be always present, and when present such majority may

proceed. (1860, p. 381; 1864, p. 340; 1865, p. 110; 1882, p. 648; 1884, p. 736; 1874, pp. 565, 584; 1880, p. 418.)

200c. Electing a chairman is error. (1872, p. 586.)

200d. The Master's province is simply to decide questions of law. He is not to take sides. (1880, p. 582.)

200e. The Master being present, neither the Senior nor the Junior Warden can act. (1877, p. 180; 1885, p. 247.)

200f. The accused cannot stay away and have another put in his plea. To do so would be disobedience of the summons. (1878, p. 603.)

200g. Expressions of sorrow for misconduct do not constitute a sufficient plea. (1898, p. 115.)

200h. A Master installed after the trial commission is elected, who is not otherwise disqualified, can legally preside at the trial. (1912, p. 150.)

200i. The election of the Junior Warden as a commissioner, if he be the accuser, would not invalidate the election of the entire commission, and a majority of the commissioners could proceed with the trial of the charges or vacancy thereby caused could be filled by the remaining commissioners, subject to the approval of the Master. (1912, p. 151.)

See also Sec. 43g.

Witnesses, how summoned—Testimony, how taken.

Sec. 201. The Master shall, at the request of either party, summon such witnesses as are Masons, residing within the jurisdiction of his Lodge, to appear and testify before the Commission. Whenever the attendance of a witness, who is a Mason and who resides without the jurisdiction of the Lodge in which the trial is had, can not be procured, his testimony may be taken before the Master of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, upon such notice to the adverse party as the Master of the Lodge in which the trial is to be had shall fix, and the attendance of such witness may be compelled by summons. His testimony shall be reduced to writing, signed by him, and authenticated by the certificate of the Master before whom it is taken,

under the seal of his Lodge. Whenever the testimony of a witness residing out of the State is desired, it shall be taken upon interrogatories, direct and cross, agreed upon by the parties or settled by the Master. If the testimony of witnesses who are not Masons is desired, such witnesses may appear before the Commission, and after having been put under oath or affirmation by some officer authorized by the laws of the State to administer oaths, may testify before the Commission in the same manner as Masons who appear before the Commission. Or such testimony may be taken by deposition before some officer, authorized by the laws of the State wherein the testimony is taken to administer oaths, and at such time and place and upon such notice to the adverse party as shall be designated by the Master. Witnesses who are Master Masons in good standing shall testify upon their honor as such; and all others shall testify under oath or affirmation. All oral testimony direct and cross, will be written out in full by the Secretary or stenographer; and, when each witness giving such testimony shall have concluded, his testimony shall be read to him, and, after such corrections as he may wish to make, shall be signed by him in the presence of the Commissioners. The documentary testimony will be made part of the record by incorporating it or a copy of it therein.

Regulation.

201a. Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts cannot testify on honor as Masons; they must be sworn. (1860, p. 364.)

Form of summons to witness: Sec. 255.

Form of authorization to take testimony: Sec. 256.

Procedure in general.

Sec. 202. The commissioners are the sole judges of the facts proven, and shall decide what and how much testimony shall be heard. Technical objections as to form shall not be permitted, nor can any evidence be excluded by the Master. Affidavits or depositions taken without notice cannot be received. Hearsay evidence is not admissable. Admissions or confessions of the accused in courts of the land, or before the commission at that or a previous trial, are admissable. Where guilt is sought to be proven by one witness, great caution is to be exercised. The records and reporters' transcripts of testimony made in courts of the land, properly authenticated, may be allowed in evidence. No witness shall be examined or any testimony taken without an opportunity given the accuser and accused to be present.

Regulation.

202a. The testimony of one witness may be sufficient if free from bias or prejudice. (1912, p. 147.)

Pending appeal, neither record nor judgment can be used: Sec. 192b.

Counsel.

Sec. 203. Any Master Mason in good standing may, at the request of the accuser or the accused, appear as his counsel and assist in the prosecution or defense. Such counsel cannot testify as to facts disclosed to him by the accused, but may be compelled to disclose any facts otherwise coming to his knowledge.

Regulations.

203a. A commissioner cannot act as counsel. (1878, pp. 418, 619.)

203b. A non-affiliated Mason in good standing can act as counsel. (1872, p. 586.)

203c. An attorney at law, not a Master Mason, cannot act as counsel at a Masonic trial. (1915, pp. 292, 381.)

Adjournment—Continuance.

Sec. 204. The Commissioners may adjourn from time to time, at their own convenience or for sufficient cause shown by either party; provided, that the period within which their duties shall be concluded shall not exceed ten days, unless for good reasons shown, the Master shall grant them further time. Reasonable continuance should be allowed the accuser or accused to permit a proper presentation of their side of the matter.

Regulations.

204a. Failure to meet at the time to which adjournment was taken dissolves the commission. (1872, p. 570; 1890, p. 556.)

204b. The commission should not adjourn to the call of the Master, but to a time fixed. (1898, p. 815; 1912, p. 128.)

204c. The Master has no right to adjourn the commission. (1912, p. 128.)

Notice of Amendment of Charges: Sec. 208a.

Verdict—Record of finding.

Sec. 205. After all the testimony shall have been received, the Commissioners shall proceed to deliberate upon their verdict and sentence, with none present save themselves, the Master, and the Secretary, which last shall have no voice in the proceedings. Only those Commissioners acting who

have participated in the entire trial. After sufficient consultation and deliberation, a vote for "guilty" or "not guilty," by ballot shall be taken upon each specification, and each such vote shall be recorded; and a similar vote shall thus be taken upon the charge of unmasonic conduct and be thus recorded, as it might be that the facts proven and found did not constitute a Masonic offense. A majority of all the Commissioners elected is requisite to find a verdict of "guilty." Should the accused thus be found guilty of one or more of the specifications, and of the charge of unmasonic conduct, the Commissioners will proceed to vote, by ballot, upon the sentence, and a majority of all the Commissioners elected will be required to adjudge it, whatsoever it may be. The vote will first be upon the question by the Master—"Shall the accused be expelled?"—and the ballots shall have written upon them "aye" or "no." Should there not be the requisite majority for expulsion, the question will next be—"Shall the accused be suspended?" —and it will be decided in the same manner. Should there not be the required majority for suspension, the last question will be—"Shall the accused be reprimanded?"—and it will be decided like the others. All this shall be recorded, giving the number of votes, both "aye" and "no," upon each proposition. When the trial is concluded, the Secretary shall make a fair copy of the record and finding, under their supervision, which shall be signed by the Commissioners, attested by the Secretary, and presented to the Master, who, at the next stated meeting of his Lodge, shall, in the presence of its members only, announce the result,

and direct the Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge and file the record for safe keeping among its archives.

Regulations.

205a. The accused should be found guilty of so much of the charge, if any, as is proven. (1867, pp. 94, 112; 1868, p. 386; 1875, p. 133.)

205b. A commission refusing to fix the penalty after finding the accused guilty, should be discharged. (1894, pp. 540, 770.)

205c. When judgment is rendered it is final, subject to appeal. The commission cannot reassemble and review it. (1878, p. 619; 1880, p. 419.)

205d. The Grand Master cannot stay or interfere with it. (1880, p. 421.)

205e. The records of a Masonic trial, together with the evidence thereof, belong to the secret archives of the Fraternity. It is a Masonic offense to divulge or publish them in a manner not authorized by law. Their use in the trial of a divorce case in a State Court, or their introduction in evidence therein, except upon the order of the Court, is reprehensible and should subject the Mason responsible therefor to Masonic discipline. (1915, pp. 297, 381.)

The following have been held offenses:

205f. Packing a commission. (1868, p. 419.)

205g. Non-compliance with duty by a commissioner. (1871, p. 171.)

205h. Rendering a verdict of acquittal in the face of indisputable evidence of guilt. (1872, pp. 554, 593.)

205i. Acquittal is a bar to a second trial for the same offense. (1882, pp. 440, 687; 1883, p. 229.)

Ballot defined: Sec. 77h.

Lodge not responsible for faithlessness of commission: Sec. 77b.

Record of finding, form: Sec. 257.

Transcript, form: Secs. 258—260.

Penalties.

Sec. 206. The penalties which may be inflicted are reprimand in open Lodge, suspension, or expulsion. If the sentence be reprimand, the Master shall summon the adjudged to appear at the next stated meeting, after the result of the trial shall have been announced, when it shall be carried into effect in the presence only of members of the Lodge, unless, before the said meeting, legal notice shall have been given of an appeal to the Grand Lodge, in which case the sentence shall not be carried into effect until after a decision by that Grand Body affirming the judgment of the subordinate Lodge. If the sentence be suspension or expulsion, it shall at once go into effect, and the Secretary shall immediately notify the person suspended or expelled and the Grand Secretary thereof.

Regulations.

206a. Lodges cannot impose fines. (1870, p. 420.)

206b. A brother suspended for cause in his own Lodge may be tried and sentenced to reprimand in the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides. (1874, p. 466.)

206c. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues may be tried and sentenced to reprimand, which should be given in open Lodge. (1881, p. 18; 1882, p. 661.)

206d. An accuser (not being a member of the Lodge) is not entitled to be present at the meeting when the result is announced or at the meeting when the reprimand is administered, but is entitled to notice of the result, so that he may appeal if he desires to. (1900, pp. 644, 902.)

Appeal—Additional evidence on—Transcript.

Sec. 207. An appeal may be taken to the Grand Lodge by either party at its next succeeding annual communication, but not unless a notice of such intended appeal shall be given to the Master, in

and direct the Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge and file the record for safe keeping among its archives.

Regulations.

205a. The accused should be found guilty of so much of the charge, if any, as is proven. (1867, pp. 94, 112; 1868, p. 386; 1875, p. 133.)

205b. A commission refusing to fix the penalty after finding the accused guilty, should be discharged. (1894, pp. 540, 770.)

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Ballot defined: Sec. 77h.

Lodge not responsible for faithlessness of commission: Sec. 77b.

Record of finding, form: Sec. 257.

Transcript, form: Secs. 258—260.

charge for serving the summons, or for writing up the record of the trial, or for writing a transcript or copy of the record for transmission to the Grand Secretary.

Regulations.

207a. The thirty days only run from the announcement of the result of the trial. (1886, p. 653.)

207b. The Grand Lodge cannot affirm the record until the time for notice of appeal after the announcement of the result has expired. (1889, p. 211; 1892, p. 687.)

207c. Only the accused and accuser can appeal. (1865, pp. 14, 99, 103; 1890, p. 558—reversing 1878, p. 622.)

207d. Where the Lodge is accuser, the Master can take the appeal in its behalf. (1881, p. 20; 1882, p. 647.)

207e. If the accused dies, pending appeal, he is to be considered in good standing. (1908, pp. 18, 119.)

207f. A Secretary present only part of the time cannot certify the record. (1885, p. 228.)

207g. The funds of the Lodge cannot be used to repay the expenses of the accused or his attorney's fees. (1895, p. 238.)

207h. The expense of the trial of a non-affiliate must be borne by the Lodge preferring the charges. (1881, p. 16; 1882, p. 658.)

ARTICLE V.

Of Revisions, Reversals and Restorations.

Sec.208. Transcripts to Grand Secretary—Powers of Grand Lodge on appeal.

208A. Reversal shall not be for error in procedure.

209. Effect of reversal by Grand Lodge.

210. Suspension—Restoration by Lodge—Notice.

211. Restoration by Grand Lodge.

212. Petition to Grand Lodge by suspended Mason —Notice.

213. Petition to Grand Lodge by expelled Mason— Notice.

214. Petition to Grand Lodge by Lodge in behalf of expelled Mason.

215. Publications forbidden.

Transcripts to Grand Secretary—Powers of Grand Lodge on appeal.

Section 208. All transcripts of trial-records, required to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary, shall by him be forwarded to the Committee on Grievances, who shall examine them, with such additional evidence in writing, if any, as may be presented, and shall report thereon at the next succeeding Annual Communication; and upon such report the Grand Lodge may affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment of the Lodge, or may make such other order relative thereto as shall be deemed proper. And when a new trial is ordered or a judgment of reprimand is affirmed, the Grand Secretary shall, as soon as possible, send to the Lodge a copy of the opinion and judgment of the Grand Lodge.

Regulations.

208a. When the Grand Lodge has ordered a new trial it must be had. The Lodge cannot dismiss the charges or take any other action, but if it reverses the judgment without ordering a new trial, no re-trial can be had. (1884, pp. 565, 730; 1891, pp. 18, 216; 1887, p. 21.). Amendments may be made to the original charges on obtaining leave from the Master. At least ten days' notice should be given of the amended charges. (1915, p. 296.)

208b. Formerly all trials were in the general assembly of Masons and the Grand Lodge cannot divest itself of this fundamental right, but retains the power to try and punish offenders by its own action. (1873, p. 199.)

208c. A judgment of acquittal should not be reversed in the Grand Lodge except in case of a gross violation of Masonic Law by the commission or Lodge. (1883, p. 229.)

Appellate and original jurisdiction of Grand Lodge: Sec. 10.

Right of appeal in case of trial of member: Sec. 207.

Right of appeal when Lodge is party: Sec. 187.

Grand Lodge has no power over case until trial commission has acted: Sec. 10a.

Reversal shall not be for error in procedure.

Sec. 208A. No judgment of a trial commission shall be set aside, or new trial granted, for any error of any sort as to pleading, procedure, or introduction of evidence, unless, after an examination of the entire case, including the evidence, the Grand Lodge shall be of the opinion that the error committed has resulted in a miscarriage of justice. (1915, p. 327, 449.)

Effect of reversal by Grand Lodge.

Sec. 209. Whenever a judgment of suspension or expulsion shall be reversed and set aside by the Grand Lodge, the brother who had been suspended or expelled shall be at once again entitled to all his rights and privileges as a member of the Lodge.

Suspension—Restoration by Lodge—Notice.

Sec. 210. All sentences of suspension shall be for an indefinite period; and a Lodge may, at any stated meeting, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, annul any such sentence of suspension pronounced by itself, and restore the Mason thus suspended to all his Masonic rights and privileges; provided, that notice of a resolution for such restoration shall have been given at the stated meeting next preceding. And, in case of such restoration, the Secretary shall at once notify the restored party and the Grand Secretary thereof; and provided, further, that if the Mason suspended was not a member

of the Lodge adjudging suspension, the application for restoration shall be refused unless the consent of the Lodge in which membership was held, if it be in this jurisdiction, is given. The request for such consent shall lie over at least one stated meeting. (As amended 1916.)

Regulation.

210a. When a case is transferred, and a brother found guilty and sentenced, he must apply for restoration to the Lodge which tried him. (1905, pp. 17, 112.))

Restoration by Grand Lodge.

Sec. 211. The Grand Lodge may, at any Annual Communication, if good cause therefor be shown and proof be given of the notice hereinafter prescribed, restore to the rights and privileges of Masonry, any Mason who has been suspended or expelled within its jurisdiction; but such restoration shall not restore him to membership in the Lodge by which he was suspended or expelled.

Regulations.

211a. Mere statement of sorrow for his fault is not sufficient ground for restoration. (1868, p. 383; 1913, pp. 253, 254.))

211b. When a Mason is restored by the Grand Lodge he becomes a Mason at large in good standing, and can only become a member of any Lodge by affiliation. (1880, p. 563; 1892, p. 711; 1899, pp. 19, 274.))

211c. One dying while suspended cannot be restored. (1863, p. 93; 1881, p. 192.)

211d. A life member expelled, restored by the Grand Lodge, and elected in his Lodge, regains his life membership. (1888, p. 674.)

Petition to Grand Lodge by suspended Mason—Notice.

Sec. 212. Whenever any Mason, suspended for unmasonic conduct, desires to petition the Grand

Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, he shall first make application for such restoration to the Lodge by which he was suspended, if it still be in existence. If his application be there refused, it may then be made to the Grand Lodge, provided that notice, in writing, be given to the Lodge of such intended application, not less than forty days preceding the Annual Communication.

Regulation.

212a. Notice of the petition to the Grand Lodge must be given so that the Lodge shall receive it at a Stated Meeting at least 40 days preceding the commencement of the annual communication. (1889, p. 190.)

Petition to Grand Lodge by expelled Mason—Notice.

Sec. 213. Whenever any expelled Mason desires to petition the Grand Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, he shall, in writing, notify the Lodge which expelled him, if it still be in existence, of his intention so to do, at least sixty days before the Annual Communication at which his petition is to be presented, accompanying said notice with a copy of such intended petition; and, before said petition shall be considered by the Grand Lodge, proof of the giving of said notice to the Lodge shall be furnished.

Regulations.

213a. A petitioner residing out of the jurisdiction must furnish satisfactory evidence and proof by or through the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, or members thereof, that he is worthy and of such character and standing as would probably enable him to affiliate with it if restored. (1873, p. 213; 1886, p. 644; 1909, p. 172.)

213b. A Lodge which merely for favor, to get rid of an applicant, recommends a suspended Mason for restoration without careful consideration, commits a grievous wrong. (1871, p. 184.)

213c. Notice of the petition to the Grand Lodge must be given so that the Lodge shall receive it at a stated meeting at least 60 days preceding the commencement of the annual communication. (1867, p. 112; 1889, p. 190.)

Petition to Grand Lodge by Lodge in behalf of expelled Mason.

Sec. 214. Whenever any Lodge desires to petition the Grand Lodge for the restoration of an expelled Mason to the rights and privileges of Masonry, the Master thereof shall give due notice to all the members of his Lodge, so far as practicable, of such intended action and of the stated meeting at which it will be had; and at such meeting he shall cause to be recorded the fact that such notice was thus duly given. The votes of two-thirds of the members present shall be required to authorize the presentation of such petition to the Grand Lodge.

Publications forbidden.

Sec. 215. No suspension, expulsion, or restoration shall be published otherwise than is hereinbefore provided, except by authority of the Grand Lodge or by order of the Grand Master.

PART VII.

Of Amendments, Definitions, and Forms.

Article I. Of Amendments. Secs. 216—220.
II. Of Definitions. Secs. 221—232.
III. Of Forms for Various Purposes. Secs. 233—260.

ARTICLE I.

Of Amendments.

Sec. 216. When may be presented.
217. Vote required.
218. When two-thirds vote may carry.
219. No vote after election of officers.
220. Former constitutions repealed.

When may be presented.

Section 216. Any proposed amendment to this Constitution shall be presented at an Annual Communication and shall in all cases be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who shall report before a vote thereon be taken.

Vote required.

Sec. 217. Upon the report of said committee, if five-sixths of the votes shall be in favor of such proposed amendment it shall be declared adopted; and, from and after the close of that Communication, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

When two-thirds vote may carry.

Sec. 218. If the vote in favor of such proposed amendment be less than that named in the preceding section, but there be a majority therefor, it shall lie over for one year, and shall be published with the proceedings, under the caption of "Proposed Amendment to the Constitution;" and if, at the next succeeding Annual Communication, it shall

receive two-thirds of the votes given thereon, it shall be declared adopted; and, from and after the close of that Communication, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

No vote after election of officers.

Sec. 219. No vote upon a proposed amendment shall be taken after the election of the Grand Officers.

Former constitutions repealed.

Sec. 220. All former written Constitutions of this Grand Lodge are hereby repealed, as are also all Regulations, or parts thereof, which are repugnant to or inconsistent with this Constitution; and no Regulation shall hereafter be adopted which shall be in violation of, or inconsistent with, any of its provisions.

ARTICLE II.
Of Definitions.

Sec. 221. Grand Master.
222. Master.
223. Past Grand Officer.
224. Past Master.
225. Representative.
226. Vacancy.
227. Jurisdiction.
228. Regulation.
229. Suspension.
230. Expulsion.
231. Notification.
232. Summons.

The words and terms used in this Constitution shall bear the construction which is given them in the following definitions:—

Grand Master.

Section 221. This title applies, not only to him who has been elected and installed as Grand Mas-

ter, but to either of the Grand Officers who, under the provisions of Art. II, Part II, of this Constitution, shall have succeeded to the powers and duties of the Grand Master.

Master.

Sec. 222. This title applies, not only to him who has been elected and installed as Master, but to either of the Wardens who, under the provisions of Art. III, Part IV, of this Constitution, shall have succeeded to the powers and duties of the Master.

Past Grand Officer.

Sec. 223. This title applies only to one of the seven elective Grand Officers who has been regularly elected and installed and has served his term as such in this Grand Lodge, and who remains a member, in good standing, of some Lodge under its jurisdiction.

Past Master.

Sec. 224. This title applies only to one who has been regularly elected or named in a charter and installed and has served a term as Master of a chartered Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge and who remains a member in good standing of one of its subordinates; provided, that one who has been regularly elected or named in a charter and installed and has served a term as Master of a chartered Lodge within the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge recognized by this Grand Lodge, and who has affiliated with or become a member of a subordinate Lodge within this jurisdiction and who remains a member in good standing of one of its subordinates may take the honorary

title of "Past Master," but shall not thereby become a member of this Grand Lodge. Provided, however, that if this Grand Lodge shall direct a charter to issue to any Lodge formed by a Grand Body recognized by this Grand Lodge, then and in such event it may by resolution provide that the title of Past Master shall apply to the Past Masters of such Lodge, and that such Past Masters shall thereupon become to all intents and for all purposes entitled to all the rights and privileges of Past Masters of this jurisdiction as defined herein.

This Grand Lodge recognizes no degree of Past Master conferred by any authority not holden under a legitimate Grand Lodge—acknowledging only the Order of that name as it exists in the ceremonies attending the installation of the Master-elect of a chartered Lodge; which Order shall be conferred only by a convocation of Masters or Past Masters, not less than three in number, who have thus regularly received it. Receiving the degree of Past Master is not a condition precedent to installation. In conformity with custom the Master-elect should, wherever practicable, receive the degree in the manner herein provided, but he can legally be installed without having received it.

Regulations.

224a. Charges against a Past Master are in the jurisdiction of the Lodge. (1869, p. 118.)

224b. A Past Master, by service, of this or any other jurisdiction, is competent to install the officers of a Lodge when in the immediate charge of its proper officers. (1894, pp. 540, 770; 1909, p. 125.)

224c. A brother who is named in the charter of the Lodge as its Master and serves until the end of his term and until his successor is elected and qualified, is entitled to the title of Past Master, even though the term be but two or three months. (1914, pp. 25, 129.)

224d. A Brother who has been elected Master must serve to the end of his term before he is entitled to the honors of Past Master. (1915, pp. 293, 381.)

224e. Past Masters Associations are merely voluntary associations of Masons for the purpose of conferring the degree of Past Master on Masters-elect, and for promoting friendly and fraternal relations, and are in no way amenable to the supervision of this Grand Lodge in their operations. But if any such association should act in a manner detrimental to the fraternity or calculated to reflect upon its good name, the members would be amenable to our law. It is therefore entirely proper for the Grand Master to investigate as to the real purpose and object of any such association, and to that end require that their rules of government be submitted to him for examination. If he shall find that any such association is acting in a manner subversive of the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, it would be proper for him to direct the members to dissolve the same, or at least to abandon any course of conduct detrimental to Masonry. (1917, pp. 280, 513.)

Representative.

Sec. 225. The Representative of a Lodge within this jurisdiction is one who, being a member thereof, in the event that neither the Master nor either of the Wardens can be present at the Grand Lodge, has been elected by the Lodge at a stated meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes present, to represent it at the next Annual Communication. A Lodge without the State may be represented by a member of any Lodge in this jurisdiction, elected as before prescribed.

Ballot defined: Sec. 77h.

Form of credentials: Sec. 245.

Pay of by Lodge: Sec. 79.

Vacancy.

Sec. 226. Vacancies in office, either in a Lodge or in the Grand Lodge, may occur by death, deprivation, resignation, removal from the Jurisdiction, suspension, or expulsion.

Jurisdiction.

Sec. 227. The jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge includes all Lodges and Masons within the territorial limits of this State, and all Lodges and their members without this State, acting under its authority.

The jurisdiction of a Lodge includes all its own members, wherever residing, and all Masons residing nearer to its place of meeting than to that of any other Lodge within this jurisdiction.

Grand Lodge may specially fix jurisdiction: Sec. 92A.

Penal jurisdiction: Sec. 188.

Jurisdiction over candidates: Sec. 95.

Regulation.

Sec. 228. By a regulation of the Grand Lodge is meant any resolution, edict, law, or ordinance of any kind whatever, other than the Constitution, which it may adopt.

Suspension.

Sec. 229. The suspension of a Lodge is an arrest of its charter and a temporary prohibition to assemble or work as a legal Lodge, until again authorized so to do by competent authority; and the act suspends all its members except those especially exempted from its effect.

The suspension of a Master of a Lodge is a temporary deprivation of his office, and prohibits all recognition of him in that capacity until he be restored by competent authority.

The suspension of a Mason is a deprivation of all his rights and privileges as such, and prohibits all Masons and Lodges from holding any Masonic intercourse with him until he shall be legally restored in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Suspension for non-payment of dues defined: Sec. 166.

Expulsion.

Sec. 230. The expulsion of a Mason is the highest penalty known to the Masonic law. It is an absolute deprivation of all the rights and privileges of the Order, and prohibits all Masons and Lodges from holding any Masonic intercourse with him forever, unless he be restored by the Grand Lodge.

Saloon keeper or barkeeper to be expelled, when: Sec. 129A.

Notification.

Sec. 231. A notification or notice is a call issued by the Secretary, by order of the Lodge or Master, or by other competent authority as hereinbefore provided, to attend for some specific purpose at the time and place therein indicated, or to perform some specific duty therein set forth; and it is the duty of every Mason to comply with its direction if he can, without great inconvenience, do so. It shall be either written or printed, and shall, when practicable, be personally served upon the brother to be notified by a Tyler or some other Mason properly deputed for the purpose. If this cannot conveniently be done, it shall be left at the residence or usual place of business of such brother, or, if such residence or place of business is distant or unknown, it may be placed in the Postoffice, addressed to him at his last known place of residence; and this shall be deemed due and sufficient service.

Regulations.

231a. A notification should be served in the same manner as a summons. (1860, p. 364.)

Summons.

Sec. 232. A summons is an imperative order, issued by the Msater of a Lodge and attested by its Secretary or by other competent authority as hereinbefore provided, to appear at such time and place as may therein be designated. The obligation to obey it is absolute and the penalty for disobedience shall be expulsion, unless it shall be shown that such disobedience was unavoidable or was occasioned by some pressing necessity.

Regulations.

232a. It is not necessary that it should appear on the face of the Summons that it was given by order of the Master. (1859, p. 97.)

232b. A brother receiving the summons has no right to question its legality or refuse to obey it. (1860, p. 353; 1914, pp. 21, 129.)

ARTICLE III.

Of Forms for Various Purposes.

Sec. 233. Certificate for a diploma for a Master Mason.
234. Certificate for diploma for benefit of family of a deceased brother.
235. Petition for a dispensation to form a new lodge.
236. Dispensation.
237. Recommendation of a petition for the formation of a new Lodge.
238. Certificate of qualification of officers proposed for a new lodge.
239. Petition for a charter.
240. Charter.
241. Notices of rejections, suspensions, expulsions, and restorations.
242. Notice of special meeting to elect trial commissioners.
243. Certificate of withdrawal without recommendation.
244. Recommendatory certificate of withdrawal.
245. Credential for a representative elected by a Lodge.
246. Petition for degrees.
247. Application for affiliation.
248. Certificate of membership.

249. Certificate of election, appointment, and installation of officers.
250. Certificate for amendment to by-laws.
251. Charge of unmasonic conduct.
252. Noitfication to a commissioner.
253. Notification to an accuser.
254. Summons to an accused brother—Service.
255. Summons to a witness.
256. Letter of authorization to take testimony.
257. Record of finding.
258. Form of transcript of record of trial.
259. Record of proceedings before commissioners.
260. Certificate of Master and Secretary.

Certificate for a diploma for a Master Mason.

Section 233. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M. .....A. L. 59....
To the Very Worshipful.....,
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California.—

I hereby certify that Brother.....is a Master Mason and a member of this Lodge, in good standing; and as such he is hereby recommended for a Grand Lodge Diploma, upon payment of the usual fees.

Given under my hand and seal of the
(Seal) Lodge aforesaid, at the date above written.
.....Secretary.

Authority to issue diploma: Sec. 50.
Charge for diploma: Sec. 39.

Certificate for diploma for benefit of family of a deceased brother.

Sec. 234. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M. .....A. L. 59....
To the Very Worshipful.....,
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that Brother.....,
who died at..... on the.....day of

.....A. L. 59..., was, at the date of his decease, a Master Mason and a member of this Lodge, in good standing; and that he left (here insert "a widow," "a child," or "children," or any of them, as the case may be,) for whose benefit a Grand Lodge Diploma is desired.

Given by order of our Lodge aforesaid, at the date first above written, as witness
(Seal) my hand and the seal thereof.

.....Secretary.

Certificate to issue without charge: Secs. 39, 50.

Petition for a dispensation to form a new Lodge.

Sec. 235. To the Most Worshipful.....,

Grand Master of Masons in California:—

The petition of the undersigned respectively represents that they are Master Masons in good standing; that they were last members of the respective Lodges named opposite their several signatures hereunto, as will appear from the dimit or certificate of each of the petitioners, herewith transmitted; that they reside in or near the.....of..... in the county of....., in the State of California; that among them are a sufficient number of brethren well qualified to open and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and to discharge all its various duties in the three degrees of Ancient Masonry, in accordance with established usage; and that, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, and being desirous to use their best endeavors for the diffusion of its beneficent principles, they pray for a Dispensation empowering them to form, open, and hold a regular Lodge, at the .....of....., aforesaid, to be called.....Lodge.

They have nominated and respectfully recommend Brother.....as the first Master, Brother .....as the first Senior Warden, and Brother.....as the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge, they being each, in all respects, competent to perform all the duties of either of the stations for which they are severally proposed; and, if the prayer of the petitioners be granted, they promise in all things strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Dated at.....on the.....day of..... A. L. 59....

*Signatures.	Name and No. of Lodge.	State or Country.

Prerequisites for dispensation: Sec. 73.

Dispensation.

Sec. 236. The Grand Lodge of California,

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

Whereas. A petition has been presented to me by sundry brethren, to wit:—Brothers Alfred Albert Andrews, Benjamin Bruce Brown, Charles Clarence Carroll, Daniel David Dawson, Edward Egbert English, Francis Felix Foster, George Gideon Griffith, Henry Harold Hudson, Isaac Isaiah Inman, James Jabez Johnson, Kenneth Kenyon Kennedy, and Lemuel Lionel Lincoln, all residing in or near

*These signatures must give all the names of each petitioner in full.

the town of Masonville, in the County of Mason, in the State of California, praying to be congregated into a regular Lodge known and designated as Example Lodge, and promising to render obedience to the ancient usages and landmarks of the Fraternity, and the Constitution and Regulations of our Grand Lodge; **And, Whereas,** the said petitioners have been duly recommended to me as Master Masons in good standing, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations of our Grand Lodge, by the Master, Wardens, and brethren of A..... Lodge, No...., under our jurisdiction:

Now Know Ye, That, I E..... C..... A....., Grand Master of Masons in the State of California, reposing full confidence in the recommendation aforesaid, and in the Masonic integrity and ability of the petitioners, do, by virtue of the power in me vested, hereby grant this Dispensation, empowering and authorizing our trusty and well-beloved brethren aforesaid, to form and open a Lodge after the manner of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and therein to admit to membership and make Freemasons, according to the ancient custom, and not otherwise.

This Dispensation is to continue in full force until the first day of the month in which the next Annual Communication of our Grand Lodge shall be holden, unless sooner revoked by me; and I do hereby appoint Brother Alfred Albert Andrews to be the first Master, Brother Benjamin Bruce Brown to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother Charles Clarence Carroll to be the first Junior Warden of the said new Lodge; requiring them to return this Dispensation, with their Book of Records, an attested copy of their By-Laws, and a full report of the doings of

their said Lodge, to our Grand Lodge aforesaid, at the expiration of the time herein specified, for examination and for such further action in the premises as shall then be deemed wise and proper.

Given under my hand and the seal of our Grand Lodge aforesaid, at S....., this twenty-fifth day of January, A. L. 5887, A. D. 1887.

(Seal) E..... C..... A.....,
Grand Master.

Attest: A..... G..... A.....,
Grand Secretary.

Power of Grand Master to issue: Secs. 43, 73.
Fee for: Sec. 39.

Recommendation of a petition for the formation of a new Lodge.

Sec. 237. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M. .....A. L. 59....
To the Most Worshipful.....,
Grand Master of Masons in California:—

At a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

"**Whereas,** A petition for the issue of a Dispensation to form and open a new Lodge at....., in the county of....., has been presented to this Lodge for its recommendation; **And, Whereas,** it is known to this Lodge that the signers to said petition, ... in number, are all Master Masons in good standing, and that a safe and suitable Lodge-room has been provided by them for their meeting; it is

"**Resolved,** That the establishment of said new Lodge is of manifest propriety and will conduce to

the good of the Order; and that this Lodge recommends to the Grand Master the granting of the Dispensation prayed for in said petition."

A true copy from the minutes.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our
(Seal) Lodge, aforesaid, at the date above written.
.....Secretary.

Recommendation necessary: Sec. 73.

Certificate of qualification of officers proposed for a new Lodge.

Sec. 238. To the Most Worshipful.....,
Grand Master of Masons in California:—

The petition of....brethren, residing at the.....
...of....., in the county of....., praying the Grand Master for a Dispensation to open and hold a new Lodge at said....., to be called .....Lodge, having been presented to me; and Brothers ....., and....., being recommended therein for nomination, respectively, as Master, Senior Warden, and Junior Warden of said proposed new Lodge; now I, ...Inspector of the.....Masonic district, do hereby certify that, to my positive knowledge, each of said brethren is fully competent properly to confer the three degrees of Masonry, to deliver entire the several lectures thereunto appertaining, and to be well informed as to those portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge which relate to the government of a Lodge.

Given at....., in the county of.....,
this..... day of....., A. L. 59....
(Seal) .....Inspector.

Certificate necessary: Sec. 73.

Petition for a charter.

Sec. 239. To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of California:—

The undersigned respectfully represent that on the.....day of....., A. L. 59...., a Dispensation was issued by the Grand Master for the formation of a new Lodge at ....., in the county of....., by the name of..... Lodge; that on the.....day of....., next ensuing, said Lodge was opened and organized, and has since continued successfully to work during the period named in said Dispensation, as will appear from its records, by-laws, and returns, herewith presented; and that it is the anxious desire of the members of said Lodge that its existence be perpetuated.

They therefore pray that a Charter be granted to said Lodge by the name of.....Lodge, with such number as the usage of the Grand Lodge may assign it; and recommend that Brother.....be named therein as Master, Brother.....as Senior Warden, and Brother.....as Junior Warden; promising, as heretofore, strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Given by instruction from and on behalf of said Lodge, at..... this.....day of....., A. L. 59....

.....

.....

.....

Delegates.

Form mandatory: Sec. 75.

Charter.

Sec. 240. To all whom it may concern:

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons
Of the State of California, Greeting:

Whereas, It having been duly represented unto us that sundry brethren of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, residing at or near the town of Masonville, in the County of Mason, within our Jurisdiction, have heretofore, to wit: on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. L. 5887, received from our Most Worshipful Grand Master a Dispensation to assemble as a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, for the purposes therein expressed; and, Whereas, it having been further represented that the said brethren are now desirous that their Lodge shall be duly chartered, constituted, and numbered upon our registry as a regular Lodge; and it appearing, after due examination, that they are well qualified and in all respects worthy to assume and fulfill the duties consequent upon the indulgence of their said desire; and, Whereas, it being believed that the advancement of Freemasonry will be encouraged, and the wise, moral, and beneficient purposes of our Ancient Craft be promoted by the constitution and permanent establishment of their said Lodge:

Now, therefore, Know Ye, That we, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, have authorized, constituted and appointed, and, by this our Warrant and Charter, do hereby authorize, constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved brethren, Alfred Albert Andrews, Master, Benjamin Bruce Brown, Senior Warden, and Charles Clarence Carroll, Jun-

ior Warden, together with all such other true and lawful brethren as have already been or may hereafter be admitted to associate with them, to assemble and work as a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at the town of Masonville aforesaid, by the name and designation of Example Lodge No.—:

And We do hereby Grant and Commit unto the Master and Wardens aforesaid and their successors, and to the brethren of the said Lodge, full power and authority to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, raise Master Masons, and admit brethren to membership; to choose a Master and Wardens and other officers, annually; to exact from their initiates and members such fees and dues as may be necessary for the maintenance of their Lodge, for the relief of poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, and for the regular payment of such annual contributions to the Grand Lodge as shall by it be directed; and, generally, to perform and do all other acts and things which shall be in full accordance with the ancient usages and customs of the Craft, and in strict obedience to the Constitution, Regulations, and Edicts of this our Grand Lodge, aforesaid:

And We do hereby Require the said Lodge to attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, by its Master and Wardens, or by its Representatives, duly appointed; to keep a fair and faithful record of all its acts and proceedings which are proper to be written; and to lay the same before the Grand Lodge whenever it may be directed:

And, lastly, We do hereby Enjoin upon the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Lodge, aforesaid,

that they ever observe a strict conformity to all the ordinances of our Grand Logde, which is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in the State of California; and that they constantly give due respect and obedience to the Grand Master and their other superiors in office, in all things pertaining to our Ancient Craft.

Done in Grand Lodge, in accordance with its order, at the City of San Francisco, California, on this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini 1887, Anno Lucis 5887.

In Testimony whereof, We, Grand Master of Masons in the State of California, have hereunto set our hands and have caused our (L. S.) Grand Secretary to make his attestation thereunto, and to affix the Seal of our Grand Lodge.

(Seal) E..... C..... A....., Grand Master.

Attest: A..... G..... A....., Grand Secretary.

Charter, when issued: Sec. 75.

Notices of rejections, suspensions, expulsions, and restorations.

Sec. 241. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M. .....A. L. 59....

To the Very Worshipful....., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, the petition of....., an applicant for the degress of Masonry, was rejected.

(Or, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro. ....., after due notice as prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for non-payment of dues.)

(Or, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro. ....., after due trial in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct.)

(Or, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro. ....., after due trial in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct.)

(Or, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro. ....., heretofore by it suspended for non-payment of dues, having paid up (or received a remission of) all arrearages, as provided in the Constitution, resumed his rights and privileges as a Mason and as a member of this Lodge.)

(Or, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro. ....., heretofore by it suspended for unmasonic conduct, was, by a two-thirds vote, in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, restored to all his rights and privileges as a Mason and as a member of this Lodge.)

Given under my hand and the seal of our
(Seal) Lodge aforesaid.
.....Secretary.

Duty of Secretary to report: Sec. 150.

Notice of special meeting to elect trial commissioners.

Sec. 242. .....Lodge, No. ...., F. and A. M. .....A. L. 59....
Bro.....

You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of this Lodge, to be holden on the.....day of .....A. L. 59...., at.....o'clock....M., for the purpose of electing Commissioners to try a brother upon a charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him by a Master Mason in good standing.

By order of the Master, as witness my
(Seal) signature and the seal of our Lodge.

.....Secretary.

This notice jurisdictional: Sec. 194.

Certificate of withdrawal without recommendation.

Sec. 243. To all whom it may concern:—

This is to certify that Brother....., heretofore a member of our.....Lodge, No..., F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of California, has paid his dues in full and has this day withdrawn from membership in said Lodge.

Given at the Hall of our Lodge aforesaid, at....., in the county of....., State of California, this.....day of
(Seal) .....A. L. 59...., as witness my hand, the seal of our Lodge, and the attestation of our Secretary.

.....Master.

Attest: ....., Secretary.

Demit without recommendatory certificate sufficient for affiliation: Sec. 122f.

Entitled to on notice without vote of Lodge: Sec. 159.

Recommendatory certificate of withdrawal.

Sec. 244. To all Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons,

Wheresoever dispersed around the Globe,
Greeting:

This is to certify that Brother ....., whose signature appears in the margin hereof, is a Master Mason in good standing, and was, until this date, a member of our.....Lodge, No...., F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of California. Having paid all dues, and being in good fellowship with the brethren, he has voluntarily withdrawn from our said Lodge; and now, by its order, receives this certificate, recommending him to the fellowship and good will of the Fraternity wherever he may be.

Given at the Hall of our Lodge aforesaid, at ....., in the county of....., in the State of California, this....day of .....A. L. 59..., as witness my hand, the seal of our Lodge, and the attestation
(Seal) of our Secretary.

....., Master.

Attest. ....., Secretary.

Signature.....

Majority vote necessary for recommendatory certificate: Sec. 159.

Credential for a representative elected by a Lodge.

Sec. 245. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M. .....A. L. 59....

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of California:—

This is to certify that, at a.....meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, it having been made known that neither the Master nor either of the Wardens thereof would be enabled to attend the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, Bro....., a member of the Lodge, was, by ballot, duly elected to serve as its Representative during said Communication.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the Secretary
(Seal) to affix the seal of our Lodge, with his attestation, at the date above written.

....., Master.

Attest: ....., Secretary.

Representative, how elected: Sec. 225.

Lodge may elect representative: Sec. 79.

Petition for degrees.

Sec. 246. To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.

The undersigned respectfully represents that, unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he freely and voluntarily offers himself as a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry; that he is prompted to solicit this privilege by a favorable opinion conceived of the Institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to his fellow creatures; and that he promises, if found worthy, to conform to all the Ancient usages and regulations of the Fraternity.

1.—What is your full name?.....
2.—When were you born? .....
3.—Where were you born?.....
4.—Where do you reside?.....
5.—State explicitly your business occupation for the past ten years, and where conducted.....
6.—Have you resided in the State of California, the twelve months last past, and the place above named more than six months?.....
7.—Where have you resided the ten years last past? If in more than one place, state the particular years in each place.....
8.—Have you ever presented a petition to any Masonic Lodge? If so, when and to what Lodge? .....
9.—Have you ever been rejected by any Masonic Lodge? If, so, when and by what Lodge?...
10.—Do you believe in God and a future existence? .....
11.—Are you in sound bodily health?.....
12.—Do you know of any physical, legal, or moral reason which would prevent you from becoming a Freemason? State particularly any physical deformity or defect. .....
13.—Have you read all the questions contained in the foregoing petition? Are all of your answers thereto in your own handwriting? And do you, upon your honor, declare your foregoing statements to be true?.....

Recommended by:
Bro. .....
Bro. .....
Refers to:
Mr. .....
Mr. .....
This form of petition mandatory: Sec. 98.

Application for affiliation.

Sec. 247. To the Worshipful Master, the Wardens and Brethren of .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.

The undersigned respectfully represents that he is a Master Mason in good standing; that he was last a member of.....Lodge, No...., in the .....of....., from which he has honorably withdrawn [that he is now a member of..... Lodge No.....in the of]. (And it is suggested that the Grand Secretary add a note to the effect that the part of the application which does not fit the facts is to be stricken out.) (As amended 1919.)

His place of residence is....., his age .....years, and his occupation.....

(Date)....., A. L. 59....

(Signature).....

Recommended by Bros.:

.....

.....

(To be members of the Lodge.)

This form of application mandatory: Sec. 98.

Certificate of membership.

Sec. 248. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.

To the Master, Wardens and Brethren of any Regular Lodge, F. and A. M., to Which This Certificate is Presented:

This is to certify, that Brother ....., a member in good standing of this Lodge, having made application for a Certificate of Standing, and notice having been received that said Brother has petitioned your Lodge for affiliation therein, a

Dimit will be granted, upon the condition that said Brother shall consummate said affiliation. Of which action you will give this Lodge timely notice; and in the event of failure to consummate such affiliation, this Certificate of Membership is to be returned to this Lodge.

Given under my hand and the seal of the
(Seal) Lodge at ....., this.....
day of ....., A. L. 59....
.....Secretary.

May present above form of certificate with application: Sec. 161.

Certificate of election, appointment, and installation of officers.

Sec. 249. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.
.....A. L. 59....

To the Very Worshipful.....,
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that, at the stated meeting of this Lodge held on the day above written, it being that next preceding the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing Masonic year, viz:—

Bro. .....Master,
Bro. .....Sen. Warden,
Bro. .....Jun. Warden,
Bro. .....Treasurer, and
Bro. .....Secretary;

That, on the...day of.....A. L. 59...., the following officers were duly appointed to serve for the ensuing Masonic year, viz.:—

Bro. .....*Chaplain,

*The Constitution does not make the appointment of Chaplain obligatory, but permits Lodges to authorize it.

Bro. .....Sen. Deacon,
Bro. .....Jun. Deacon,
Bro. .....Marshal,
Bro. .....Senior Steward,
Bro. .....Junior Steward &
Bro. .....Tiler;

And that, on the day....day of....., A. L. 59...., the said officers were duly installed by **(here give the name and Masonic title of the installing officer.)**

Given under my hand and the seal of our (Seal) Lodge, on the day last above written.

.....Secretary.

Secretary to transmit this certificate: Sec. 150.

Representative not entitled to pay unless this certificate transmitted: Sec. 6.

Certificate for amendment to by-laws.

Sec. 250. .....Lodge No....., F. and A. M.
.....A. L. 59....

To the Most Worshipful.....,
Grand Master of Masons in California:

This is to certify that at a stated meeting of this Lodge held on the .....day of..... 19...., the following amendment to Section....., Article..... of the By-Laws was presented in writing and noted upon the minutes of the Lodge:

Article..... Section..... (Here set out in full the section as proposed to be amended.)

That at the next stated meeting, held on the .....day of....., 19.... the said section

was amended by the votes of two-thirds of the members present.

Prior to amendment the section read as follows: (Here set out the full text of the section as it read prior to amendment.)

Witness my hand and the seal of the Lodge on the date first above written.

(Seal) ....., Secretary.

This certificate required: Sec. 81.

Charge of unmasonic conduct.

Sec. 251. ....., Cal.,....., ..., 18..

To the Master of.....Lodge, No...., F. and A. M.

Worshipful Sir and Brother:

The undersigned, a Master Mason in good standing, and a member of .....Lodge No....., at ....., in the State of....., does hereby charge Bro. A..... B....., a Mason now residing (or said to be residing) at ....., in the State of....., with unmasonic conduct, as set forth in the following specifications:—

First. That on or about the..... day of ....., 18...., he did (here state the offense as particularly as may be practicable).

Second. That on or about the.....day of ....., 18...., he did, etc. (here state the second specification, if any).

Third. That on or about, etc. (following with as many specifications as there are distinct offenses charged).

For all which the undersigned desires that the said A..... B..... may be brought to trial

and dealt with in such manner as our Masonic laws provide.

Respectfully and Fraternally,

C..... D.....

Should the charge be preferred by the Junior Warden, under the direction of the Lodge or Master, the first portion of the first paragraph foregoing should then read—

The undersigned, a Master Mason in good standing, and Junior Warden of.....Lodge, No..., at ....., in the State of....., does hereby, by direction of that Lodge, (or of the Master thereof), charge Bro. A..... B....., etc.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: This, and the forms following, is taken from the "Form of Record of Trials" and here it should be said that the object of incorporating all these forms from that admirable compilation is that they may be given a permanent and established place in our law.

Charge must be in writing: Sec. 189.

Notification to a commissioner.

Sec. 252. Hall of....., Lodge No..., F. and A. M.

at ....., Cal., ...18....

Bro. I..... J.....,

You are hereby notified that, at a special meeting of this Lodge held on the.....day of....., 18.., you were elected to be one of.....Commissioners designated to try a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against a brother by a Master Mason in good standing; and that a meeting of said Commissioners, for that purpose, will be held at....., on the.....day of....., 18..., at .....o'clock, ..M.

By order of the Master.

(Seal) G..... H....., Secretary.

Secretary must notify commissioners: Sec. 198.

Notification to an accuser.

Sec. 253. Hall of....., Lodge No..., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ..., 18...

Bro. C..... D.....,

You are hereby notified that the Commissioners elected by this Lodge to try a certain charge preferred by you against Bro. A..... B....., will assemble at....., on....., the.....day of....., at.....o'clock, ..M., for that purpose.

By order of the Master.

(Seal) G..... H....., Secretary.

Secretary must notify accuser: Sec. 198.

Summons to an accused brother. Service.

Sec. 254. Hall of....., Lodge No..., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ..., 18...

Bro. A..... B.....,

You are hereby summoned to appear at....., on....., the.....day of....., 18...., at .....o'clock, ..M., there and then to answer to a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against you by Bro. C..... D....., a Master Mason in good standing, a certified copy of which is hereunto annexed.

(Seal) Given at the place and on the day first above written, as witness my hand and the seal of our Lodge, with the attestation of our Secretary.

K..... L....., Master.

Attest: G..... H....., Secretary.

Certificate of Service.

I, ..., Secretary (or Tiler, or a member authorized by the Master for this purpose), of this Lodge, hereby certify that I duly served the annexed summons upon Bro. ....., the accused brother named therein, on the.....day of ....., 18..., by delivering to him in person at ..... (or leaving at his ordinary place of residence, to-wit: .....street, in....., California), or leaving at his place of business, to-wit: ....., in....., California, the duplicate thereof, together with a certified copy of the charge and specifications which accompanied the summons.

The following may be a form for the certificate of service when the service is had by mail or other mode of conveyance:—

Certificate of Service.

.....

I, ..., Secretary of this Lodge, hereby certify that on the.....day of....., 18..., I forwarded by mail (or other usual mode of conveyance, stating it), to Bro. ....., named in the annexed summons, at.....,in the State of....., which place is the residence of the said brother, the duplicate of the annexed summons, together with a certified copy of the charge and specifications which accompanied the summons.

....., Secretary

Summons to accused, how issued: Sec. 198.

Summons to accused, how served: Sec. 199.

Summons to a witness.

Sec. 255. Hall of....., Lodge No..., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ..., 18...

Bro. S..... T.....,

You are hereby summoned to appear at....., on.....the.....day of....., 18..., at .....o'clock ..M., there and then to testify in relation to a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by Bro. C..... D..... against Bro. A..... B.....

(Seal) Given at the place and on the day first above written, as witness my hand and the seal of our Lodge, with the attestation of our Secretary.

K..... L....., Master.

Attest: G..... H....., Secretary.

Witness, how summoned: Sec. 201.

Letter of authorization to take testimony.

Sec. 256. Hall of....., Lodge No....., F. and A. M.

At....., ..., ..., 18..

To the Worshipful U..... V.....,

Master of.....Lodge, No...., F. and A. M.

At....., County of....., Cal.

A charge of unmasonic conduct having been preferred in this Lodge by Bro. C..... D....., a Master Mason in good standing, against Bro. A..... B....., a member of.....Lodge, No...., at....., a copy of which charge, with the specifications, is herewith transmitted; and the

testimony of Bro. W..... X....., a member (or a Mason residing within the jurisdiction) of your Lodge, being deemed important at the trial of said charge, you are hereby authorized and requested to take the testimony of the said Bro. W..... X....., upon such matters as either the accuser or the accused, or both, may indicate in the paper (or papers) herewith annexed, and to make return thereof to me as early as may be possible.

(Seal) Given at the place and on the day first above written, as witness my hand, the seal of our Lodge, and the attestation of our Secretary.

K..... L....., Master.

Attest. G..... H....., Secretary.

It should not be forgotten that, when either party desires to have testimony taken elsewhere than before the Commissioners, notice thereof must be given to the other party.

The testimony taken upon an authorization, such as the foregoing, should be written out precisely in the same manner, with question and answer, as though taken before the Commissioners; and, after being so written out and signed by the witness, should be attached to and be returned with the authorization, accompanied with the following—

Testimony of witness residing out of jurisdiction: Sec. 201.

Certificate.

....., Cal., ..., 18..

I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbered from.....to....., inclusive, contain the full, true, and perfect deposition of Bro. W..... X....., taken by me under and by virtue of the annexed authorization.

U..... V.....,

Master of.....Lodge, No..

Record of finding.

Sec. 257. All other business being concluded, and there being present only members of his Lodge, the Master presented the record of the trial of Bro. A..... B....., by the Commissioners elected on the ....., 18,..., and announced that he had been found guilty upon one **(or two, or all)**, of the specifications in the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him, and also upon the charge; and had been sentenced to expulsion (or suspension) from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. **(Or to reprimand in open Lodge.) (Or, that he had been found not guilty upon all the specifications of the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him.)** The Master directed the Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge and to file the record of the trial among the archives.

Record of finding, requisites for: Sec. 205.

Form of transcript of record of trial.

First should come a fair copy of the proceedings of the Lodge at the special meeting thereof held for the election of Trial-Commissioners, which should have been entered in the minutes of the Lodge in substantially the following form:—

Sec. 258. **Form of Record.**

At a Meeting for Election of Trial-Commisioners.

Hall of....., Lodge No..., F. and A. M.
At....., Cal., ..., 18...

By order of the Master, of which due notification was given to the brethren, this Lodge was specially convened at the place and on the day above written, at.....o'clock, ...M., and there were present the following: **(Here give the names and titles of**

the officers, and the number of other members present, referring for the names of these last to the Tiler's Register.)

A Lodge of Master Masons having been duly opened, the Master stated that this special meeting had been called for the purpose of electing Commissioners to hear and determine upon a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by a Master Mason in good standing against a brother of this Lodge (or of some other Lodge, naming it, or, if a non-affiliated Mason, saying so), and desired that the Lodge should indicate the number of Commissioners which it deemed advisable to elect.

On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the number of Commissioners be.....

The Master appointed Bros. O..... P..... and Q..... R....., to act as tellers, and the Lodge proceeded to ballot for Commissioners.

At the conclusion of the....ballot it was found that the following named brethren had each received a majority of the votes of all the members present, viz:—(Here give the names in full of all the Commissioners elected.) And they were declared by the Master to be duly elected to serve as Commissioners.

NOTE.—At this point, if the Master finds that the address of the accused is unknown and directs the trial to proceed ex parte, record thereof may be inserted and the direction as to summons being transmitted to the accused may be omitted.

The Master named....., the.....day of ....., 18..., at.....o'clock ..M., at the Lodge room (or such other place as he may designate), as the time and place for the first meeting of the Commissioners, and directed the Secretary to notify each of them of his election and of the time and place of meeting.

The Master also directed the Secretary to prepare, for his signature, a summons to the accused to appear at said time and place before the Commissioners, and handed the charge to the Secretary with instructions that a certified copy thereof, under seal of the Lodge, be made and transmitted to the accused with said summons.

The Master also directed the Secretary to notify the accuser of said time and place of meeting of the Commissioners.

The business being thus concluded, the Lodge was closed.

.... G..... H....., Secretary.

Approved: K..... L....., Master.

Secretary to make record: Sec. 205.

Record of proceedings before commissioners.

This should be followed by the record of the proceedings before the Commissioners, which may be in substantially the following form, viz.:—

Sec. 259. .....

At....., Cal.,....., 18..

The Commissioners elected by.....Lodge, No. ..., F. and A. M., on....., 18..., to try a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by Bro. ..... against Bro. ....., met at the time and place above noted, in accordance with the direction of the Master.

There were present the following named Commissioners, to-wit: Bros. .....

There were also present Bro. ....., W. M., of said Lodge, and Bro. ....., Secretary thereof. The accused was (or was not) present, and he was (or was not) represented by an attorney (naming him). The accuser was (or was not) pres-

ent, and he was (or was not) represented by an attorney (naming him.)

The Master then stated the purpose for which the Commission is assembled.

A majority of the Commissioners elected being present, the trial was ordered to proceed.

The Master then caused the charge and specifications to be read by the Secretary, and also the summons to the accused, with the certificate of service thereof. The following is a copy of the same.

(Here insert copy of charge, copy of summons, and copy of certificate of service.)

It was also shown that the accuser had been duly notified. No objection was made by either party to any of the Commissioners **(or, if objection is made, the fact and reasons given must be stated, together with the ruling of the Master thereon.)**

The accused, in answer to said charge and specifications, stated **(insert his statement, or, if his plea be in writing, insert copy thereof.)**

The Commissioners then proceeded to hear the testimony, and the following testimony was introduced on the part of the accuser:—

Bro. ....., a Mason in good standing, testified on his honor as a Mason, as follows: "I am a Mason in good standing, a member of..... Lodge, No..., F. and A. M., of....."

(Here insert the testimony of the witness, exactly as he gives it in his own words, giving all the questions and answers.)

(Signed) .....

The foregoing testimony, given by Bro. ....., was read to the witness, and, after such reading,

was signed by him in the presence of the Commissioners.

....., a witness who is not a Mason, appeared before the Commission, and having been put under oath to testify truly by..... a....., an officer authorized by the laws of this State to administer oaths, testified as follows:—

(Here insert his testimony.)

The deposition of....., who was not a Mason, taken by order of the Master by an officer authorized by the laws of this State to administer oaths, was here introduced.

(Here insert copy of such deposition, with copies of all papers appertaining thereto.)

The testimony of Bro. ....., a Mason residing without the jurisdiction of this Lodge, and taken by ....., Master of..... Lodge, No..., F. and A. M., by authorization of the Master of this Lodge, was here introduced.

(Here insert copy of authorization, testimony and certificate.)

The accused offered the following testimony:—

(Here insert all of such testimony in the manner already stated.)

No further testimony being offered, the matter was submitted to the Commissioners for decision. The Commissioners thereupon proceeded to deliberate, with none present save themselves, the Master and Secretary. After sufficient consultation and deliberation, a vote for "guilty" or "not guilty" was taken by ballot on the first specification, and the vote thereon was "guilty," 3; "not guilty," 4. A

vote for "guilty" or "not guilty" was then taken by ballot on the second specification, and the vote thereon was "guilty," 6; "not guilty," 1. A vote for "guilty" or "not guilty" was then taken by ballot upon the charge of unmasonic conduct, and the vote thereon was "guilty," 6; "not guilty," 1.

The Commissioners then proceeded to vote, by ballot, upon the sentence. The Master submitted to the Commissioners the question—"Shall the accused be expelled?" The ballot on such question resulted "aye," 3; "no," 4. The Master then submitted to the Commissioners the question—"Shall the accused be suspended?" The ballot on such question resulted "aye," 6; "no," 1.

The result of this ballot having been declared, the Commission, having finished its work adjourned.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Signatures of Commissioners who acted.

I, ..., Secretary of.....Lodge, No. ..., F. and A. M., do hereby certify that I acted as Secretary of the Trial-Commission elected by said Lodge to try a charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by.....against....., and that the foregoing is a full and correct record of the proceedings and findings of said Commission.

Dated....., 18..

....., Secretary.

[This completes the copy of the record of the Commission, the original of which should be handed to the Master of the Lodge, who makes the announcement at the next stated meeting of the Lodge. The original record of the Commission, handed to the Master and filed in the Lodge, should in all cases contain the original papers (charge, summons, depositions, etc.), and not copies. The original record remains with the Lodge. The transcript for the Grand Lodge, given above, is a copy of this original record, including copies of all papers therein.]

The above should be followed in the transcript sent to the Grand Lodge by a copy of the minutes of the Lodge relating to the announcement in the Lodge by the Master, as shown in Section 257.

Secretary to make record: Sec. 205.

To be signed by commissioners: Sec. 205.

Record of finding, form of: Sec. 257.

Certificate of Master and Secretary.

The transcript sent to the Grand Lodge should then be certified by the Secretary of the Lodge. The following may be a form for such certificate:—

Sec. 260. Hall of....., Lodge No...., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ..., 18..

I, ..., Secretary of the above named Lodge, do hereby certify that in the case of....., charged with unmasonic conduct, the foregoing is a full and correct copy of the minutes and proceedings of the Lodge at the election of Commissioners, of the record of proceedings before the Commissioners, and of the minutes of the Lodge as to the announcement of the result in the Lodge.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my (Seal) hand and the seal of said Lodge.

...., Secretary.

This must be followed by the approval of the Master, which may be as follows:—

I, ..., Master of said Lodge, do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing transcript of trial-record, and I do hereby approve the same.

Dated....., 18...

.....,
Master of.....Lodge.
No..., F. and A. M.

The foregoing forms (251—260) are intended simply to show in a general way what is requisite. They must, of course, be changed by the persons preparing records to meet the facts of each particular case.

To be signed by Secretary and Master: Sec. 205.

To be transmitted to Grand Secretary, when: Sec. 207.

REGULATIONS.

Testimonial to Grand Master.

Finance committee to provide for.

Sec. 261. Regulation 1. The Finance Committee of this Grand Lodge is hereby authorized to set aside each year a sum of money not to exceed three hundred dollars ($300.00) for the purpose of purchasing a suitable testimonial to be presented to the retiring Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction, and said Finance Committee is hereby directed to consult with the retiring Grand Master before the purchase of said testimonial is made.

The above incorporates old General Regulation 80.

THE UNIFORM CODE OF BY-LAWS OF LODGES

Made Obligatory in October, 1898, and as Amended to October, 1918.

ARTICLE I.

Of Name and Officers.

Section 1. This Lodge, shall be known by the name of.....Lodge, No....., of Free and Accepted Masons; and its officers shall consist of a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Marshal, two Stewards, a Tiler, and such other officers as the Lodge may deem proper to appoint.

ARTICLE II.

Of Elections and Appointments.

Section 1. The Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens, the Treasurer and the Secretary, shall be elected by ballot, in conformity with Section 135, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. The other officers shall be appointed by the Master, except the Junior Deacon, who may be appointed by the Senior Warden. Any Master Mason in good standing, whether or not a member of the Lodge, may be appointed Tiler.

ARTICLE III.

Of Meetings of the Lodge.

Section 1. The stated meetings of this Lodge shall be holden on the .... in each month at ..... o'clock.

Sec. 2. Special meetings may be called from time to time, as the Lodge, or the presiding officer thereof, may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

Of Initiation and Membership.

Section 1. All petitions for initiation or affiliation must be signed by the petitioner and be recommended by two members of the Lodge. Every such petition shall be referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to report thereon at the next stated meeting, (unless further time be granted,) when the applicant shall be balloted for and received or rejected.

Sec. 2. If an applicant, elected to receive the degrees in this Lodge, does not come forward to be initiated within three months thereafter, the fee shall be forfeited, unless the Lodge shall otherwise direct.

Sec. 3. Every person raised to the degree of Master Mason in this Lodge, (except when such degree shall have been conferred at the request of another Lodge,) or elected to be a member thereof, shall sign its By-Laws.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Treasurer.

Section 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary; shall keep an accurate and just account thereof; and shall pay the same out only upon an order duly signed by the Master, and countersigned by the Secretary. He shall, at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, submit a report in full of the monetary tran-

sactions of the Lodge. The Lodge may also, at any time when considered necessary, cause him to present an account of his receipts and disbursements, and of the amount of funds on hand.

Sec. 2. He shall, if required by the Lodge, execute a good and sufficient bond to the Master, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Secretary.

Section 1. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all proceedings proper to be written; shall transmit a copy of the same to the Grand Lodge when required; shall keep a separate account for each member of the Lodge; shall report at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, the amounts due by each; shall receive all moneys due the Lodge, and pay the same monthly to the Treasurer; and shall perform all such other duties as may properly pertain to his office.

Sec. 2. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Lodge may direct; and he shall, if required by the Lodge, execute a good and sufficient bond to the Master for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Tiler.

Section 1. The Tiler, in addition to the necessary duties of his office, shall serve all notices and summonses, and perform such other services as may be required of him by the Lodge.

Sec. 2. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of Fees.

Section 1. The table of fees for this Lodge shall be as follows: For the three degrees, the sum of .....dollars; for the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, when the first degree shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of..... dollars; for the degree of Master Mason, when the first and second degrees shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of.....dollars; and for affiliation, the sum of.....dollars.

Sec. 2. The fee for each of the foregoing shall accompany the several petitions or applications, else they shall not be presented by the Secretary to the Lodge.

ARTICLE IX.

Of Dues.

Section 1. The dues of each member of this Lodge shall be....., payable quarterly in advance.

Sec. 2. No member, who shall be in arrears for dues at the time of the annual election, shall be permitted to vote, or shall be eligible to any office.

Sec. 3. Should any member, suspended for non-payment of dues, neglect for the period of two years to pay said dues or have the same remitted by his Lodge, said member may be restored to good standing only as provided by Section 119, of the Constitution.

Sec. 4. Any member in good standing may withdraw from membership by paying his dues and noti-

See Sec. 118k.

fying the Lodge to that effect at a stated meeting; but no recommendatory certificate shall be issued to him unless ordered by the Lodge.

ARTICLE X.

Of Committees.

Section 1. The Master and Wardens shall be a Charity Committee, and shall have power to draw upon the Treasurer for any sum, not exceeding .....dollars at any one time, for the relief of a distressed worthy brother, his wife, widow, or orphan.

Sec. 2. The Master, at the stated meeting next succeeding his installation, shall appoint an auditing committee, whose duty it shall be to examine all accounts presented against the Lodge.

Sec. 3. All reports of committees shall be made in writing.

ARTICLE XI.

Of Revealing the Transactions of the Lodge.

Section 1. When a candidate for initiation or affiliation is rejected, or a brother reprimanded, suspended or expelled, no member or visitor shall reveal, either directly or indirectly, to such person, or to any other, any transactions which may have taken place on the subject; nor shall any proceeding of the Lodge, not proper to be made public, be disclosed outside thereof, under the penalty of reprimand, suspension or expulsion, as the Lodge may determine.

ARTICLE XII.

Of the Order of Business.

Section 1. The regular order of business at every stated meeting of this Lodge shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Reports of Committees.
3. Balloting.
4. Reception of Petitions.
5. Miscellaneous and Unfinished Business.
6. Conferring of Degrees.

ARTICLE XIII.

Of Amendments.

Section 1. These By-Laws, so far as relates to the times of meeting, and the amounts of fees, dues, and disbursements by the Charity Committee, may be amended at any stated meeting by the votes of two-thirds of the members present; provided, that written notice of such amendment shall have been given at the stated meeting next preceding; but such amendment shall have no effect until approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, and until such approval shall have been transmitted to the Grand Secretary. The Secretary of the Lodge shall note upon the minutes of the Lodge the notice of proposed amendment when made, and when transmitting an amendment for approval shall forward a certificate, under seal, showing that the law has been complied with and that the amendment has received the requisite vote.

(For form of certificate of amendment to By-Laws, see section 250, Constitution.)

Amendments: See Sec. 81d.

INSTALLATION SERVICE FOR SUBORDINATE LODGES.

The Lodge is opened in the Third Degree.

The Master then says: Brethren, this Lodge having convened for the purpose of installing the officers, elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year, the Secretary will read their names.

The Secretary reads the names. **The Master** then says: After the Lodge is called from labor to refreshment, the officers elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year will retire and prepare for the ceremony of installation, and the present officers will vacate their places and surrender their jewels. I will appoint Bro. ——— Master of Ceremonies.

The Lodge is then called from labor to refreshment.

When the officers elected and appointed have retired, the Master of Ceremonies forms them in procession in the following order:

Master of Ceremonies and Tiler.

	Master
Senior Warden	and Junior Warden.
Treasurer	and Secretary.
Chaplain	and Marshal.
Senior Deacon	and Junior Deacon.
Senior Steward	and Junior Steward.

After the procession is formed the Master of Ceremonies informs the Master. The Master then calls the Lodge to order and says:

Master: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, are the officers of this Lodge, lately chosen, present and ready to be installed in their respective offices?

Master of Ceremonies: They are without, Worshipful Master, and await your pleasure.

Master: You will then conduct them to the seats prepared for them.

(Enter with music.)

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master: The officers of this Lodge, lately chosen, are present and ready to be installed in their respective offices.

Master: You will then present to me the Brother who has been elected to discharge the important duties of Master of this Lodge.

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master: I have great pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been elected by this Lodge to be its Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

Master: Is it known that Brother ——— is well skilled in our ancient Craft? Is he zealous in his regard for the interests of our Order? And is he duly qualified to discharge the special duties of the Master's chair?

Master of Ceremonies: It is well known that he is all this, Worshipful Master. This Certificate, vouching for his proficiency in the ritual of our Order, is evidence that he is well skilled in our ancient Craft.

(Presents Certificate.)

I find him to be of good morals, true and trusty, and as he is a lover of the Fraternity, I doubt not that he will discharge his duties with fidelity and with honor.

Master: Worshipful Sir, the brethren of this Lodge, imposing confidence in your integrity, in your zealous regard for the interests of Masonry, and in your ability to discharge the duties of the Master's chair, have chosen you to occupy that honorable position during the ensuing year. Are you willing to accept this important trust?

Master-Elect: I am.

Master: You will then face your brethren of the Lodge.

(Master-elect faces.)

Master: Brethren, you now behold before you Bro. ———, who has been duly elected to serve this Lodge as Worshipful Master, and who is now about to be installed. If any of you have any reasons to urge why he should not be installed, you will now make them known or forever after hold your peace.*

My brother, you will face the East.

W.·. Brother, hearing no objection, I shall most cheerfully proceed to install you in the dignified and honorable position to which the suffrages of your brethren have called you; not doubting that the dignity of the Oriental Chair will be well preserved in your keeping, and that the interest and welfare of this Lodge may be safely confided to your charge. Before commencing your investiture, however, it is necessary that you should signify your assent to those ancient charges and regulations which point out the duties of the Master of a Lodge, and which on no account are ever to be neglected or departed from. They are as follows: —

I. You agree to be a good man and true, and strictly to obey the moral law.

*See Sec. 135j of Constitution.

II. You agree to be a peaceable citizen, and cheerfully to conform to the laws of the country in which you reside.

III. You promise not to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against government, but patiently to submit to the decision of the supreme Legislature.

IV. You agree to pay a proper respect to the civil magistrate, to work diligently, live creditably, and act honorably by all men.

V. You agree to hold in veneration the original rulers and patrons of the Order of Masonry, and their regular successors, supreme and subordinate, according to their stations; and to submit to the awards and resolutions of your Brethren, when convened, in every case consistent with the Constitutions of the Order.

VI. You agree to avoid private piques and quarrels, and to guard against intemperance and excess.

VII. You agree to be cautious in carriage and behavior, courteous to your brethren, and faithful to your Lodge.

VIII. You promise to respect genuine Brethren, and to discountenance impostors and all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry.

IX. You agree to promote the general good of society, to cultivate the social virtues, and to propagate the knowledge of the Art.

X. You promise to pay homage to the Grand Master for the time being, and to his officers when duly installed; and strictly to conform to every edict of the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons, that is not subversive of the principles and groundwork of Masonry.

XI. You admit that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry.

XII. You promise a regular attendance on the committees and communications of the Grand Lodge, on receiving proper notice, and to pay attention to all the duties of Masonry on convenient occasions.

XIII. You admit that no new Lodge shall be formed without permission of the Grand Lodge; and that no countenance should be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein,—being contrary to the ancient charges of the Order.

XIV. You admit that no person can be regularly made a Mason in, or admitted a member of, any regular Lodge, without previous notice, and due inquiry into his character.

XV. You agree that no visitors shall be received into your Lodge without due examination, and producing proper vouchers of their having been initiated in a regular Lodge.

These are among the regulations of Free and Accepted Masons, and to these your assent must be freely given. Do you submit to these charges and promise to support these regulations, as Masters have done in all ages before you?

Master-Elect: I do.

Master: Then, my Brother, in consequence of this assurance, and with full confidence in your capacity and zeal, I will now install you Worshipful Master of ——— Lodge, No. ———. Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will invest him with the jewel of his station.

Master: That, my Brother, is an emblem of morality; and as it is the especial badge of the Master's office, it should constantly remind you that not only by precept, but by example, you should promote good morals among the Brethren, and thus endeavor to avert the shadow of any scandal or reproach against the Fraternity. Your former life has given evidence that this jewel will not be an unmeaning symbol in your hands, and I solemnly charge you to take good care that its lustre be not dimmed through any act of yours.

I now present you with the Book of Holy Writings. It is the great Light in Masonry, and should ever be the great law of the Brotherhood. It will guide you to all truth; it will direct you to eternal happiness; and an attentive regard to the divine precepts it contains will insure you success in the fulfillment of the duties you are now about to assume.

The working tools of our Craft will next be given you that, as the Master Workman, you may instruct the Craftsmen in the various duties and virtues which they have been selected to illustrate.

The Square—teaches us well to regulate our every action, and to let our conduct be governed by the principles of Morality and Virtue.

The Compass—teaches us to limit our desires in every station, and never to suffer our passions or our prejudices to become the masters of our judgment.

The Rule—directs the undeviating discharge of all our duties; that we should press forward in the straight path of right and truth without inclining to the one hand or the other; in all our doings having Eternity in view.

The Plumb-line—is an emblem of moral rectitude. It teaches us to avoid all dissimulation and to pursue that honest and upright course in life which will tend to our elevation in the higher realms of immortality.

There are still other important things which you will receive in charge. This Book of Constitutions you are expected diligently to search, and from time to time to cause its contents to be read in your Lodge, that none may remain ignorant of the precepts it enjoins, or of the ordinances which it promulgates.

This Book contains the By-Laws of your Lodge, which it will be your especial duty to see carefully and punctually executed.

And this is the Charter—under the authority of which your Lodge is held, and which you are carefully to preserve, and duly transmit to your successor in the Master's chair.

Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will conduct the Master to his station in the East.

(Music.)

Master: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the Senior Warden-elect.

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master, I now present to you for installation Bro. ———, who has been duly elected to serve as Senior Warden of this Lodge. He is of good morals, true and trusty, and possesses the love and confidence of his Brethren. This certificate vouches for his proficiency in the lectures and ritual of the First and Second Degrees.

Master: Bro. ———, you have been duly elected Senior Warden of this Lodge, and I now invest you with the distinctive badge of your honorable station.

The Level demonstrates that we are descended from the same stock, that we partake of the same nature, and share the same hopes; and that, although distinctions among men are necessary to preserve subordination, yet no eminence of station should make us forget that we are Brethren; for he who is placed on the lowest spoke of fortune's wheel may be entitled to our regard; because a time will come, and the wisest know not how soon, when all distinction save that of goodness shall cease; and death, the mighty leveler of human greatness, reduce us to the same state.

Your regular attendance on our stated meetings is essentially necessary. In the absence of the Master, you are to govern the Lodge; in his presence, you are to assist him in the government of it. I firmly rely on your knowledge of Masonry, and attachment to the Lodge, for the faithful discharge of the duties of this important trust. **Look well to the West!**

(Music.)

Master: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will next present the Junior Warden-elect.

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master, I now present to you for installation Bro. ———, who has been duly elected by this Lodge to serve as Junior Warden for the ensuing year. This certificate vouches for his proficiency in the lecture and ritual of the First Degree.

Master: Bro. ———, you have been elected Junior Warden of this Lodge, and I now invest you with the badge of your high position.

The Plumb admonishes us to walk uprightly in our several stations, to hold the scale of justice in equal poise, to observe the just medium between

intemperance and pleasure, and to make our passions and prejudices coincide with the line of our duty.

To you is committed the superintendence of the Craft during the hours of refreshment; it is, therefore, indispensably necessary that you should not only be temperate and discreet in the indulgence of your own inclinations, but that you should carefully observe that none of the Craft be suffered to convert the means of refreshment into intemperance and excess.

Your regular and punctual attendance is particularly requested; and I have no doubt that you will faithfully execute the duty which you owe to your present appointment. **Look well to the South.**

(Music.)

Master: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will next present the Treasurer-elect.

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been elected Treasurer of this Lodge.

Master: Bro. ———, you have been elected Treasurer of this Lodge, and I now invest you with the badge of your office. The Keys, forming the jewel of your station, have a twofold significance. They are instruments to bind as well as to make loose; to make fast as well as to open. They will never, I am confident, be used by you in any other manner than that which the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Lodge shall direct. You will receive all moneys from the Secretary, keep a just and accurate account thereof, and pay the same out, by order of the Worshipful Master, and the consent of the Lodge.

(Music.)

Master: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will next present the Secretary-elect.

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been elected Secretary of this Lodge for the ensuing year.

Master: Bro. ———, you have been elected Secretary of this Lodge, and I will now invest you with the badge of your office. In investing you with your official jewel, the Pens. I am persuaded that they will make an endearing record, not only to your praise, but also to the welfare of this Lodge. It is your duty to observe the will and pleasure of the Worshipful Master, to keep a faithful record of all things proper to be written, transmit a copy of the same to the Grand Lodge when required, receive all moneys from the Brethren, pay the same to the Treasurer, and take his receipt therefor.

(Music.)

Master: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will next present our worthy Chaplain for installation.

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been appointed Chaplain of this Lodge.

Master: Reverend and Worshipful Brother: That Holy Book, which is the Chart and text book of your sacred calling, is also the great Light in Masonry, and forever sheds its benignant rays upon every lawful assemblage of Free and Accepted Masons. Teach us from its life-giving precepts; invoke upon our labors the blessing of that Divine Being whose infinite goodness it so fully reveals and unfolds to us; and warn us by its lessons of wisdom and truth; and you will have faithfully performed

your sacred functions and fulfilled your important trust. It is your duty to perform those solemn services which we should constantly render to our great Creator, and which, when offered by one whose holy profession is to "allure to brighter worlds and lead the way," may, by elevating our thoughts, strengthening our virtues, and purifying our minds, prepare us for admission into the society of the blessed in the realms of Life and Light eternal. It is fitting that an emblem of the sacred volume should be the jewel of your office, and with it I now invest you.

(Music.)

Master: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the Brethren who have been appointed to serve this Lodge as Senior and Junior Deacons.

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master, I have the pleasure to present to you for installation Brothers ——— and ———, who have been appointed to serve this Lodge as Senior and Junior Deacons.

Master: Brothers ——— and ———, you have been appointed Deacons of this Lodge, and you will now receive the jewels of your office. They indicate that it is your province to attend upon the Master and Wardens, and to act as their proxies, in the active duties of this Lodge. It will be your especial duty, Bro. Senior Deacon, to carry orders from the Worshipful Master in the East, to the Senior Warden in the West, and elsewhere about the Lodge as required; to attend to all alarms at the door of the preparation room, receive and conduct candidates, introduce and accommodate visiting Brethren. You, Brother Junior Deacon, will carry messages from the Senior Warden in the West, to the Junior in the South, and elsewhere about the Lodge as directed;

attend to all alarms at the door, and see the Lodge is duly tiled. Those Rods, my brother, distinctive of your office, will now be entrusted to your care; and believing from your past deportment in the Lodge, that your duties will be discharged with ability and zeal, I dismiss you to your respective places.

(Music.)

Master: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the Brother who has been appointed Marshal of this Lodge.

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been appointed Marshal of this Lodge.

Master: Bro. ———, you have been appointed Marshal of this Lodge, and I now present you with the jewel and symbol of your office.

The Baton is an emblem of command, and is sufficiently significant of your duties. You will, under the direction of the Master, take charge of all processions of the Lodge, and as the proper performance of many ceremonies will depend upon the manner in which your duties are discharged, you are enjoined to be most careful in their performance. You will now take your proper place.

(Music.)

Master: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the Brethren who are to serve this Lodge as Stewards.

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you Brothers ——— and ———, who have been appointed to serve this Lodge as Stewards for the ensuing Masonic year.

Master: Brothers ——— and ———, you have been appointed Stewards of this Lodge, and I will now instruct you in your duties: In olden times, your province was to superintend and provide for the Festivals of the Craft, to assist in the collection of dues and subscriptions, to keep an account of the expenses for refreshments, and to see that the tables were properly supplied and every Brother suitably provided for. In later times, however, the provision of actual refreshment in Lodges has generally ceased, and your functions will now be to prepare candidates for admission, and to perform those duties which Masonic custom has assigned to you on days of Procession. Receive the jewels of your office, together with the White Rods, and repair to your respective places.

(Music.)

Master: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the brother who has been appointed Organist of this Lodge.

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro.————, who has been appointed Organist of this Lodge.

Master: Brother, you have been appointed Organist of this Lodge, and it affords me great pleasure to invest you with the jewel of your office.

It is your duty to preside at the organ at the opening and closing, and all ceremonials of the Lodge.

May the delightful labors of your position impress more deeply upon the minds and hearts of your brethren that harmony is as essential for the strength and beauty of our noble Brotherhood, as it is for excellence in the art and science in which you so greatly excel.

You will now be conducted to your proper place in the Lodge.

(Music)

Master: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the Brother who has been appointed Tiler of this Lodge.

Master of Ceremonies: Worshipful Master, I now present to you Bro. ———, who has been appointed Tiler of this Lodge.

Master: Bro. ———, you have been appointed Tiler of this Lodge, and I now present you with the jewel and implement of your office. As the sword is placed in the hands of the Tiler, to enable him effectually to guard against the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers, and suffer none to pass or repass but such as are duly qualified, so should it admonish us to set a guard over our thoughts, a watch at our lips, and post a sentinel over our actions; thereby preventing the approach of every unworthy thought and deed, and preserving consciences void of offense toward God and man. You will now repair to your proper place.

(Music.)

Master: Worshipful Master: I congratulate you on your ascension to this time-honored seat. The duties incumbent upon you in your exalted station are fraught with grave responsibilities. Remember that the honor, reputation, and usefulness of your Lodge will materially depend upon the skill and assiduity with which you manage its concerns, and that the happiness of its members will be generally promoted in proportion to the watchful care with which you cherish the genuine principles of our Institution.

For a pattern of imitation, consider the great luminary of nature, which, rising in the East, regularly diffuses light and lustre to all within its circle. In like manner, it is your province to spread and communicate light and instruction to the Brethren of your Lodge. Forcibly impress upon them the dignity and high importance of Masonry; and seriously admonish them never to disgrace it. Charge them to practice out of the Lodge those duties which they have been taught in it; and by amiable, discreet, and virtuous conduct, to convince mankind of the goodness of this Institution; so that, when a person is said to be a member of it, the world may know that he is one to whom the burdened heart may pour out its sorrows, one to whom distress may prefer its suit; one whose hand is guided by justice, and whose heart is expanded by benevolence. In short, by a diligent observance of the By-Laws of your Lodge, the Constitutions of Masonry, and, above all, the Holy Scriptures, which are given as the rule and guide of your faith, you will be enabled to acquit yourself with the highest honors here and lay up a crown of rejoicing which shall continue when time shall be no more.

Brother Senior and Junior Wardens:—You are too well acquainted with the principles of Masonry to warrant any distrust that you will be found wanting in the discharge of your respective duties. Suffice it to say, that what you have seen praiseworthy in others, you should carefully imitate; and what in them may have appeared defective, you should yourselves avoid. You should be examples of discretion and propriety; for it is only by a due regard for our laws and regulations as shown in your own conduct, that you can expect obedience

to them from others. You are assiduously to assist the Master in the discharge of his trust; diffusing light and imparting knowledge to all whom he shall place under your care.

In the absence of the Master you will succeed to higher duties; your acquirements must therefore be such as will insure proper instruction to the Craft. From the spirit which you have hitherto evinced, I entertain no doubt that your future conduct will be such as will merit the applause of your Brethren, and the testimony of a good conscience.

Brethren of ——— Lodge, No. — (Calls up the members only): Such is the nature of our Constitution, that as some must, of necessity, rule and teach, so must others, of course, learn to submit and obey. Humility in both is an essential duty. The officers who have been chosen to govern your Lodge are sufficiently conversant with the rules of propriety and the Laws of the Institution to avoid exceeding the power with which they are intrusted; and you are of too generous disposition to envy their preferment. I therefore trust that you will have but one aim—to please one another, and unite in the grand design of promoting happiness.

Finally, my Brethren, as this association has been formed and perfected in so much unanimity and concord, so may it long continue. May you long enjoy every satisfaction and delight which disinterested friendship can afford. May kindness and brotherly affection distinguish your conduct as men and as Masons.

Within your peaceful walls may your children's children celebrate, with joy and gratitude, the annual recurrence of this auspicious solemnity. And may the tenets of our profession be trans-

mitted through this Lodge, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation.

Worshipful Master, it now remains for me to present to you the Gavel, the emblem of power. In the hands of the Master, it may be made the instrument of great good, or of greater evil. With it, the Master governs his Lodge; and the welfare and prosperity of your Lodge, in a great measure, depend upon its judicious use. In your hands, I am confident, it will be wielded for the best interests of your Brethren. (Master takes gavel, and covers head with hat.)

Master, behold your Brethren! Brethren, behold your Master!

The Brethren of ——— Lodge, No. —, will, under the direction of the Master of Ceremonies, form in procession and salute their Worshipful Master in due and ancient form.

(After Procession.)

Master: Brother Master of Ceremonies, you will now make Proclamation.

Master of Ceremonies: By order of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the jurisdiction of California, I do now proclaim the Officers of ——— Lodge, No. —, to be duly installed.

(The Worshipful Master then seats the Lodge, and it is closed in the usual way.)

The public Grand Honors of Masonry are given thus:—Cross the arms upon the breast, the left arm outermost, the hands being open and palms inward; then raise them above the head, the palms of the hands striking each other; and then let them fall sharply upon the thighs, the head being bowed. This will be thrice done at funerals and the action will be accompanied with the following ejaculation:—"The will of God is accomplished—So mote it be—Amen."

The private Grand Honors are the signs of the several degrees given in a manner and upon occasions known only to Master Masons.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE

As revised by order of

THE GRAND LODGE, F. & A. M., OF CALIFORNIA,

October, 1911.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LODGE-ROOM SERVICES.

The entire service may be held in the Lodge-room. After the Lodge is opened, the Master states the object of the meeting, and calls off.* The public may then be admitted. When the funeral party arrives at the hall, the officers remain seated and the Master, with gavel in hand, goes to the outer door and escorts the procession into the hall. As the funeral party reaches the room, the Junior Warden calls up the Lodge, the Master goes to his station, and the casket is placed directly west of the altar, the mourners on either side, and the pall-bearers in the west. When the casket is placed in position, the Lodge is seated. The service is then commenced: "Brethren and Friends," etc.

After the first anthem, the Master opens and reads the sacred roll, and says:

Almighty Father! Into Thy hands we commend the soul of our beloved brother.

The Master then delivers the roll to the Secretary, calls up the Lodge, and says:

The Brethren will assist me in giving the Grand Honors.

Response: (Giving the Grand Honors thrice).

*Lodge need not be opened. See Section 164 and 164a. When convenient, mourners should be seated in the Preparation room.

The will of God is accomplished! So mote it be! Amen!

Music may here be introduced.

The Master then seats the Lodge.

The officers should remain at their respective stations and places, standing. Master and Marshal approach casket for apron ceremony and deposit of acacia, after which they return to their places. Senior Warden approaches foot of casket only for his part in service, then resuming station.

The service is then resumed: "Once more, my brethren," etc., down to but not including the paragraph beginning "Soft and safe," etc.

When the officers are seated, the Master says: The Marshal will now take charge.

The Marshal then forms a procession in the north of the hall, facing east, and marches three times around the room, and then to the west, thence to the casket, where the brethren divide into two columns, marching on each side of the casket, joining in double line as they pass the altar, then marching out of the hall on the south, and lining up at the front door. After the mourners have viewed the remains, the casket is closed and the procession is formed, the Master at the head of the casket, the mourners following the casket to the hearse. After the casket is placed and the mourners are in their carriages, the procession disbands and officers and members return to the hall, the Master and such members as can, going to the place of sepulture, where the ritual is completed, followed by the benediction.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE

Only Master Masons can be interred with Masonic honors. Fellow Crafts and Entered Apprentices are not entitled to Masonic obsequies, nor can they join in processions on such occasions.

All brethren in attendance at a funeral should be decently clothed in black, with white gloves and aprons, crape upon the left arm, and the customary evergreen.

The brethren having assembled in the Lodge room, the Master opens the Lodge in the third degree,* and states the purpose for which it has been convened.

If the body be not in the Lodge room, the Master will direct the Marshal to form a procession, which will move to the house or church where the remains may be, and thence to the place of sepulture, in the following order:

Marshal;

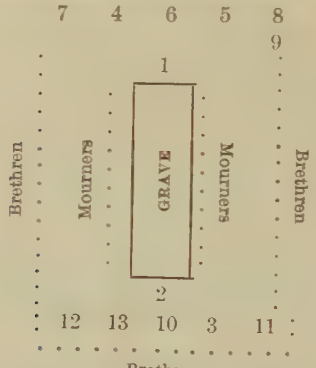
The Tiler, with drawn sword;
Stewards, with white rods;
Musicians, if any;
(If not Masons, they will follow the Tiler)
Master Masons;
Treasurer and Secretary;
Senior and Junior Wardens;
Past Masters;
The Holy Writings;
(On a cushion covered with black cloth, carried by the oldest member of the Lodge, and supported by the Deacons)
The Master with Gavel;
The Reverend Clergy;

Pall Bearers — Hearse — Pall Bearers

Mourners.

*See Section 164 of Constitution.

Upon arriving at the place of burial the members of the Lodge will form as nearly pursuant to the following diagram as conditions will permit:



1. Master
2. S. W.
3. J. W.
4. Treasurer
5. Secretary
6. Chaplain
7. S. D.
8. J. D.
9. Marshal.
10. Holy Writings
11. S. S.
12. J. S.
13. Tiler

The service is then commenced by the Master as follows:

Brethren and Friends:—

From time immemorial it has been the custom among the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, at the request of a brother, to accompany his remains to the place of interment, and there to deposit them with the solemn formalities of the craft.

In conformity to this usage, and in accordance with the duty we owe to our departed brother, we have assembled in the character of Masons to offer

up to his memory, before the world, the last sad tribute of our affection; thereby demonstrating the sincerity of our past esteem for him and our steady attachment to the principles of our beloved Order.

The great Creator having been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to remove our brother from the cares and troubles of this transitory life, thus severing another link in the fraternal chain by which we are bound together—let us, who survive him, be yet more strongly cemented by the ties of brotherly love; that, during the brief space allotted to us here, we may wisely and usefully employ our time, and, in the reciprocal intercourse of kind and friendly acts, mutually promote the welfare and happiness of each other.

An anthem, or other solemn music may here be introduced, after which the Master opens and reads the sacred roll and says:

Almighty Father. Into Thy hands we commend the soul of our beloved brother.

He drops the roll upon the casket, and then says:

The brethren will assist me in giving the Grand Honors:

Response. (Giving the Grand Honors thrice.) The will of God is accomplished. So mote it be. Amen.

Once more, my brethren, have we assembled to perform the last solemn duties to the dead. The mournful notes which betoken the departure of a spirit from its earthly tabernacle have again alarmed our outer door, and another has been taken to swell the numbers in that unknown land whither our fathers have gone before us.

Our brother has reached the end of life. The brittle thread which bound him to earth has been severed, and the liberated spirit has winged its flight to the unknown world. The silver cord is loosed; the golden bowl is broken; the pitcher is broken at the fountain; and the wheel is broken at the cistern. The dust has returned to the earth as it was; and the spirit has returned to God who gave it.

While we deplore the loss of our beloved brother, and pay this fraternal tribute to his memory, let us not forget, my brethren, that we, too, are mortal; that our bodies, now strong and vigorous, must ere long, like his, become tenants of the narrow grave; and that our spirits, too, like his, must return to the God that spake them into existence. "Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not." The Almighty fiat has gone forth: "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." And that we are all subject to that decree, the solemn cause of our present meeting, and the daily observation of our lives, furnish evidence not to be forgotten.

Seeing, then, my brethren, that life is so uncertain, and that all earthly pursuits are vain, let us no longer postpone the all-important concern of preparing for eternity; but let us embrace the present moment, while time and opportunity are offered, to provide against that great change when all the pomps and pleasures of this fleeting world will pall upon the sense, and the recollection of a virtuous and well-spent life will yield the only comfort and consolation. Thus we shall not, unprepared, be hurried into the presence of that all-wise and powerful

Judge, to whom the secrets of all hearts are known; and on the great day of reckoning we shall be ready to give a good account of our stewardship while here on earth.

With becoming reverence, then, let us supplicate the Divine Grace to insure the favor of that Eternal Being whose goodness and power know no bounds; that on the arrival of the momentous hour when the fading taper of human life shall faintly glimmer in the socket of existence, our Faith may remove the dark shroud, draw aside the sable curtain of the tomb, and bid Hope sustain and cheer the departing spirit.

The Master, or Chaplain, or any clergyman present, then repeats the following prayer:

Most Glorious God! Author of all good, and Giver of all mercy! Pour down Thy blessing upon us, we beseech Thee, and strengthen our solemn engagements with the ties of sincere affection! Endow us with fortitude and resignation in this our hour of sorrow, and grant that this dispensation from Thy hands may be sanctified in its results upon the hearts of those who now meet here to mourn! May the present instance of mortality remind us of our approaching fate, and draw our attention towards Thee, the only refuge in time of need; so that, when the moment shall arrive at which we, too, must quit this transitory scene, the enlivening prospect of Thy mercy may dispel the gloom of death; and, after our departure hence in peace and in Thy favor, we may be received into Thy everlasting kingdom, to enjoy the just reward of a virtuous and well-spent life! Amen!

Response. So mote it be.

Music may here again be introduced, after which the Master continues:

Our Brother has gone to the long sleep of death; and so profound will be that sleep that the giant tread of the earthquake, even, shall not disturb it. There will he slumber until the Archangel's trump shall usher in that eventful morn, when, by our Supreme Grand Master's word, he will be raised to that blissful Lodge which no time can close, and which, to those worthy of admission, will remain open during the boundless ages of eternity. In that Heavenly Sanctuary, the Mystic Light, unmingled with darkness, will reign unbroken and perpetual. There, amid the sunbeam smiles of Immutable Love, under the benignant bend of the All-Seeing Eye, in that Temple, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens,—there, my brethren, may Almighty God, of His infinite mercy, grant that we may finally meet, to part no more.

The apron is then taken from the casket by the Marshal and handed to the Master; the casket is deposited in the grave (or conveyed into the vault); and the Master continues:

This lamb-skin apron is an emblem of innocence, and the peculiar badge of a Mason. It is more ancient than the Golden Fleece or Roman Eagle, and, when worthily worn, more honorable than the Star and Garter, or any other Order which earthly power can confer. **(Drops it upon the casket.)** By this act we are reminded of the universal dominion of Death. The arm of Friendship can not oppose the King of Terrors; the shield of Fraternal Love can not protect his victim; nor can the charms of Innocence avert his fatal touch. All, all must die. We are continually reminded that we, too, are mor-

tal, and that ere long our bodies, also, shall moulder into dust. How important then it is for us to know that our Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth!

(Taking the Acacia in his hand, he continues:)

This Evergreen, which once marked the temporary resting place of one illustrious in Masonic history, is an emblem of our enduring faith in the immortality of the soul. By it we are reminded that we have an imperishable part within us, which shall survive the grave, and which will never, never die. By it we are admonished that, though like our brother, we too shall soon be clothed in the habiliments of death, yet, through the loving goodness of our Supreme Grand Master, we may confidently hope that, like this evergreen, our souls will hereafter flourish in eternal spring. (Deposits Acacia.)

On making the deposit, the Master says: "We consign his body to the tomb," then, placing his right hand over his breast, says: "We cherish his memory here," and raising his right hand above his head and pointing upward, says: "We commend his spirit to God." The brethren make the same motions in silence when depositing the acacia.

The brethren here move in procession once around the grave, led by the Marshal, moving with the sun, each depositing in it a sprig of evergreen as he passes the head. Having resumed their original positions, music may be again introduced and the Master proceeds with the service as follows:

Unto its final resting place we consign the body of our deceased brother—earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust;—there to remain until the last trump shall sound on the resurrection morn. We can trustingly leave him in the hands of a beneficent Being who has done all things well; who is glorious in His

Holiness, wondrous in His Power, and boundless in His Goodness; and it should only be our endeavor so to improve the solemn warning now before us, that, on the great day of account, we too may be found worthy to inherit the kingdom prepared for us from the foundation of the world.

We extend to the bereaved friends and relatives of our departed brother our sincere sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and we pray that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" will give them His divine comfort and consolation, and that they may be brought to realize that the spirit of our brother is happy in his Father's house, where "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away."

The Master (or Chaplain, if one be present,) will then repeat the following prayer:

Almighty and Eternal God—in whom we live, and move, and have our being—and before whom all men must appear at the Judgment-day to render an account of their deeds while in this life—we, who are daily exposed to the flying shafts of death, do most humbly beseech Thee to impress deeply on our minds the solemnities of this day, and to grant that their remembrance may be the means of turning our thoughts from the fleeting vanities of the present world to the lasting glories of the world to come. Let us continually be reminded of the frail tenure by which we hold our earthly existence; that in the midst of life we are in death; and that, however upright may have been our walk, and however square our conduct, we must all submit as victims to the great destroyer, and endure the humbling level of

the tomb. Grant us Thy divine assistance, O most merciful God, to redeem our misspent time; and, in the discharge of the important duties which Thou hast assigned us in the erection of our moral edifice, give unto us wisdom to direct us, strength to support us, and the beauty of holiness to adorn our labors and render them acceptable in Thy sight. And, when our work on earth is done, and our bodies shall go down to mingle with their kindred dust, may our immortal souls, freed from their cumbrous clay, be received into Thy keeping, to rest forever in that spiritual house, not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. Amen!

Response. So mote it be!

The Master then approaches the head of the grave (or the entrance to the tomb), and says:—

Soft and safe to thee, my brother, be thy earthy bed! Bright and glorious be thy rising from it! Fragrant be the cassia sprig that there shall flourish! May the earliest buds of spring unfold their beauties o'er thy resting place, and there may the sweetness of the summer's last rose linger longest! Though the cold blasts of autumn may lay them in the dust, and for a time destroy the loveliness of their existence, yet the destruction is not final, and in the spring-time they shall surely bloom again. So, in the bright morning of the world's resurrection, though thy mortal frame be now laid in the dust by the chilling blast of Death, thy spirit shall spring into newness of life, and expand, in immortal beauty, in realms beyond the skies. Until then, dear brother, until then, farewell!

The Benediction will then be pronounced by the Master (or Chaplain, if one be present), as follows.

The Lord bless us and keep us! The Lord make His face to shine upon us, and be gracious unto us! The Lord lift upon us the light of His countenance, and give us peace!

Response. Amen! So mote it be!

Thus the services end. The procession will re-form and return to the Lodge-room, and the Lodge will be closed in the customary manner.

FUNERAL DIRGE.

David Vinton.

Air—Pleyel's German Hymn.

1 Solemn strikes the fun'ral chime,
Notes of our departing time,
As we journey, here below,
Through a pilgrimage of woe.

2 Mortals! now indulge a tear,
For mortality is here;
See how wide her trophies wave
O'er the slumbers of the grave.

3 Here, another Guest we bring!
Seraphs, of celestial wing,
To our fun'ral altar come;
Waft a Friend and Brother home.

4 Far beyond the grave, there lie
Brighter mansions in the sky;
Where, enthroned, the Deity
Gives man immortality.

5 There, enlarged, his soul will see
What was veiled in mystery;
Heavenly glories of the place
Show his Maker "face to face."

6 God of Life's Eternal Day!
Guide us, lest from Thee we stray,
By a false, delusive light
To the shades of endless night.

7 Calm, the Good Man meets his fate,
Guards celestial round him wait;
See! he bursts these mortal chains,
And o'er Death the vict'ry gains!

8 Lord of all below, above,
Fill our souls with Truth and Love;
As dissolves our Earthly Tie,
Take us to thy Lodge on High!

Note.—It is customary to sing only the 1st, 3d, and 8th stanzas. On funeral occasions the first two of these may be sung on entering the burial-ground, while moving in procession; and the last during the ceremonies at the grave. Other appropriate vocal music may be substituted or added.

A FORM FOR LAYING CORNER-STONES

On the day appointed, the Grand Lodge assembles at the hall of the Lodge in the place, and is opened in proper form.

The Grand Master then says: Brethren, the Grand Lodge of California has convened for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of....., in the city (or town) of ....., in accordance with the invitation of ....., presented to the Grand Master on the ..... day of ....., 19..... After the Grand Lodge is called off, the Grand Marshal will form the Grand Lodge and brethren in procession, and we will proceed to the place for the purpose of performing the ceremony provided for such occasions.

The Grand Lodge is then called from labor to refreshment for the purpose of performing the ceremony; and the Grand Marshal forms the procession in the following order:—

Escort of the Day;
Band of Music;
Master Masons;
THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA,
In the following order:—
The Grand Tiler;
The Grand Standard Bearer;
Grand Pursuivant and Grand Organist;
A Brother bearing Golden Vessel of Corn;
Two Brethren bearing Silver Vessels of Wine and Oil;

The Principal Architect bearing the Working Tools on a Cushion;

Two Brethren bearing the Tuscan and Composite Orders;

Three Brethren bearing the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian Orders;

Grand Orator and Assistant Grand Secretary;

The Grand Bible Bearer;

Grand Lecturer and Grand Chaplain;

Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary;

The Grand Wardens;

The Deputy Grand Master;

Jun. Grand Deacon; The Grand Master; Sen. Grand Deacon;

Grand Sword Bearer with drawn Sword;

The Grand Stewards with white Rods.

The procession then moves to the site of the proposed building, by whatever route may have been designated. On arriving at the place the lines are opened to the right and left, under the direction of the Grand Marshal; and the Grand Master, preceded by two Stewards and the Grand Sword Bearer, and followed by the Grand Lodge, and the remainder of the procession in inversed order, pass through to the platform, erected near the north-east corner of the building. Upon this platform there should be placed chairs for the Grand Officers and the invited guests, and a table for the Holy Writings, the Book of Constitutions, the Golden Vessel, the Silver Vessels, the large Lights, the five Orders of Architecture, and the Working Tools. The brethren and others present are arranged around as conveniently as possible.

All being arranged, the ceremony is conducted as follows:—

Music by the Band;

(A solemn Sacred Piece.)

Prayer:

Almighty and Eternal God, Creator of the Universe! The Great Jehovah Who laid the foundation of the earth! We beseech Thee to look with favor on this our undertaking of laying the corner stone of a material building. We look to Thee for guidance, and we pray that Thou wilt on this occasion give us **wisdom** to guide us, **strength** to support us, and the **beauty** of holiness to adorn our labors and to render them acceptable in Thy sight. Grant, O God, that Thy blessing and watchful care may sustain and protect the workmen who are here to be employed. So order their lives and their work that no discord or confusion may disturb the harmony that should be theirs. And when the structure shall be finished, we pray Thee that it shall be devoted to all that stands for good, and to the glory of Thy holy name. And when our labors on earth are ended, we pray that we may be received in "that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Amen.

Singing of the following, or a similar Ode, by the Choir:—

Tune—"America."

"Hail, Masonry divine!
Glory of ages, shine
While time shall last!
Wher'er thy vot'ries are,
Let Love and Peace be there;
Let thy good works compare
With ages past.

Great mission thine below—
This pilgrimage of woe
Thine 'tis to cheer.
With open heart and hand,
Thy sons in every land,
At Charity's demand,
Are ever near.

As, since the Day of Light,
Blazing with lustre bright,
Thy star hath shone,
So may its brightness send
Joy, gladness, without end,
Till Eternity attend,
And Time be gone."

The Master of the Lodge, or the President of the Hall Association, or some one on behalf of those erecting the structure, should then, in a brief address, invite the Grand Master to commence the ceremonies.

The **Grand Master** should then briefly address the audience. After which he addresses the Senior Grand Warden as follows:—

"Brother Senior Grand Warden: It has been the custom among the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, from time immemorial, to assemble for the purpose of laying the foundation stones of public buildings, when requested to do so by those having authority. The Grand Lodge of the Jurisdiction of California having been invited by the.....of the city (or town) of .....to lay the corner-stone of this Temple, to be dedicated to Masonry, Virtue, and Universal Benevolence,* it

*Modify this language to suit the occasion.

has, by my order, here been convened, and it is my will and pleasure that it do now assist me in the performance of that pleasing duty. This you will communicate to the R.·. W.·. Junior Grand Warden, and he to the Craft, that they, and all others present, may be duly notified thereof.''

The **Senior Grand Warden** communicates the order, as follows:—

''Brother Junior Grand Warden: It is the will and pleasure of the Most Worshipful Grand Master that the Grand Lodge of California do now assist in laying the foundation stone of this Masonic Temple.* This you will communicate to the brethren, that they, and all others here assembled, may have due and timely notice of this order.''

The **Junior Grand Warden** repeats the order to the assembly, as follows:—

''Brethren: It is the will and pleasure of the Most Worshipful....., Grand Master of Masons in the Jurisdiction of California, that the Grand Lodge do now proceed with the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of this Masonic Temple.* Of this you will take due notice, and govern yourselves accordingly.''

An enlivening piece of music by the band should follow.

After which the **Grand Master**, addressing the Grand Treasurer, says:—

''Brother Grand Treasurer: It has ever been the custom of the Craft upon occasions like the present, to deposit within a cavity in the stone placed at the north-east corner of the edifice, certain memorials of the period at which it was erected; so that, if, in

* **Modify this language to suit the occasion.**

the lapse of ages, the fury of the elements, the violence of man, or the slow but certain ravages of time, should lay bare its foundations, an enduring record may be found by succeeding generations, to bear testimony to the untiring, unending industry of the Free and Accepted Masons. Has such a deposit now been prepared?''

The **Grand Treasurer** responds:—

''It has, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the various articles of which it is composed are safely enclosed within the casket now before you.''

The **Grand Master** then says to the Grand Secretary:—

''Brother Grand Secretary: You will read the record of the contents of the casket.''

Whereupon the **Grand Secretary** reads the contents of the box which is to be deposited beneath the corner-stone.

After the reading the **Grand Master** says:—

''Brother Grand Treasurer: You will now deposit the casket in the cavity beneath the corner-stone; and may the Great Architect of the Universe, in His wisdom, grant that ages upon ages shall pass away ere it again be seen of men.''

The **Grand Treasurer**, assisted by one or more brethren, then takes the casket and places it in the cavity in the lower stone, during which time the choir should sing the following or some other suitable ode:—

''Place we now the corner-stone—
True and trusty, brothers own—
Let us bring our hearts sincere,
Hands to help and voice to cheer.

Prov'd by the Grand Master's hand,
Long may this foundation stand!
May its superstructure rise
In grace and beauty 'neath the skies!
Let us join in songs of praise,
That a Temple here we raise;
Hoping, ages hence, 'twill prove
A home for Charity and Love!''

The **Principal Architect** then distributes the Working Tools among the Grand Officers—giving the Trowel to the Grand Master, the Square to the Deputy Grand Master, the Level to the Senior Grand Warden, and the Plumb to the Junior Grand Warden.

These officers then descend to the stone and place themselves around it in the following order: The Grand Master at the East, the Deputy Grand Master at the North, the Senior Grand Warden at the West, and the Junior Grand Warden at the South.

The **Grand Master**, assisted by one or more of the workmen, ready for the purpose, spread the cement upon the lower stone, and then he directs the stone to be lowered to its place. The stone should be suspended from a derrick, and should be lowered at three separate intervals. At each stoppage of the stone, the brethren should give the Grand Honors once. When the stone is properly adjusted the **Grand Master** should point the cement about its edges. He then addresses the Deputy Grand Master as follows:—

''Brother Deputy Grand Master, what is the jewel of your office?''

The **Deputy Grand Master** responds:—

''The Square, Most Worshipful.''

The **Grand Master** says:—

"Then you will apply the Square to those portions of the stone which should be squared."

The **Deputy Grand Master** then applies the Square to the various corners of the stone, and says:—

"I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find that in that respect the craftsmen have done their duty."

The **Grand Master** then says:—

"Brother Senior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?"

The **Senior Grand Warden** responds:—

"The Level, Most Worshipful."

The **Grand Master** says:—

"You will then apply the Level to the stone, and see if it be laid in a manner creditable to our Ancient Craft."

The **Senior Grand Warden** then applies the Level to the surface of the stone and responds:—

"I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find that the stone has been well leveled by the craftsmen."

The **Grand Master** says:—

"Brother Junior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?"

The **Junior Grand Warden** responds:—

"The Plumb, Most Worshipful."

The **Grand Master** says:—

"You will apply the Plumb to the stone, then, and see if it has been properly adjusted."

The **Junior Grand Warden** tries the several sides of the stone with the Plumb and responds:—

"I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find that the work of the craftsmen in that respect has been skilfully performed."

The **Grand Master** then approaching the stone gives it three blows with his Gavel, and says:—

"The craftsmen having faithfully and skilfully performed their duty, I declare this foundation stone to be well formed, true and trusty. May the edifice which is to rest upon it ever be devoted to the uses of those whose mission it is to extend the spread of useful knowledge, to practice unceasing and unostentatious charity, and to inculcate fraternity and good will among men; and may it be completed by the craftsmen in peace, love, and harmony—they suffering no contention among themselves except that noble and fraternal one, as to who best can work and best agree."

The **Grand Master** then directs the vessels of Corn, Wine, and Oil to be distributed, respectively, to the Deputy Grand Master, and the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens. While this is being done the band should play a joyous air.

The **Deputy Grand Master** then pours the corn upon the stone, at the same time saying:—

"May the Grand Architect of the Universe strengthen and sustain the craftsmen while engaged in this important work; and may He ever bountifully vouchsafe the Corn of Nourishment to all employed in honest and useful toil."

The **Senior Grand Warden** then pours the wine upon the stone, at the same time saying:—

"May the Great Giver of all good enable the craftsmen in due time to complete this beautiful Temple; and, during their intervals from labor, may

they constantly be blessed with that refreshment of which this Wine is emblematical.''

The **Junior Grand Warden** then pours the oil upon the stone, at the same time saying:—

''May the blessing of Heaven descend upon this and all good works; and may our loved Fraternity long exist to pour forth the Oil of Joy upon the hearts of the widowed, the fatherless, and the distressed.''

The **Grand Master** then says:—

''May the All-Bounteous Author of Creation lend aid to those who have conceived and thus far carried on this goodly enterprise; may He protect the workmen employed upon this building from every accident, and long preserve it for the beneficient uses which it is destined to subserve; and may He grant to us all an ever bountiful supply of the Corn of Nourishment, the Wine of Refreshment, and the Oil of Joy.''

The **Grand Master** then directs that the several Working Tools be given into the hands of the Chief Architect of the building, and says:—

''Brother Principal Architect: Relying upon your skill in our noble art, I now confide to you these implements of Operative Masonry. May this undertaking be speedily accomplished; may there be no envy, discord or confusion among the workmen; and may you perform the important duties with which you have been charged, not only to the satisfaction of those who have entrusted you with their fulfillment, but in such manner as shall secure the approbation of your own conscience, and redound to the honor of our Ancient Craft.''

The Grand Master and his officers then return to the platform and resume their seats. In the meantime the choir should sing the following or some other suitable ode:—

"Corn, Wine, and Oil we've poured upon
Our brethren's hope—the Corner-Stone—
The work is well begun;
May Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty now
Each with its attributes endow
That which is to be done.

"And, when our Temple is complete,
Once more may all the Brethren meet
Its Halls to dedicate
To Friendship, Virtue, Truth and Love,
To Charity, and all above,
To God, the Good, the Great."

The Grand Orator is then introduced by the Grand Master.

After the oration is concluded, "Old Hundred" is very appropriate, and should be joined in by the whole assembly; after which the ceremonies are terminated with a

Benediction:

May the blessing of Almighty God, Who made the heaven and the earth, and all who dwell therein, be with us all and remain with us, now and forevermore. Amen.

The procession then re-forms and returns to the hall. The Grand Lodge is called on, and closed in suitable form.

CEREMONY FOR CONSTITUTING MASONIC LODGES

The ceremony of constitution may be either public or private, but is usually private. By way of preparation, the emblem of a Lodge should be placed on a small table midway between the altar and the East, upon which emblem should be placed a golden vessel containing corn (wheat), a silver cup containing wine, and another containing oil. A linen spread or other cloth should cover the emblem and vessels. Three tapers should be placed near the emblem, at the South, in triangular form. (The Lodge, technically, is a piece of furniture made in imitation of the Ark of the Covenant, which was constructed by Bezaleel.)

The members of the Lodge about to be constituted, properly clothed as Master Masons, should be seated, so far as may be, on the north side of the room, the officers by rank toward the East, with aprons but without jewels.

The music indicated in the ceremony is only suggestive. Any appropriate music may be used.

At the time appointed the Grand Master and his officers meet in a convenient room, near to that in which the Lodge to be constituted is assembled, and open the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master then announces the object of the Communication, the Grand Lodge is called off,

and the Grand Marshal forms a procession as follows:

Grand Tiler
Grand Pursuivant and Grand Organist;
Senior and Junior Grand Stewards;
Senior and Junior Grand Deacons;
Grand Standard Bearer and Grand Bible Bearer;
Grand Orator and Assistant Grand Secretary;
Grand Lecturer and Grand Chaplain;
Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary;
Senior Grand and Junior Grand Wardens;
Deputy Grand Master;
Grand Master;
Grand Sword Bearer;

Grand Marshal;

and the Grand Lodge proceeds to the hall of the Lodge about to be constituted.

On arriving at the hall the procession opens ranks, and the Grand Master and other officers in succession pass through and enter, marching directly to the altar, and then (the **Marshal** standing at the altar, facing West) separating and going to their respective stations and places.

When the brethren are seated, the following hymn is sung:—

Tune—"Boylston."

"Great Source of light and love,
To thee our songs we raise!
Oh! in thy temple, Lord, above,
Hear and accept our praise.

"Shine on this festive day,
Succeed its hoped design,
And may our Charity display
A love resembling thine.

"May this Fraternal band,
Now **consecrated**—blest,
In union all distinguished stand,
In purity be dressed."

The Master of the new Lodge then approaches the East, and addresses the Grand Master as follows:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master::—Upon the request of a number of brethren, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of the State of California was pleased to grant them a letter of dispensation, bearing date the ..... day of ....., in the year ....., authorizing them to form and open a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in the city (or town) of ..... Since that time they have regularly assembled, and have conducted the business of Masonry according to the best of their abilities. Their proceedings have been examined by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and, being approved, a Charter of Constitution has been granted to them. The brethren are now desirous that their Lodge should be consecrated, and their officers duly installed, in accordance with the ancient usages and customs of the Craft. In behalf of my brethren of ..... Lodge, I now respectfully request that you assume the discharge of this important ceremony

The Grand Master replies:

Worshipful Master and Brethren:—We accept with pleasure the important and interesting duty which you have requested. In doing so, permit us to express to you and the brethren of ..... Lodge, No. ....., our hearty congratulations upon this happy occasion. The establishment of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in any community is

an event of vital and far-reaching importance. It indicates a desire upon the part of its membership to cultivate and practice the noble attributes of brotherly love, relief and truth. It means the inculcation of all those sentiments which constitute a higher morality and a nobler manhood. It contemplates the encouragement of all the virtues which elevate and ennoble man, making better husbands, better fathers, better sons and brothers, better citizens, a better and more prosperous community. Realizing, then, and trusting that you all appreciate the great import of this occasion, we shall cheerfully comply with the desire of yourself and your brethren.

In accordance with the teachings of our Institution, it is our duty, before entering upon any great or important undertaking, to invoke the aid and blessing of God. We will, therefore, reverently unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace.

Prayer.

Supreme Grand Master! Great Architect and Ruler of the Universe! We would reverently invoke thy blessing at this time. Grant us thy aid in our present undertaking, that all we may do shall be done with an eye single to thy service and to the good of our Fraternity. Bless the brethren of the Lodge now about to be constituted; impress them with a proper comprehension of their duty to thee, and to one another. May this Lodge become a means of lasting good in this community; may its members be continually guided by the unerring counsels which thou hast given them in the great books of nature and revelation. Make them faithful to the obligations which they have assumed.

Bless and prosper them in all their interests. Bless and prosper our beloved Order. Lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes for greater usefulness to ourselves and our fellow-men; and to thy great name we will ascribe all honor and glory. Amen.

The choir then sing the following:—

Tune—"America," or "Italian Hymn."

"O God! our Order bless
With peace and happiness,
And Unity;
O Thou! our Craft defend,
And may thy love extend
To all as guide and friend:
So mote it be.

"May wisdom from on high
Bring to our mystic tie
Prosperity.
May our united band
Greet all throughout the land,
With joyful heart and hand:
So mote it be.

"May grace from Heaven above
Fill all our hearts with love,
Upraised to thee;
With harmony combine,
To help thy glory shine,
And let the praise be Thine:
So mote it be."

The Grand Master then says:—

Brethren of ..... Lodge, No. ....., your proceedings having been approved, and a charter hav-

ing been granted to you by Grand Lodge, we will now proceed, according to ancient usage, to constitute you into a regular Lodge. Bro. Grand Secretary, you will read the warrant establishing and confirming the brethren of this new Lodge in the rights and privileges of a regularly constituted Lodge.

The Grand Secretary reads the charter.

The Grand Master then says:—

Bro. Deputy Grand Master, you will now present the Master elect of the new Lodge.

The Deputy Grand Master says:—

Most Worshipful, I present to you W. Bro. ....., whom the brethren of the Lodge now about to be constituted have chosen as their Master.

The Grand Master says:—

Brethren, do you remain satisfied with your choice?

The brethren respond:—

We do.

The Grand Master then says:—

Brother Deputy Grand Master, you will severally present the Wardens and other officers of the new Lodge.

The Deputy Grand Master says:—

Most Worshipful, I present to you Bro. ....., who has been chosen Senior Warden of the Lodge about to be constituted; Bro. ....., who has been chosen Junior Warden; Bro. ....., who has been chosen Treasurer; Bro. ....., who has been chosen Secretary; Bro. ....., who has been appointed Chaplain; Bros. ..... and ....., who have been appointed respectively Senior and Junior Deacons; Bro. ....., who has been appointed

Marshal; Bros. ..... and ....., who have been appointed respectively Senior and Junior Stewards; and Bro. ....., who has been appointed Tiler.

The Grand Master requests the officers to face their brethren, and then says:—

Brethren of ..... Lodge, you behold before you the brethren who have been elected and appointed to serve the Lodge about to be constituted as its officers until the next regular election. Do you remain satisfied with each and all of them?

The brethren respond:—

We do.

The Grand Master says:—

Then, Bro. Grand Marshal, you will form the brethren of the Lodge and the Grand Officers around the emblem in proper order.

While soft music is being played, the **Grand Marshal** uncovers the emblem and lights the tapers; then conducts the Grand Chaplain to the west of the altar facing east. He then says:—

The Grand Officers will form a square around the emblem. The brethren of the Lodge will form a square outside of that formed by the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master directs the brethren to kneel, and the Grand Chaplain delivers the following:—

Prayer.

Great Architect of the Universe! Maker and Ruler of all worlds! Deign from thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to bless us in all the purposes of our present assembly! We humbly invoke thee to give us, at this and at all times,

Wisdom in all our doings, **Strength** of mind in all our difficulties, and the **Beauty** of harmony in all our communications. Permit us, O thou Author of Light and Life! great Source of Love and Happiness! to erect this Lodge, and now solemnly to **Consecrate** it to thy honor and glory! Amen.

The Grand Chaplain will now read as follows:—

"And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the stone that he had put for his pillow, and set it up for a pillar and poured oil upon the top of it.

"And thou shalt take the annointing oil, and anoint the tabernacle, and all that is therein, and shalt hallow it, and all the vessels thereof; and it shall be holy. I will give you the rain of your land in his due season, the first rain and the latter rain, that thou mayest gather in thy corn and thy wine and thine oil. The first fruit, also, of thy corn, of thy wine and of thine oil, and the first of the fleece of thy sheep, shalt thou give him.

"I have found David, my servant; with my holy oil have I annointed him.

"And wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face shine, and bread which stregtheneth man's heart."

The Grand Master then sprinkles the Corn upon the emblem, and says:—

Glory be to God on high!

The Brethren respond, giving the grand honors:—

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be! Amen."

The Grand Master then pours the Wine upon the emblem, saying:—

Glory be to God on high!

The brethren, giving the grand honors, respond as before.

The Grand Master then pours the Oil upon the emblem, saying:—

Glory be to God on high!

The brethren respond as before, giving the grand honors.

Again all kneel, and the **Grand Chaplain** continues:—

"Grant, O Lord, our God, that those who are now about to be invested with the government of this Lodge may be endued with wisdom to instruct their brethren in all their duties. May **brotherly love, relief** and **truth** always prevail among the members of this Lodge; may this bond of union continue to strengthen the Lodges throughout the world. Bless all our brethren wherever dispersed; and grant speedy relief to all who are either oppressed or distressed. We affectionately commend to thee all the members of this Lodge and of this great Fraternity. May they increase in grace, in the knowledge of thee, and in love for one another. Finally, may we finish all our work here below with thy approbation, and then have a blessed transition from this earthly abode to thy heavenly temple above, there to enjoy light and life eternal. Amen."

The Grand Master, stretching forth his hands over the emblem, says:—

To the memory of the Holy Saints John, we dedicate this Lodge. May all who gather here revere their character and imitate their virtues. Glory be to God on high!

The brethren respond with the grand honors as before.

The Grand Master says:—The Grand officers will repair to their stations; the officers and brethren of the Lodge will remain standing.

The Grand Master then says:—

In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of California, I now constitute and form you, my beloved brethren, into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Henceforth I empower you to meet as a regular Lodge, constituted in conformity with the rites of our Order and the charges of our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity; and may the Supreme Architect of the Universe prosper, direct and counsel you in all your doings.

The brethren respond:—

So mote it be. Amen.

Tune—"Old Hundred."

"Be thou, O God, exalted high;
And as thy glory fills the sky,
So let it be on earth displayed,
Till thou art here as there obeyed."

The Grand Master then says:—

The officers of the new Lodge will now retire and prepare for the ceremony of installation.

This ceremony is the same as that usually employed at the installation of officers in a Masonic Lodge.

CEREMONY FOR THE DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALLS

The members of the Grand Lodge assemble in a convenient room near the place where the ceremony is to be performed, and the Grand Lodge is opened in proper form.

The Grand Master then announces the object of the Communication, the Grand Lodge is called off, and the Grand Marshal is directed to form a procession, as follows:—

Grand Tiler;
Grand Pursuivant and Grand Organist;
Senior and Junior Grand Stewards;
Senior and Junior Grand Deacons;
Grand Standard Bearer and Grand Bible Bearer;
Grand Orator and Assistant Grand Secretary;
Grand Lecturer and Grand Chaplain;
Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary;
Senior and Junior Grand Wardens;
Deputy Grand Master;
Grand Master;
Grand Sword Bearer;

Grand Marshal;

The brethren then proceed to the Hall about to be dedicated; and upon the arrival of the front of the procession at the door, they halt, open to the right and left, and face inward, whilst the Grand Master, and other officers and brethren in succession, pass through and enter in single file.

After entering, the procession marches three times around the hall, and until the Grand Master comes to the East, when it halts, the Grand Master takes the chair, and the brethren are seated by the Grand Master—the Grand Officers taking the places of the corresponding officers of the Lodge.

(The officers of the Lodge should be seated in the northeast corner of the Lodge room.)

During the March, as above, the following anthem is sung:—

Air—"America."

"Thou who art God alone,
Accept before Thy Throne
Our fervent prayer!
To fill with light and grace,
This house, Thy dwelling place,
And bless Thy chosen race—
O Lord draw near."

"As through the universe
All nature's works diverse
Thy praise accord;
Let faith upon us shine,
And Charity combine
With Hope, to make us Thine,
Jehovah, Lord!"

"Spirit of Truth and Love,
Descending from above,
Our hearts inflame;
Till Masonry's control
Shall build in one the whole—
A temple of the soul,
To Thy great name."

The vessels of Corn, Wine and Oil are at the appropriate time delivered to the Junior Grand Warden (corn), Senior Grand Warden (wine), and Deputy Grand Master (oil).

The Grand Master then announces the occasion of the assemblage as follows:—

Grand Master: We read in the Holy Writings that when all the work that Solomon made for the house of the Lord was finished, he assembled the elders of Israel and all the heads of the tribes, the Chief of the Fathers of the children of Israel; and then the house which was erected to God was dedicated to His Holy Name.

We have gathered today in imitation of the children of Israel to dedicate this building to Freemasonry, Virtue and Universal Benevolence, thus perpetuating a custom which has come down to us from time immemorial.

Among the ancients, every temple, altar and statue was dedicated to some divinity. The Hebrews extended this ceremony even to their private houses; and it was a custom in Israel to dedicate a new house to God with prayer, praise and thanksgiving; and this was done in order to secure the Divine presence and blessing; for it was believed that no pious or sensible man could expect to dwell safely in a house which was not under the immediate protection of God. They made a distinction between consecration and dedication; for sacred things were both consecrated and dedicated; while profane things, such as private dwelling houses, were only dedicated. This distinction has always been observed among nations generally, many of whom (and in the early ages all) consecrated their churches to the worship of God, but

dedicated them to, or placed them under the especial patronage of, some particular saint.

You will remember that a similar practice prevails in our Institution; and that while we consecrate our Lodges to the honor and glory of God, we dedicate them to the memory of the Holy Saints John; and the building itself is dedicated to the purposes for which it is set apart.

Our temples are dedicated to Freemasonry, Virtue, and Universal Benevolence; and you may be interested in knowing that this was the form of dedication of the first edifice ever erected as a Masonic hall of which we have authentic information; and that the ceremony of that first dedication in 1774 was in all its essentials identical with that which will be performed today. To those unmindful of its symbolism, it will be nothing but an unmeaning form; but it is in truth and fact, as are all our ceremonies, fraught with significance.

The Masonic elements of consecration are corn, wine and oil. In devoting anything to religious purposes, the anointing of oil was considered as a necessary part of the ceremony. The tabernacle in the wilderness, and all its holy vessels, were by God's express command anointed with oil; and hence "Free Masons' Lodges, which are but temples to the Most High, are consecrated to the sacred purposes for which they were built by strewing corn, wine and oil upon the emblem."

The corn alone is carried in a golden pitcher; the wine and oil being contained in silver vessels. It is to remind us that the first, as a necessity and the "staff of life," is of more importance and more worthy of honor than the others, which are but comforts.

The symbolism of the procession, to be later a part of the ceremony, may be explained as a reminder that in the pilgrimage of life, as each proceeds along the path allotted to him, he should share his last crust of bread with the hungry, cheer the sorrowful, and pour the healing oil of consolation into the wounds which sickness has made in the bodies or affliction has rent in the hearts of his fellow man. This brief explanation will, we hope, bring a clearer understanding of the significance of the ceremony.

After which the **Master of the Lodge**, approaching the East, addresses the Grand Master as follows:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—The brethren of ..... Lodge, No. ....., being animated with a desire to promote the honor and the interest of the Craft, have erected and furnished this hall for their convenience and accommodation. They are desirous that the same should be examined by the M. W. Grand Master; and, if it should meet with his approbation, that it should be solemnly dedicated to Masonic purposes, agreeably to ancient form and usage.

The **Grand Master** replies:—

Worshipful Master and Brethren:—Having heretofore made an inspection, and the building and the plan upon which it is constructed meeting with our unqualified approbation, it gives us great pleasure to comply with the desires of the brethren and to discharge the important and interesting duty which devolves upon us. I avail myself of this opportunity to express to the brethren our hearty appreciation of the enterprising spirit which has actuated them in the erection of this structure—

an edifice which is not only a credit to the Fraternity, but, as well, an ornament to this beautiful city.

In accordance with the teachings of our Institution, it is our duty, before entering upon any great or important undertaking, to invoke the blessing of God. We will therefore unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace.

The **Grand Master** calls up the brethren and the Grand Chaplain offers the following prayer:—

O Lord God! Source of light and love! Supreme Grand Master, and Great Architect of the Universe! who from Thy throne in the Highest Heaven, in mercy lookest down upon all the dwellers on earth, lend, we beseech Thee, Thine ears to the prayers and petitions of Thy children now assembled in Thy presence; enable us to properly comprehend and practice the precepts of this sublime edifice erected to Thy holy and glorious name. Pour upon us, and upon all the members of our Mystic Craft withersoever dispersed throughout the world, the rich blessings of Thy providence. Give us strength to overcome temptations, to subdue our passions, and to practice virtue. Fill our hearts with reverence for Thy great and terrible name; with an affection for Thy divine goodness; with piety toward Thee; and with love for our fellow men. Make us faithful to our friends and charitable to our enemies. Dispose our hearts, O Thou Great Jehovah! to receive light and truth from the Great Source of light, that our steps may be directed in the paths of virtue. And whilst we dedicate this temple to Thee, enable us to prove to mankind by our actions that our lives are sincerely dedicated

to our God, and to the relief and well-being of our fellow creatures. And, finally, when our pilgrimage in life is ended, may we be admitted into that sublime and eternal Lodge where Thou dost forever preside. Amen.

Response:—So mote it be.

The Grand Master then seats the brethren, and the **Chief Architect**, who superintended the erection of the Hall, advances to the front in the East, and addresses the Grand Master, as follows:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—Having been entrusted with the duty of supervising and directing the workmen employed in the construction of this edifice, and having to the best of my ability accomplished the task assigned me, I now return my thanks for appointment, and beg to return to you the implements committed to my care when the cornerstone of this structure was laid (presents the square, level and plumb), humbly hoping that the result of our labors will be crowned with your approbation, and that of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

The **Grand Master** replies:—I deem it not improper to publicly say to you at this time, that you and those who worked with you in the preparation of the plans upon which this building has been constructed, are to be particularly commended for having so evidently kept in mind the purposes for which it is to be used; for having erected an edifice which is an ornament to the city, a building which in every way meets the requirements of those who caused it to be erected for their convenience and accommodation. The skill and ability displayed in the execution of the trust reposed

in you at the commencement of this undertaking have received, as they so well deserve, the entire approbation of the Grand Lodge, and it is our hope that this edifice may continue as a lasting monument to the genius of our Institution.

The **Deputy Grand Master** then says:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—The hall in which we are now assembled, and the plan upon which it is constructed having met with your approval, it is the desire of the brethren that it should now be dedicated according to ancient form and usage.

The **Grand Master** replies:—

Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master:—Agreeably to the request of the brethren, the building will now be dedicated according to the ancient form and usage. Brother Grand Marshal, you will form the Grand Officers in procession.

(While the officers are assembling, the following Dedication Hymn may be sung):

Air—"Pleyel's Hymn."

Supreme Grand Master! most sublime!
High thron'd in Glory's radiant clime;
Behold Thy sons on bended knee,
Conven'd, O God, to worship Thee!
And as 'tis Thine with open ear,
The supplicating voice to hear,
Grant Thou, O Lord this one request,
Let Masons be, in blessing, blest.

O! give the Craft, from pole to pole,
The feeling heart, the pitying soul,
The generous breast, the lib'ral hand,
Compassion's balm, and mercy's brand.

With charity that pours around,
The wine and oil on Mis'ry's wound;
And heals the widow's, Orphan's heart,
Deep pierced by sorrow's venom'd dart.

Then to Thy throne the Craft shall raise
One deathless song of grateful praise;
And Masons, men in chorus join,
To hymn the power of love divine.

Order of Procession

(Single File)

Form on north side of Lodge, facing east.

Grand Sword Bearer.
Grand Standard Bearer.
Grand Pursuivant.
Junior Grand Steward.
Senior Grand Steward.
Grand Organist.
Grand Lecturer.
Grand Orator.
Grand Bible Bearer.
Grand Chaplain.
Chief Architect.
Assistant Grand Secretary.
Grand Secretary.
Grand Treasurer.
Junior Grand Warden.

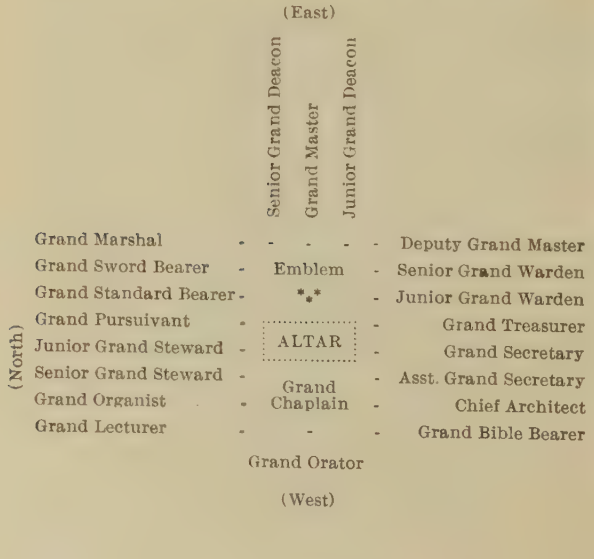
Senior Grand Warden.
Deputy Grand Master.
Junior Grand Deacon.
Grand Master.
Senior Grand Deacon.

The Grand Officers then march around the symbol of the Lodge, at the same time the following stanza is sung:—

Air—"Old Hundred."

"Genius of Masonry, descend;
And with Thee bring Thy spotless name;
Constant our Sacred Rights attend,
While we adore Thy peaceful reign."

When the **Grand Master** arrives at the East, the music ceases, and the procession halts, and faces inward, standing as indicated in the diagram:—



The Grand Officers kneel, and the Grand Chaplain, standing, offers the following:—

Consecration Prayer

"Great Architect of the Universe! Maker and Ruler of all the world! deign from Thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to bless us in all the purposes of our present assembly! We humbly implore Thee to give us at this, and at all times, **wisdom** in all our doings, **strength** of mind in all our difficulties, and the **beauty** of harmony in all our undertakings. Permit us, O Thou Author of Light and Life, Great Source of Love and Happiness, to consecrate this Hall, and dedicate it to Thy honor and Thy glory. Amen."

Response:—"Glory to God on high; on earth peace, good will to men."

The Grand Officers then rise and move around the symbol of the Lodge, as before, during which the **Grand Chaplain**, standing in his place, reads the following:—

And Solomon determined to build an house for the name of the Lord, and an house for his kingdom.

And Solomon told out three-score and ten thousand men to bear burdens, and four-score thousand to hew in the mountain, and three thousand and six hundred to oversee them.

And Solomon sent to Huram, the King of Tyre, saying, As thou didst deal with David, my father, and didst send him cedars to build him an house to dwell therein, even so deal with me.

Behold, I build an house to the name of the Lord my God, to dedicate it to him, and to burn before him sweet incense.

Then Solomon began to build the house of the Lord at Jerusalem in mount Moriah, where the Lord appeared unto David his father, in the place that David prepared in the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite.

And he began to build in the second day of the second month, in the fourth year of his reign.

Also he made before the house two pillars of thirty and five cubits high, and the chapiter that was on the top of each of them was five cubits.

And he reared up the pillars before the temple, one on the right hand, and the other on the left; and called the name of that on the right hand Jachin, and the name of that on the left Boaz.

Thus all the work that Solomon made for the house of the Lord was finished.

When the Grand Master reaches the East, the procession halts, faces inward as before. The **Grand Marshal** uncovers the emblem and delivers the vessels to the Deputy Grand Master and Senior and Junior Grand Wardens. The **Junior Grand Warden** advances and presents the Vessel of Corn, saying:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—In the dedication of Masonic Halls, it has been the immemorial custom to pour Corn upon the Lodge as an emblem of nourishment. I, therefore, present to you the Vessel of Corn, to be employed by you according to ancient usage.

The **Grand Master** then calls up the brethren by striking the emblem thrice with his gavel, and pours the Corn upon the emblem, saying:—

In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be all honor and glory, I do solemnly dedicate this Hall to **Freemasonry.**

The Public Grand Honors are then given once.

The **Grand Master** seats the brethren, and the procession moves around the emblem, during which the **Grand Chaplain** reads:—

Then Solomon assembled the elders of Israel, and all the heads of the tribes, the chief of the fathers of the children of Israel,

And he stood before the altar of the Lord in the presence of all the congregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands; and said

Now then, O Lord God of Israel, let thy word be verified, which thou hast spoken unto thy servant David.

Have respect therefore to the prayer of thy servant, and to his supplication, O Lord my God, to hearken unto the cry and the prayer which thy servant prayeth before thee:

That thine eyes may be open upon this house day and night, upon the place whereof thou hast said that thou wouldest put thy name there; to hearken unto the prayer which thy servant prayeth toward this place.

Hearken therefore unto the supplication of thy servant, and of thy people Israel, which they shall make toward this place; hear thou from thy dwelling place, even from heaven; and when thou hearest, forgive.

When the Grand Master reaches the East, the **Senior Grand Warden** advances and presents the Vessel of Wine, saying:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—Wine, the emblem of refreshment, having been used by our ancient brethren in the ceremonies of dedication

and consecration, I present to you this Vessel of Wine, to be used by you on the present occasion according to ancient Masonic form.

The **Grand Master** then strikes the emblem three times, and sprinkles the wine upon the emblem, saying:—

In the name of the Holy Saints John, I do solemnly dedicate this Hall to **Virtue.**

The Public Grand Honors are then given twice; the brethren are seated, and the procession moves around the emblem, during which the **Grand Chaplain** reads:—

Now when Solomon had made an end of praying, the fire came down from heaven, and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifices; and the glory of the Lord filled the house.

And the priests could not enter unto the house of the Lord, because the glory of the Lord had filled the Lord's house.

And when all the children of Israel saw how the fire came down, and the glory of the Lord upon the house, they bowed themselves with their faces to the ground upon the pavement, and worshipped, and praised the Lord, saying, For he is good; for his mercy endureth forever.

When the Grand Master arrives at the East, the **Deputy Grand Master** advances and presents the Vessel of Oil, saying:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—I present to you, to be used according to ancient custom, this Vessel of Oil, an emblem of that joy which should animate every bosom on the completion of any important undertaking.

The **Grand Master** strikes the emblem three times and sprinkles the oil upon the emblem, saying:—

In the name of the whole Fraternity, I do solemnly dedicate this Hall to **Universal Benevolence.**

The Public Honors are then given thrice.

The **Grand Chaplain** then makes the following

Invocation.

"And may the Lord, the giver of every good and perfect gift, bless the brethren here assembled, in all their lawful undertakings, and grant to every one of them, in needful supply, the Corn of Nourishment, the Wine of Refreshment, and the Oil of Joy. Amen."

Response—So mote it be.

The **Grand Marshal** then recovers the emblem of the Lodge, during which time an appropriate piece of music is sung.

The **Grand Master** resumes his chair, and the other Grand Officers go to their respective stations.

By order of the Grand Master, the Grand Marshal then makes the following proclamation:—

Grand Marshal: By order of the Grand Master, I do hereby proclaim that the Hall in which we are now assembled has been dedicated to the purposes of Freemasonry in Due and Ancient Form. All persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Address by the Grand Master, or the Grand Orator, or some brother appointed for that purpose.

"Old Hundred"

BENEDICTION.

Closing of the Grand Lodge.

PROCEEDINGS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES

Section 91 of this Constitution (Part III, Art. II, Sec. 11, Manual) prescribes generally the manner in which consolidation of Lodges may be effected; but for the further information of whomsoever may be interested, the following procedure, adopted by Grand Lodge in 1883 (Proceedings 1883, page 277), is suggested:

1st. There should be adopted by each Lodge, at a stated meeting, a resolution to the effect that a consolidation is expedient and that a committee from each Lodge be appointed to arrange and report the terms upon which such consolidation may be effected.

2d. These committees, when appointed, must meet and agree upon the terms of the consolidation, and make their reports in writing to their several Lodges; which reports must be received and concurred in by their respective Lodges.

3d. When the Lodges shall have thus concurred in the reports of their committees, and the terms of consolidation shall have been agreed upon, notice must be given by the Secretary of each Lodge to all its members, that, at a stated meeting to be holden on a day named in the notice, which must be more than three months subsequent to the time of service, a resolution for consolidation will come up for final action.

4th. Meanwhile a paper, or papers, either written or printed, substantially in the following form, should be presented to the members of each Lodge for their signatures:

"In pursuance of certain action of.....Lodge, No. ....., and .....Lodge, No. ....., tending to the consolidation of said Lodges into one Lodge, under the name and number of.....Lodge, No. ....., we the undersigned, members of.....Lodge, No. ....., do hereby express our assent to and our desire for such proposed consolidation."

Which paper or papers must be signed by at least three-fourth of the members of each of the Lodges desiring to consolidate, prior to the time for final action.

5th. At the stated meeting for which notice shall have been given, as above, these papers must be presented, each to its proper Lodge, showing that at least three-fourths of the members of each of the Lodges have expressed their assent in writing, and thereupon the resolution may come up for final action and adoption; and when these proceedings shall have been had, the papers, including the ballots or expressions of assent, and the action of the Lodges must be certified to the Grand Secretary by the Secretaries, under the seals of their respective Lodges.

6th. When all the proceedings shall have been completed, they should be entered upon the records of each of the existing Lodges, and the transcripts sent to the Grand Secretary should contain full copies of such records.

The consolidation is not effective until approved by the Grand Master or by the Grand Lodge.

A Master cannot refuse to entertain a motion to consolidate.

The Lodge formed by consolidation takes possession of all the property, including moneys, of the consolidated Lodge, and is liable for the debts and the life memberships of the Lodges consolidated.

THINGS A MASTER OUGHT TO KNOW

PREFACE.

Every Master upon being elevated to the Oriental Chair, is confronted with perplexing questions appertaining to the management of his Lodge.

The laws, rules and regulations of the Grand and subordinate Lodges are fully covered in literature published by the Grand Lodge, and the Master is required to pass an examination in these laws because of the numerous questions which arise during his term he is sometimes in a quandary how to proceed in the business of his Lodge, which may be handled in either a practical or an impractical way.

On numberless occasions the author has been asked many questions, and his advice sought by various Masters, and he has come to the conclusion that a little work of this kind will be of value, and may be the means of guiding some new Master in the right direction, and thus aid in carrying out the duties devolving upon the executive officer in a practical manner, save himself a certain amount of worry, and conserve the finances of his Lodge.

With the hope that this little work will fill a want, it is dedicated to the coming Masters of Lodges.

LEO BRUCK,

P. M. Jewel Lodge, No. 374.

Following are some of the first things to be done by a Master after having been installed.

Make arrangements with a physician, if possible, a member of your own Lodge, to attend the needy sick. Some brother may volunteer.

Make arrangements with some hospital or similar institution where serious cases may be cared for at a minimum cost.

Make arrangements with an undertaker to conduct funerals that your Lodge may have, at a minimum cost.

Visit all those who have been aided by your Lodge either for a protracted period or at irregular times; ascertain their needs. Some of them may have received money unnecessarily, while others may not have been assisted sufficiently. Remember that the most worthy are the ones that are the least likely to make their wants known.

If your Lodge has a large membership or is located in a city, appoint a committee each month to visit those who are sick. A brother will appreciate a little attention from his Lodge, even if he is not in need of monetary assistance, and the fact that a Lodge shows sympathy for its sick members makes better Masons of them. If you have a sick brother in another town, notify the Lodge or Board of Relief in whose jurisdiction he is.

Appoint an Entertainment Committee, who shall provide entertainment for your members and their families in accordance with the financial ability of your Lodge. A great many entertainments can be gotten up at practically no cost, and by developing the social side you will have a better Lodge.

Appoint a committee on delinquents, whose duty it should be to investigate all those who are in arrears with their dues and liable to suspension.

Also appoint a committee for visitors or have the Senior Deacon appoint one, who shall be under his direct charge.

DISTRESS.

This is a very important question, especially so for a Master of a large Lodge in a city where the membership is not so well known to him as a rule as to the Master in the country.

In case of an application for relief in his jurisdiction, he should try to ascertain first of all the history of the applicant, habits, etc.; and therefore the following questions are suggested: Age? Married? Single? Widower? How many children? Their age and occupation. Other relatives? Are any of them able or willing to assist you? What do you do to support yourself? Have you any property? Pension? Insurance—life or accident? Do you belong to any beneficiary organization? What sick benefit do you get? Have you been assisted by your Lodge or a Masonic Board of Relief before? If so, when and where? Have you ever paid back any of the money given you? What are your needs at the present time? These fairly cover the ground, and give the investigator an insight into the needs of the applicant.

Applicants may be classed under three heads:

First—Those that think it their right.

Second—Those with whom it has become a habit, and who find it easy.

Third—Those who are in need and are too proud or reluctant to make their wants known.

The investigator must determine under which head the applicant comes and act accordingly.

The same course may be followed in the case of sojourners. The only difference is that care must be taken in examining credentials to see that the applicant is in good standing in his Lodge, after which temporary relief should be given him and a wire sent to the Lodge concerned, asking instructions.

This wire may be worded briefly, and will as a rule bring the desired results. A telegram should be addressed to the Secretary of the Lodge. If in a city and the address unknown, send to the Masonic Temple. Samples of telegrams will be found on the last page.

SICKNESS.

When a Mason, his widow or orphans are reported sick, make, if possible, a personal investigation as soon as possible. If within reaching distance of the Doctor with whom you have previously made arrangements, have him call and report to you the needs, unless they have their own Doctor and are able to pay him. Prompt medical attention may save a long illness and correspondingly large expenditure.

If the Brother is in another city or town, communicate with the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he is to look after him, if necessary by wire. If in a city, notify the Board of Relief. Remember, in every city where there are a number of lodges which have concurrent jurisdiction, a Board of

Relief is established for the purpose of looking after sojourners.

BURIALS.

In case of death the family should be consulted at once, and arrangements made for a funeral. The first thing that should be ascertained is if they are destitute. This must be left to the discretion of the investigator, and if so the undertaker with whom arrangements have been made previously, should be sent to take charge of the remains.

If the death occurs in the jurisdiction of another Lodge, notify the Master or Secretary of that Lodge (or if in a city, the Board of Relief) by wire, who, by following the same economical procedure outlined above will attend to this the same as you would yourself.

The expenditures for the burial will vary a great deal according to the places and conditions, but should be the lowest possible obtainable under the circumstances, and by having an understanding with the undertaker, as mentioned in the first paragraph, all misunderstanding will be avoided.

Make it plain to the family of the deceased Brother that there are no benefits coming to them from the Masonic Lodge, and that a burial is purely charity, and that they have no right to expect it unless they are absolutely destitute and there is no one else to pay the cost. Some families have sufficient funds on hand to defray expenses of burial, but want to keep them for a rainy day, and want the Lodge to pay, so as to conserve their own limited capital. To them must be explained that the Lodge is not going out of business; that when they

come to the end of their own means, if they make their needs known, the Lodge will then do its duty.

MASONIC HOMES.

Rules governing admission to the Masonic Homes and applications may be obtained by addressing the Superintendent, Masonic Home, Decoto, Alameda county. These rules cover all questions appertaining thereto.

Only those who are a charge on a Lodge in THIS jurisdiction are eligible, as the Homes are maintained by OUR Lodges and all others must be taken care of by THEIR OWN jurisdiction, many of which have Homes of their own.

There is no doubt if a woman with a child or two is left in destitute condition, the most practical thing to do is to put that child (or children,) in the Masonic Home. That will leave the mother free to make her own living.

Great delicacy must be exercised in approaching this subject with the average mother, as she naturally does not want to part with her children, but it should be fully explained to her that the children will get a better raising in the Home than she can possibly give them under such circumstances; and in the future, if her condition should change and she would again be able to take care of her children, she can always get them back without formality.

Following are examples of telegrams:

Secretary,
——— Lodge, No. —, Masons.
Masonic Temple,
——— City.

John Joseph Jones destitute. Needs ——— dollars. Wire instructions.

JAMES SMITH,
Master ——— Lodge, No. —.

Secretary,
——— Lodge, No. —, Masons.
Masonic Temple,
——— City.

John Joseph Jones sick; hospital necessary. Wire instructions.

JAMES SMITH,
Master ——— Lodge, No. —.

Secretary,
——— Lodge, No. —, Masons.
Masonic Temple,
——— City.

John Joseph Jones dead. Want Masonic funeral. Wire instructions.

JAMES SMITH,
Master ——— Lodge, No. —.

Secretary,
——— Lodge, No. —, Masons.
Masonic Temple,
——— City.

Widow | John Joseph Jones destitute. Needs
Daughter | ——— dollars. Wire instructions.

JAMES SMITH,
Master ——— Lodge, No. —.

THE MONITORIAL WORK

Of the Three Degrees of Masonry, Revised and Approved by the Grand Lodge of California at Its Annual Communication in 1899.

FIRST DEGREE.

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PRAYER AT OPENING.

Great Architect of the Universe! In Thy name we have assembled and in Thy name we desire to proceed in all our doings. Grant that the sublime principles of Freemasonry may so subdue every discordant passion within us—so harmonize and enrich our hearts with Thine own love and goodness—that the Lodge at this time may humbly reflect that order and beauty which reign forever before Thy throne. Amen.

Another.

Supreme Ruler of the Universe! We reverently invoke Thy blessing at this time. Wilt Thou be pleased to grant that this meeting, thus begun in order, may be conducted in peace and closed in harmony. Amen.

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QUESTIONS.

I. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, that unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives you freely and voluntarily offer yourself as a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry?

II. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, that you are prompted to solicit the privileges of Masonry by a favorable opinion conceived of the Institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to your fellow creatures?

III. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, that you will cheerfully conform to all the ancient established usages and customs of the Fraternity?

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PRAYER AT INITIATION.

Vouchsafe Thine Aid, Almighty Father of the Universe, to this our present convention, and grant that this candidate for Freemasonry may dedicate and devote his life to Thy service, and become a true and faithful brother among us. Endue him with a competency of Thy Divine Wisdom, that, by the influence of the pure principles of Freemasonry, he may the better be enabled to display the beauties of holiness, to the honor of Thy holy name. Amen.

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"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

"It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard: that went down to the skirts of his garments;

"As the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion: for there the Lord commanded the blessing, even life forevermore."

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CREATION.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

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THE LAMB-SKIN APRON

Is an emblem of innocence and the badge of a Mason. More ancient than the Golden Fleece or the Roman Eagle, more honorable than the Star and Garter, or any distinction that can be conferred upon the candidate, at this or any future period, by King, Prince, Potentate, or any other person, and which it is hoped he will wear with pleasure to himself and honor to the Fraternity.

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THE TWENTY-FOUR-INCH GAUGE

Is an instrument made use of by operative Masons to measure and lay out their work. But we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of dividing our time. It, being divided into twenty-four equal parts, is emblematic of the twenty-four hours of the

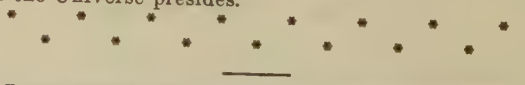
day, which we are taught to divide into three parts, whereby we find a part for the service of God and a distressed worthy brother; a part for our usual vocations; and a part for refreshment and repose.

THE COMMON GAVEL

Is an instrument used by operative Masons to break off the rough and superfluous parts of stones, the better to fit them for the builder's use. But we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of divesting our hearts and consciences of all the vices and superfluities of life; thereby fitting our minds as living stones for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

THE BADGE OF A MASON.

The Lamb, in all ages, has been deemed an emblem of innocence. He, therefore who wears the lambskin as the badge of a Mason, is continually reminded of that purity of life and conduct so essentially necessary to his gaining admission into the Celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides.



In the third section we receive instruction relative to the Form, Supports, Covering, Furniture, Ornaments, Lights, and Jewels of a Lodge; how it is situated, and to whom dedicated.

A Lodge is a certain number of brethren duly assembled, with a Holy Bible, a Square and Compass, and a Charter or Dispensation authorizing them to meet.

A Charter is an instrument emanating from a Grand Lodge and, in this Jurisdiction, signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, authorizing certain brethren therein named, when duly assembled, to Initiate, Pass and Raise all good men and true who may apply for the purpose and whom they may find worthy. A Dispensation is a like instrument, issued by the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge, which, for a limited period, confers similar powers.

Our ancient brethren assembled on the highest hills and in the lowest vales, the better to observe the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers.

The Form of a Lodge is oblong. It extends from east to west and from north to south, and it is said to be thus extensive to denote the universality of Masonry and to teach us that a Mason's charity should be equally extensive; for in every country and in every clime are Masons to be found.

A Lodge is metaphorically said to be supported by three great pillars, denominated Wisdom, Strength and Beauty; it being necessary that there should be wisdom to contrive, strength to support, and beauty to adorn all great and important undertakings. These pillars are represented in the Lodge by the Worshipful Master, and the Senior and Junior Wardens.

The Covering of a Lodge is no less than the clouded canopy or star-decked heaven where all good Masons hope at last to arrive by aid of that theological ladder which Jacob, in his vision, saw, reach-

ing from earth to heaven—the three principal rounds of which are denominated **Faith, Hope** and **Charity**; which admonish us to have faith in God, hope of immortality, and charity for all mankind. The greatest of these is Charity; for our Faith may be lost in sight, Hope ends in fruition, but Charity extends beyond the grave, through the boundless realms of eternity.

Every regular Lodge is furnished with a Holy Bible, Square and Compass.

The Holy Bible is dedicated to God, it being His inestimable gift to man as the rule and guide of his faith; * * * * * * the Square to the Master, because it is the proper Masonic emblem of his office; and the Compass to the Craft, for, by due attention to its use, we are taught to circumscribe our desires and keep our passions within due bounds toward all mankind.

The **Ornaments** of a Lodge are the Mosaic Pavement, the Indented Tessel, and the Blazing Star. The Mosaic Pavement is a representation of the ground floor of King Solomon's temple, and is emblematic of human life, checkered with good and evil. The Indented Tessel is a representation of the beautiful tesselated border or skirting which surrounded the pavement, and is emblematic of the manifold blessings and comforts which surround us, and which we hope to enjoy by a faithful reliance upon Divine Providence, hieroglyphically represented by the Blazing Star in the center.

The **Lights** of a Lodge are three, situated in the East, West and South. As you may observe, there is none in the North, because King Solomon's Temple, of which every Lodge is a representation, was situated so far north of the Ecliptic that neither the

Sun nor Moon, at meridian height, could dart its rays into the north part of the building. The North, therefore, among Masons, has always been termed a place of darkness.

The Jewels of a Lodge are six: three immovable, and three movable. The Immovable Jewels are the Square, the Level, and the Plumb; and they are termed immovable because they are the jewels of the three principal officers of the Lodge, the Worshipful Master and the Senior and Junior Wardens, who are always stationed in the East, West, and South. The Square denotes morality, the Level equality, and the Plumb rectitude of life.

The Movable Jewels are the Rough Ashlar, the Perfect Ashlar, and the Trestle Board. The Rough Ashlar is a stone as taken from the quarry in its rude and natural state. The Perfect Ashlar is a stone made ready by the hands of the workman, to be adjusted by the working-tools of the Fellow Craft. The Trestle Board is for the Master Workman to draw his designs upon.

By the Rough Ashlar we are reminded of our rude and imperfect state by nature; by the Perfect Ashlar, of that state of perfection at which we hope to arrive by a virtuous education, our own endeavors and the blessing of God; and by the Trestle Board we are reminded that, as the operative workman erects his temporal building agreeably to the rules and designs laid down by the Master on his Trestle Board, so should we, both operative and speculative, endeavor to erect our spiritual building agreeably to the rules and designs laid down by the Supreme Architect of the Universe in the great book of nature and revelation, which is our spiritual, moral, and Masonic Trestle Board.

Lodges are situated due East and West because Moses, after having been instrumental in conducting the children of Israel through the Red Sea when pursued by Pharaoh and his hosts, by divine command erected a tabernacle which he placed due east and west, to commemorate the mighty east wind by which their miraculous deliverance was wrought. This Tabernacle was an exact model for King Solomon's Temple, for which reason all Masonic Lodges are, or should be, situated due east and west.

Lodges were anciently dedicated to King Solomon, as it is said that he was our first Most Excellent Grand Master. Lodges at the present time are dedicated to Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist, who were two eminent patrons of Masonry; and since their time there is, or should be, represented in every regular Lodge a certain point within a circle—the point representing an individual brother, and the circle, the boundary line of his conduct, beyond which he should never suffer his passions, his prejudices, or his interests, to betray him. This circle is supported by two perpendicular parallel lines, representing Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist, and on its top rest the Holy Writings. In tracing its circumference we necessarily touch upon the parallel lines and also upon the Holy Bible; and while a Mason keeps himself thus circumscribed, it is impossible that he can materially err.

The three principal tenets of Masonry are Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.

Brotherly Love.

By the exercise of Brotherly Love we are taught to regard the whole human species as one family,—the

high and the low, the rich and the poor,—who, as created by one Almighty Parent, and inhabitants of the same planet, are to aid, support and protect each other. On this principle Masonry unites men of every country, sect and opinion; and causes true friendship to exist among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.

Relief.

To relieve the distressed is a duty incumbent on all men, but particularly on Masons, who are linked together by an indissoluble chain of sincere affection. To soothe the unhappy, to sympathize with their misfortunes, to compassionate their miseries, and to restore peace to their troubled minds, is the great aim we have in view. On this basis we form our friendships and establish our connections.

Truth.

Truth is a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue. To be good and true is the first lesson we are taught in Masonry, On this theme we contemplate; and by its dictates endeavor to regulate our conduct. Hence, while influenced by this principle, hypocrisy and deceit are unknown among us; sincerity and plain dealing distinguish us; and with heart and tongue we join in promoting each other's welfare and rejoicing in each other's prosperity.

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TEMPERANCE, FORTITUDE, PRUDENCE, AND JUSTICE.

Temperance

Is that due restraint upon the affections and passions which renders the body tame and governable, and frees the mind from the allurements of vice. This virtue should be the constant practice of every Mason, as he is thereby taught to avoid excess or the contracting of any licentious or vicious habits, the indulgence in which might lead him to disclose some of those valuable secrets which he has promised to conceal and never reveal, which would consequently subject him to the contempt and detestation of all good Masons. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Fortitude

Is that noble and steady purpose of the mind whereby we are enabled to undergo any pain, peril or danger, when prudentially deemed expedient. This virtue is equally distant from rashness and cowardice, and like the former virtue, should be deeply impressed upon the mind of every Mason, as a safeguard or security against any illegal attempt which may be made, by force or otherwise, to extort from him any of those valuable secrets with which he has been so solemnly intrusted, and which was emblematically represented upon his first admission into the Lodge. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Prudence

Teaches us to regulate our lives and actions agreeably to the dictates of reason, and is that faculty

by which we wisely judge and prudentially determine on all things relative to our present, as well as our future happiness. This virtue should be the peculiar characteristic of every Mason, not only for the government of his conduct while in the Lodge, but also when abroad in the world. He should be particularly careful, in all strange and mixed companies, never to let fall the least sign, token, or word, whereby the secrets of Freemasonry might be unlawfully obtained. * * * * * * *

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Justice

Is that standard or boundary of right which enables us to render unto every man his just due, without distinction. This virtue is not only consistent with divine and human laws, but is the very cement and support of civil society; and, as justice in a great measure constitutes the really good man, so should it be the invariable practice of every Mason never to deviate from the minutest principles thereof.

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Freedom, Fervency, and Zeal.
Ch. Ch. Cl.

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CHARGE.

My Brother:—Having passed through the ceremonies of your initiation, allow me to congratulate you on your admission into our ancient and honorable

Fraternity. Ancient, as having existed from time immemorial; and honorable, as tending to make all men so who are strictly obedient to its precepts. It is an institution having for its foundation the practice of the social and moral virtues; and, to so high an eminence has its credit been advanced, that, in every age and country, men pre-eminent for their moral and intellectual attainments have encouraged and promoted its interests. Nor has it been thought derogatory to their dignity that monarchs have, for a season, exchanged the sceptre for the trowel, to patronize our mysteries and join in our assemblies.

As a Mason, you are to regard the volume of the Sacred Law as the great light in your profession; to consider it as the unerring standard of truth and justice; and to regulate your actions by the divine precepts it contains. In it you will learn the important duties which you owe to God, your neighbor, and yourself. **To God,** by never mentioning his name but with that awe and reverence which are due from the creature to his Creator; by imploring his aid in all your lawful undertakings and by looking up to Him in every emergency for comfort and support. **To your neighbor,** by acting with him upon the Square; by rendering him every kind office which justice or mercy may require; by relieving his distresses and soothing his afflictions; and by doing to him as, in similar cases, you would that he should do unto you. And to **yourself,** by such a prudent and well-regulated course of discipline as may best conduce to the preservation of your corporeal and mental faculties in their fullest energy; thereby enabling you to exert the talents wherewith God has blest you, as well to His glory as to the welfare of your fellow-creatures.

As a Citizen, you are enjoined to be exemplary in the discharge of your civil duties, by never proposing or countenancing any act which may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society; by paying due obedience to the laws under whose protection you live; and by never losing sight of the allegiance due to your country.

As an Individual, you are charged to practice the domestic and public virtues. Let **Temperance** chasten, **Fortitude** support, and **Prudence** direct you, and let **Justice** be the guide of all your actions. Be especially careful to maintain in their fullest splendor, those truly Masonic ornaments—**Brotherly Love, Relief,** and **Truth.**

Finally: Be faithful to the trust committed to your care, and manifest your fidelity to your principles by a strict observance of the Constitution of the Fraternity; by adhering to the Ancient Landmarks thereof; and by refusing to recommend any one to a participation in our privileges unless you have strong reasons to believe that, by a similar fidelity, he will ultimately reflect honor on our ancient Institution.

CLOSING.

The following prayer may be used at the option of Masters of Lodges, prior to (but not excluding) the closing prayer.

Thou, O God! Great Architect of the Universe! Wilt Thou continue to bless this assemblage and the great craft of Masonry wheresoever assembled.

Bless the flag of our Country; Bless and guide aright the President of our United States and every one in authority. We thank Thee for Thy great kindness in watching over us as a Nation. Deal graciously with us and make us a people after Thine own heart. Be with all those now in the service of our Country, protect their homes, their family circles, as in the hollow of Thy hand. Make them to follow in the ways of wisdom, and to grow and increase in Thy favor. As they go forth to battle for the preservation of our Nation, arm them with Thy holy strength, guide them safely through the dangers thrust upon them, keep them from evil ways, strengthen them in love, preserve them in purity of heart, direct them in the way of Eternal Truth, and return them, O God! unharmed to their loved ones. Amen.

PRAYER AT CLOSING.

Supreme Grand Master! Ruler of Heaven and Earth! Now that we are about to separate and return to our respective places of abode, wilt Thou be pleased so to influence our hearts and minds that we may each one of us practice out of the Lodge those great moral duties which are inculcated in it, and with reverence study and obey the laws which Thou hast given us in Thy Holy Word. Amen.

Response—So mote it be.

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Benediction.

May the blessing of Heaven rest upon us and all regular Masons! May Brotherly Love prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement us! Amen.

Response—So mote it be.

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SECOND DEGREE.

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

"And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

"And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

"And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

THE WORKING TOOLS.

Plumb, Square, and Level.

The **Plumb** is an instrument made use of by operative Masons to try perpendiculars; the **Square**, to square their work; and the **Level**, to prove hori-

zontals; but we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of them for more noble and glorious purposes. The **Plumb** admonishes us to walk uprightly in our several stations before God and man, squaring our actions by the Square of virtue, and ever remembering that we are traveling upon the Level of time to "that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns."

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OPERATIVE MASONRY.

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By **Operative** Masonry we allude to a proper application of the useful rules of architecture, whence a structure will derive figure, strength and beauty, and from which will result a due proportion and just correspondence in all its parts. It furnishes us with dwellings and convenient shelters from the vicissitudes and inclemencies of the seasons; and, while it displays the effects of human wisdom, as well in the choice as in the arrangement of the several materials of which an edifice is composed, it demonstrates that a fund of science and industry is implanted in man for the best, most salutary, and most beneficient purposes.

SPECULATIVE MASONRY.

By **Speculative** Masonry we learn to subdue the passions, act upon the Square, keep a tongue of good report, maintain secrecy, and practice charity. It is so far interwoven with religion as to lay us under obligations to pay that rational homage to the Deity which at once constitutes our duty and our happiness. It leads the contemplative Mason to view with reverence and admiration the glorious

works of the Creation, and inspires him with the most exalted ideas of the perfections of his divine Creator.

In Six Days

God created the heaven and the earth, and rested upon the seventh day. The seventh, therefore, our ancient brethren consecrated as a day of rest from their labors; thereby enjoying frequent opportunities to contemplate the glorious works of the Creation, and to adore their great Creator.

THE USE OF THE GLOBES.

Their principal use, besides serving as maps to distinguish the outward parts of the earth and the situation of the fixed stars, is to illustrate and explain the phenomena arising from the annual revolution of the earth around the sun, and its diurnal rotation upon its own axis. They are valuable instruments for improving the mind and giving it the most distinct idea of any problem or proposition, as well as for enabling it to solve the same. Contemplating these bodies, we are inspired with a due reverence for the Deity and His works, and are induced to encourage the studies of astronomy, geography, navigation, and the arts dependent upon them, by which society has been so much benefited.

ORDER IN ARCHITECTURE.

By order in architecture is meant a system of all the members, proportions, and ornaments of columns and pilasters; or, it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, which, united with those of a column, form a beautiful, perfect and complete whole.

Of Its Antiquity.

From the first formation of society order in architecture may be traced. When the rigor of seasons first obliged men to contrive shelter from the inclemency of the weather, we learn that they first planted trees on end, and then laid others across to support a covering. The bands which connected those trees at top and bottom are said to have given rise to the idea of the base and capital of pillars; and from this simple hint originally proceeded the more improved art of architecture.

The five Orders are thus classed: the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

Of the Invention of Order in Architecture.

The ancient and original orders of architecture, esteemed by Masons, are no more than three—the **Doric, Ionic,** and **Corinthian**—which were invented by the Greeks. To these the Romans added two: the **Tuscan,** which they made plainer than the Doric, and the **Composite,** which was more ornamental, if not more beautiful than the Corinthian. The first three orders alone, however, show invention and particular character, and essentially differ from each other; the two others having nothing but that which is borrowed, and differing only accidentally. The Tuscan is the Doric in its earliest state, and the

Composite is the Corinthian enriched with the Ionic. To the Greeks, therefore, and not to the Romans, we are indebted for what is great, judicious and distinct in architecture.

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THE FIVE SENSES OF HUMAN NATURE.

Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, Smelling, and Tasting.

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THE SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

Are Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music and Astronomy.

Geometry

Treats of the powers and properties of magnitudes in general, where length, breadth, and thickness are considered; from a point to a line, from a line to a superfice, and from a superfice to a solid.

A point is the beginning of all geometrical matter.

A line has length, without breadth or thickness.

A superfice has length and breadth, without thickness.

A solid has length, breadth, and thickness.

Advantages of Geometry.

By this science the architect is enabled to construct his plans and execute his designs; the general, to arrange his soldiers; the engineer, to mark out grounds for encampments; the geographer, to give us the dimensions of the world and all things therein contained, to delineate the extent of seas, and to specify the divisions of empires, kingdoms, and provinces. By it, also, the astronomer is enabled to

make his observations and to fix the duration of times and seasons, years and cycles. In fine, Geometry is the foundation of architecture and the root of mathematics.

Moral Advantages of Geometry.

Geometry, the first and noblest of sciences, is the basis on which the superstructure of Freemasonry is erected. By Geometry we may curiously trace nature through her various windings to her most concealed recesses. By it we discover the power, wisdom and goodness of the Great Artificer of the Universe, and view with delight the proportions which connect this vast machine. By it we discover how the planets move in their respective orbits, and demonstrate their various revolutions. By it we account for the return of seasons and the variety of scenes which each season displays to the discerning eye. Numberless worlds are around us, all framed by the same Divine Artist, which roll through the vast expanse and are all conducted by the same unerring law of nature.

A survey of nature, and the observation of her beautiful proportions, first determined man to imitate the Divine plan, and to study symmetry and order. This gave rise to societies and birth to every useful art. The architect began to design; and the plans which he laid down, being improved by time and experience, have produced works which are the admiration of every age.

The lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, and the devastations of war, have laid waste and destroyed many valuable monuments of antiquity on which the utmost exertions of human genius were employed. Even the Temple of Solomon, so spacious and magnificent, and constructed by so many celebrated artists, escaped not the unsparing ravages of barbarous force. Freemasonry, notwithstanding, has still survived. The attentive ear receives the sound from the instructive tongue, and the mysteries of Masonry are safely lodged in the repository of faithful breasts. Tools and implements of architecture, most expressive, are selected by the Fraternity, to imprint on the memory wise and serious truths; and thus, through a succession of ages, are transmitted unimpaired the most excellent tenets of our Institution.

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CHARGE.

My Brother:—Being advanced to the second degree of Freemasonry, I congratulate you on your preferment.

Masonry is a progressive moral science, divided into different degrees; and, as its principles and mystic ceremonies are regularly developed and illustrated, it is intended and hoped that they will make a deep and lasting impression upon your mind.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the duties which, as a Fellow Craft, you are bound to discharge. Your general good reputation affords satisfactory assurance that you will not suffer any consideration to induce you to act in a manner unworthy of the respectable character which you now sustain; but that, on the contrary, you will ever display the dis-

cretion, the virtue, and the dignity which become a worthy and exemplary Mason.

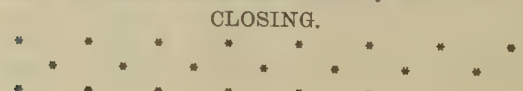
Our laws and regulations you are strenuously to support, and be always ready to assist in seeing them duly executed. You are not to palliate nor aggravate the offenses of your brethren; but, in the decision of every trespass against our rules, you are to judge with candor, admonish with friendship, and reprehend with justice.

The impressive ceremonies of this degree are calculated to inculcate in the mind of the novitiate the importance of the study of the liberal arts and sciences, especially of the noble science of Geometry, which forms the basis of Freemasonry, and which, being of a divine and moral nature, is enriched with the most useful knowledge, for, while it proves the wonderful properties of nature, it demonstrates the more important truths of morality. To the study of Geometry, therefore, your attention is especially directed.

Your past regular deportment and upright conduct have merited the honor which we have conferred. In your present character it is expected that, at all our assemblies, you will observe the solemnities of our ceremonies; that you will preserve the ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity sacred and inviolate; and thus, by your example, induce others also to hold them in due veneration.

Such is the nature of your engagements as a Fellow Craft, and to a due observance of them you are bound by the strongest ties of fidelity and honor.

CLOSING.



THIRD DEGREE.

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them; while the sun, or the light, or the moon, or the stars, be not darkened, nor the clouds return after the rain: in the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows be darkened, and the doors shall be shut in the streets, when the sound of the grinding is low, and he shall rise up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of music shall be brought low; also when they shall be afraid of that which is high, and fears shall be in the way, and the almond tree shall flourish, and the grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail: because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets: or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."

All the implements of Masonry indiscriminately, but especially the Trowel.

The Trowel

Is an instrument made use of by operative Masons to spread the cement which unites the building into one common mass; but we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of spreading the cement of brotherly love and affection—that cement which unites us into one sacred band, or society of friends and brothers, among whom no contention should ever exist but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree.

PRAYER.

Thou, O God! knowest our down-sitting and our uprising, and understandest our thoughts afar off. Shield and defend us from the evil intentions of our enemies, and support us under the trials and afflictions which we are destined to endure while traveling through this vale of tears. Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not. Seeing that his days are determined, the number of his months is with Thee; Thou has appointed his bounds that he cannot pass; turn from him that he may rest till he shall accomplish his day. For there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease. But man dieth and wasteth away; yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he? As the waters fail

from the sea and the flood decayeth and drieth up, so man lieth down, and riseth not up till the heavens shall be no more. Yet, Oh Lord! have compassion on the children of Thy creation; administer them comfort in time of trouble; and save them with an everlasting salvation. Amen.

We read in the Holy Writings that it was decreed in the wisdom and counsels of Deity aforetime, that a house should be built, erected to God and dedicated to His holy name. We also learn from the same sacred source that David, King of Israel, desired to build the house, but that, in consequence of his reign having been one of many wars and much bloodshed, that distinguished privilege was denied him. He was not, however, left without hope, for God promised him that out of his loins there should come a man who would be adequate to the performance of so great and glorious an undertaking. That promise was verified in the person and character of Solomon, his son, who ascended the throne, and after David was gathered to his fathers, wielded the sceptre over Israel at a time when (as the great Jewish historian, Josephus, informs us), peace and tranquility pervaded the world, and all eyes seemed directed toward Jerusalem, as if to witness the splendid display of the wisdom of Solomon.

About this time King Solomon received a congratulatory letter from Hiram, King of Tyre, desiring to participate, in a small degree at least, in the

rich honors which then seemed to be clustering around his throne. In his reciprocations with Hiram of Tyre, King Solomon desired him to furnish a man well skilled in the arts and sciences, and his attention was directed to * * *

The third section illustrates certain hieroglyphical emblems well calculated to increase knowledge and promote virtue. In it, also, many particulars relative to the building of King Solomon's Temple are noticed. That famous fabric, as I before informed you, was commenced in the fourth year of the reign of Solomon, on the second day of the month Zif, being the second month of the sacred year. It was located on Mount Moriah, near the place where Abraham was about to offer up his son Isaac, and where David met and appeased the destroying angel. It was supported by fourteen hundred and fifty-three columns and two thousand nine hundred and six pilasters, all hewn from the finest Parian marble. There were employed in its erection three Grand Masters, three thousand three hundred Masters or Overseers of the work, eighty thousand Fellow Crafts or hewers on the mountains and in the quarries, and seventy thousand Entered Apprentices or bearers of burdens, and these were all so classed and arranged by the wisdom of Solomon that neither envy, discord, nor confusion was suffered to interrupt or disturb the peace and good fellowship which prevailed among the workmen; * * * * * *

and, as a striking evidence of the approbation and interposition of Divine Providence, we are informed by the great Jewish historian Josephus that, although more than seven years were occupied in its building, yet during the whole term it did not rain in the day time, but in the night season only, that the workmen might not be obstructed in their labors. From sacred history we also learn that there was not heard the sound of axe, hammer, or any tool of iron in the house while it was building, it having been put together in the manner described to you in a preceding degree.

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The hieroglyphical emblems explained in this degree are:—

The Three Steps:

The Pot of Incense:

The Bee-hive:

The Book of Constitutions, guarded by the Tiler's Sword:

The Sword, pointing to a Naked Heart, and the All-seeing eye:

The Anchor and Ark:

The forty-seventh Problem of Euclid: and

The Hour-glass and Scythe.

The explanation of these eight classes is to be found in any of the various Monitors which have, from time to time, been adopted by the fraternity as text-books, and with which it is hoped that you will soon make yourself familiar.

EXPLANATION OF THE EIGHT CLASSES OF EMBLEMS.

The Three Steps

Usually delineated upon the Master's carpet are emblematical of the three principal stages of human life, viz.: **Youth, Manhood,** and **Age.** In **Youth,** as Entered Apprentices, we ought industriously to occupy our minds in the attainment of useful knowledge; in **Manhood,** as Fellow Crafts, we should apply our knowledge to the discharge of our respective duties to God, our neighbor, and ourselves; that so, in **Age,** as Master Masons, we may enjoy the happy reflection consequent on a well-spent life, and die in the hope of a glorious immortality.

The Pot of Incense

Is an emblem of a pure heart, which is always an acceptable sacrifice to the Deity; and, as this glows with fervent heat, so should our hearts continually glow with gratitude to the great and beneficent Author of our existence, for the manifold blessings and comforts we enjoy.

The Bee-hive

Is an emblem of industry, and recommends the practice of that virtue to all created beings, from the highest seraph in heaven, to the lowest reptile of the dust. It teaches us, that as we came into the world rational and intelligent beings, so we should ever be industrious ones; never sitting down contented while our fellow-creatures around us are in want,

especially when it is in our power to relieve them without inconvenience to ourselves.

When we make a survey of nature, we view man in his infancy, more helpless and indigent than the brute creation; he lies languishing for days, months and years, totally incapable of providing sustenance for himself, of guarding against the attack of the wild beasts of the field, or sheltering himself from the inclemencies of the weather. It might have pleased the great Creator of heaven and earth to have made man independent of all other beings; but as dependence is one of the strongest bonds of society, mankind were made dependent on each other for protection and security, as they thereby enjoy better opportunities of fulfilling the duties of reciprocal love and friendship. Thus was man formed for social and active life, the noblest part of the work of God; and he that will so demean himself, as not to be endeavoring to add to the common stock of knowledge and understanding, may be deemed a drone in the hive of nature, a useless member of society, and unworthy of our protection as Masons.

The Book of Constitutions, Guarded by the Tyler's Sword,

Reminds us that we should be ever watchful and guarded in our thoughts, words and actions, particularly when before the enemies of Masonry; ever bearing in remembrance those truly Masonic virtues, silence and circumspection.

The Sword, Pointing to a Naked Heart,

Demonstrates that justice will sooner or later overtake us; and although our thoughts, words and actions may be hidden from the eyes of man, yet that

All-seeing Eye,

Whom the **Sun, Moon** and **Stars** obey, and under whose watchful care, even **Comets** perform their stupendous revolutions, pervades the inmost recesses of the human **Heart**, and will reward us according to our merits.

The Anchor and Ark

Are emblems of a well-grounded **hope**, and a well spent life. They are emblematical of that divine **Ark**, which safely wafts us over this tempestuous sea of troubles, and that **Anchor** which shall safely moor us in a peaceful harbor, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary shall find rest.

The Forty-seventh Problem of Euclid.

This was an invention of our ancient friend and brother, the great **Pythagoras**, who, in his travels through Asia, Africa and Europe, was initiated into several orders of Priesthood, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. This wise philosopher enriched his mind abundantly in a general knowledge of things, and more especially in Geometry, or Masonry. On this subject he drew out many problems and theorems; and among the most distinguished, he erected this, which, in the joy of his heart, he exclaimed **Eureka**, in the Grecian language signifying, **I have found it**; and upon the discovery of which he is said to have sacrificed a hecatomb. It teaches Masons to be general lovers of the arts and sciences.

The Hour-Glass

Is an emblem of human life. Behold! how swiftly the sands run, and how rapidly our lives are drawing

to a close! We cannot without astonishment behold the little particles which are contained in this machine;—how they pass away almost imperceptibly! and yet, to our surprise, in the short space of an hour they are all exhausted. Thus wastes man! To-day, he puts forth the tender leaves of hope; to-morrow, blossoms, and bears his blushing honors thick upon him; the next day comes a frost which nips the shoot; and when he thinks his greatness is still aspiring, he falls, like autumn leaves, to enrich our mother earth.

The Scythe

Is an emblem of time which cuts the brittle thread of life, and launches us into eternity. Behold! what havoc the scythe of time makes among the human race! If by chance we should escape the numerous evils incident to childhood and youth, and with health and vigor arrive to the years of manhood; yet, withal, we must soon be cut down by the all-devouring scythe of time, and be gathered into the land where our fathers have gone before us.

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It is the inspiration of that great Divinity whom we adore, and bears the nearest resemblance or affinity to that Supreme Intelligence which pervades all nature, and which will never, never, never die. Hence, my brother, how important it is that we should endeavor to imitate * * * in his truly exalted and exemplary character, in his unfeigned piety to God, and in his inflexible fidelity to his trust; that we may be prepared to welcome death, not as a grim tyrant, but as a kind messenger sent to translate us from this imperfect to that all perfect,

glorious and celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe forever presides.

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CHARGE.

My Brother:—Your zeal for our institution, the progress which you have made in our mysteries, and your steady conformity to our useful regulations, have pointed you out as a proper object for this peculiar mark of our favor.

Duty and honor now alike bind you to be faithful to every trust; to support the dignity of your character on all occasions; and strenuously to enforce, by precept and example, a steady obedience to the tenets of Freemasonry. Exemplary conduct on your part will convince the world that merit is the just title to our privileges, and that on you our favors have not been undeservedly bestowed.

As a Master Mason you are authorized to correct the irregularities of your less informed brethren, to fortify their minds with resolution against the snares of the insidious, and to guard them against every allurement to vicious practices. To preserve unsullied the reputation of the Fraternity ought to be your constant care; and, therefore, it becomes your province to caution the inexperienced against any breach of fidelity. To your inferiors in rank or office you are to recommend obedience and submission; to your equals, courtesy and affability; and to your superiors, kindness and condescension. Universal benevolence you are zealously to inculcate; and by the regularity of your own conduct endeavor to remove every aspersion against this venerable Institution. Our ancient landmarks you are care-

fully to preserve, and never to suffer them, on any pretense, to be infringed; and you are never to countenance any deviation from our established customs.

Your honor and reputation are concerned in supporting with dignity the respectable character which you now bear. Let no motive, therefore, make you swerve from your duty, violate your vows, or betray your trust; but be true and faithful, and imitate the example of that celebrated artist whom you have this evening represented. Thus you will render yourself deserving of the honor which we have conferred, and worthy of the confidence which we have reposed in you.

CLOSING.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF MASONIC LAW

The Landmarks, or the Unwritten Law.

Landmark First—The modes of recognition.

Landmark Second—The division of symbolic Masonry into three degrees.

Landmark Third—The legend of the third degree.

Landmark Fourth—The government of the fraternity by a presiding officer, called a Grand Master, who is elected from the body of the craft.

Landmark Fifth—The prerogative of the Grand Master to preside over every assembly of the craft.

Landmark Sixth—The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for conferring degrees at irregular times.

Landmark Seventh—The prerogative of the Grand Master to give dispensations for opening and holding Lodges.

Landmark Eighth—The prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight in a regular Lodge by unanimous consent of the members present.

Landmark Ninth—The necessity for Masons to congregate in Lodges.

Landmark Tenth—The government of the craft, when so congregated in a Lodge, by a Master and two Wardens.

Landmark Eleventh—The necessity that every Lodge, when congregated, should be duly tiled.

Landmark Twelfth—The right of every Mason to be represented in all general meetings of the craft, and to instruct his representatives.

Landmark Thirteenth—The right of every Mason to appeal from the decision of his brethren in Lodge convened, to the Grand Lodge.

Landmark Fourteenth—The right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular Lodge.

Landmark Fifteenth—No visitor, unknown to the brethren present, or to some one of them as a Mason, can enter a Lodge without first passing an examination according to ancient usage.

Landmark Sixteenth—No Lodge can interfere in the business of another Lodge, nor give degrees to brethren who are members of other Lodges.

Landmark Seventeenth—Every Freemason is amenable to the laws and regulations of the Masonic jurisdiction in which he resides.

Landmark Eighteenth—The qualifications of candidates for initiation.

Landmark Nineteenth—A belief in the existence of God as the Grand Architect of the universe.

Landmark Twentieth—The belief in a resurrection to a future life.

Landmark Twenty-first—The "Book of the Law" shall constitute an indispensable part of the furniture of every Lodge.

Landmark Twenty-second—The equality of all Masons.

Landmark Twenty-third—The secrecy of the institution.

Landmark Twenty-fourth—The foundation of a speculative science upon an operative art, and the symbolic use and explanation of the terms of that art, for the purpose of religious or moral teaching.

Landmark Twenty-fifth—The last and crowning landmark of all is, that these landmarks can never be changed.

THE WRITTEN LAW.

I. THE OLD YORK CONSTITUTIONS OF 926.

The Fifteen Articles:

1. The Master must be steadfast, trusty and true; provide victuals for his men, and pay their wages punctually.

2. Every Master shall attend the Grand Lodge when duly summoned, unless he have a good and reasonable excuse.

3. No Master shall take an Apprentice for less than seven years.

4. The son of a bondman shall not be admitted as an Apprentice, lest, when he is introduced into the Lodge, any of the brethren should be offended.

5. A candidate must be without blemish, and have the full and proper use of his limbs; for a maimed man can do the craft no good.

6. The Master shall take especial care, in the admission of an Apprentice, that he do his lord no prejudice.

7. He shall harbor no thief or thief's retainer, lest the craft should come to shame.

8. If he unknowingly employ an imperfect man, he shall discharge him from the work when his inability is discovered.

9. No Master shall undertake a work that he is not able to finish to his lord's profit and the credit of his Lodge.

10. A brother shall not supplant his fellow in the work, unless he be incapable of doing it himself; for then he may lawfully finish it, that pleasure and profit may be the mutual result.

11. A Mason shall not be obliged to work after the sun has set in the West.

12. Nor shall he decry the work of a brother or fellow, but shall deal honestly and truly by him, under a penalty of not less than ten pounds.

13. The Master shall instruct his Apprentice faithfully, and make him a perfect workman.

14. He shall teach him all the secrets of his trade.

15. And shall guard him against the commission of perjury, and all other offences by which the craft may be brought to shame.

The Fifteen Points:

1. Every Mason shall cultivate brotherly love and the love of God, and frequent holy church.

2. The workman shall labor diligently on work days, that he may deserve his holidays.

3. Every Apprentice shall keep his Master's counsel, and not betray the secrets of his Lodge.

4. No man shall be false to the craft, or entertain a prejudice against his Master or Fellows.

5. Every workman shall receive his wages meekly, and without scruple; and should the Master think proper to dismiss him from the work, he shall have due notice of the same before H. xii.

6. If any dispute arise among the brethren, it shall be settled on a holiday, that the work be not neglected, and God's law fulfilled.

7. No Mason shall debauch, or have carnal knowledge of the wife, daughter, or concubine of his Master or Fellows.

8. He shall be true to his Master, and a just mediator in all disputes or quarrels.

9. The Steward shall provide good cheer against the hour of refreshment, and each Fellow shall punctually defray his share of the reckoning, the Steward rendering a true and correct account.

10. If a Mason live amiss, or slander his Brother, so as to bring the Craft to shame, he shall have no further maintenance among the brethren, but shall be summoned to the next Grand Lodge; and if he refuse to appear, he shall be expelled.

11. If a Brother see his Fellow hewing a stone, and likely to spoil it by unskillful workmanship, he shall teach him to amend it, with fair words and brotherly speeches.

12. The General Assembly, or Grand Lodge, shall consist of Masters, and Fellows, Lords, Knights and Squires, Mayor and Sheriff, to make new laws, and to confirm old ones when necessary.

13. Every Brother shall swear fealty, and if he violate his oath, he shall not be succored or assisted by any of the Fraternity.

14. He shall make oath to keep secrets, to be steadfast and true to all the ordinances of the Grand Lodge, to the King and Holy Church, and to all the several points herein specified.

15. And if any Brother break his oath, he shall be committed to prison, and forfeit his goods and chattels to the King.

Additional Ordinance:

That a General Assembly shall be held every year, with the Grand Master at its head, to enforce these regulations, and to make new laws, when it may be expedient to do so, at which all the brethren are competent to be present; and they must renew their O. B. to keep these statutes and constitutions, which

have been ordained by King Athelstan, and adopted by the Grand Lodge of York. And this assembly further directs that, in all ages to come, the existing Grand Lodge shall petition the reigning Monarch to confer his sanction on their proceedings.

II. THE CONSTITUTIONS OF EDWARD III.

1. That for the future, at the making or admission of a Brother, the constitutions and the charges shall be read.

2. That Master Masons or Masters of the work, shall be examined whether they be able of cunning to serve their respective lords, as well the highest as the lowest, to the honor and worship of the aforesaid art, and to the profit of their lords; for they be their lords that employ them for their travel.

3. That when the Master and Wardens meet in Lodge, if need be, the Sheriff of the county, or the Mayor of the city, or Alderman of the town, in which the congregation is held, should be made fellow and sociate to the Master, in the help of him against rebels, and for upbearing the rights of the realm.

4. That Entered Prentices at their making were charged not to be thieves, or thieves-maintainers; that they should travel honestly for their pay, and love their Fellows as themselves, and to be true to the King of England, and to the realm, and to the Lodge.

5. That at such congregations it shall be enquired, whether any Master or Fellow has broke any of the articles agreed to. And if the offender, being duly cited to appear, prove rebel, and will not attend, then the Lodge shall determine against

him that he shall forswear (or renounce) his Masonry, and shall no more use this craft; the which if he presume for to do, the Sheriff of the county shall prison him, and take all his goods into the King's hands, till his grace be granted him an issue: for this cause principally have these congregations been ordained, that as well the lowest as the highest should be well and truly served in this art foresaid throughout all the kingdom of England.

III. REGULATIONS OF 1663.

1. That no person, of what degree soever, be made or accepted a Freemason, unless in a regular Lodge, whereof one to be a Master or a Warden in that limit or division where such Lodge is kept, and another to be a craftsman in the trade of Freemasonry.

2. That no person shall hereafter be accepted a Freemason but such as are of able body, honest parentage, good reputation, and an observer of the laws of the land.

3. That no person hereafter who shall be accepted a Freemason, shall be admitted into any Lodge or assembly, until he has brought a certificate of the time and place of his acceptation from the Lodge that accepted him, unto the Master of that limit or division where such Lodge is kept; and the said Master shall enroll the same in a roll of parchment, to be kept for that purpose, and shall give an account of all such acceptation at every General Assembly.

4. That every person who is now a Freemason, shall bring to the Master a note of the time of his acceptation, to the end the same may be enrolled in

such priority of place as the Brother deserves; and that the whole company and Fellows may the better know each other.

5. That for the future the said fraternity of Freemasons shall be regulated and governed by one Grand Master, and as many Wardens as the said society shall think fit to appoint at every annual General Assembly.

6. That no person shall be accepted, unless he be twenty-one years old or more.

IV. THE ANCIENT INSTALLATION CHARGES.

1. That ye shall be true men to God and the holy church, and to use no error or heresy by your understanding, and by wise men's teaching.

2. That ye shall be true liegemen to the King of England, without treasons or any falsehood, and that ye know no treason but ye shall give knowledge thereof to the king, or to his counsel; also, ye shall be true one to another, that is to say, every Mason of the craft that is a Mason allowed, ye shall do to him as ye would be done unto yourself.

3. And ye shall keep truly all the counsel that ought to be kept in the way of Masonhood, and all the counsel of the Lodge or of the chamber. Also, that ye shall be no thief nor thieves to your knowledge free; that ye shall be true to the king, lord or master that ye serve, and truly to see and work for his advantage.

4. Ye shall call all Masons your Fellows, or your brethren, and no other names.

5. Ye shall not take your Fellow's wife in villainy, nor deflower his daughter or servant, nor put him to disworship.

6. Ye shall truly pay for your meat or drink, wheresoever ye go to table or board. Also ye shall do no villainy there, whereby the craft or science may be slandered.

V. THE ANCIENT CHARGES AT MAKINGS.

1. That no Mason take on him no lord's work, nor any other man's, unless he know himself well able to perform the work, so that the craft have no slander.

2. Also, that no Mason take work but that he take reasonable pay for it; so that the lord may be truly served, and the Master to live honestly, and to pay his Fellows truly. And that no Master or Fellow supplant others of their work; that is to say, that if he hath taken a work, or else stand Master of any work, that he shall not put him out, unless he be unable of cunning to make an end of his work. And no Master nor Fellow shall take no Apprentice for less than seven years. And that the Apprentice be free born, and of limbs whole as a man ought to be, and no bastard. And that no Master nor Fellow take no allowance to be made Mason without the assent of his Fellows, at the least six or seven.

3. That he that be made be able in all degrees; that is, free born, of a good kindred, true, and no bondsman, and that he have his right limbs as a man ought to have.

4. That a Master take no Apprentice without he have occupation to occupy two or three Fellows at the least.

5. That no Master or Fellow put away any lord's work to task that ought to be journeywork.

6. That every Master give pay to his Fellows and servants as they may deserve, so that he be not defamed with false working. And that none slander another behind his back to make him lose his good name.

7. That no Fellow in the house or abroad, answer another ungodly or reproveably without cause.

8. That every Master Mason do reverence to his elder; and that a Mason be no common player at the cards, dice or hazard; or at any other unlawful plays, through the which the science and craft may be dishonored and slandered.

9. That no Fellow go into town by night, except he have a Fellow with him, who may bear him record that he was in an honest place.

10. That every Master and Fellow shall come to the assembly, if it be within fifty miles of him, if he have any warning. And if he have trespassed against the craft, to abide the reward of Masters and Fellows.

11. That every Master Mason and Fellow that hath trespassed against the craft, shall stand to the correction of other Masters and Fellows to make him accord; and if they cannot accord, to go to the common law.

12. That a Master or Fellow make not a mould stone, square nor rule to no lowen, nor let no lowen work work within their Lodge nor without, to mould stone.

13. That every Mason receive and cherish strange Fellows, when they come over the country, and set them on work, if they will work, as the manner is; that is to say, if the Mason have any mould stone in his place, he shall give him a mould stone, and

set him on work; and if he have none, the Mason shall refresh him with money unto the next Lodge.

14. That every Mason shall truly serve his Master for his pay.

15. That every Master shall truly make an end of his work, task or journey, witherso it be.

VI. THE REGULATION OF 1703.

That the privileges of Masonry should no longer be restricted to operative Masons, but extend to men of various professions, provided they are regularly approved and initiated into the Order.

VII. THE REGULATION OF 1717.

That the privilege of assembling as Masons, which had been hitherto unlimited, should be vested in certain Lodges or assemblies of Masons, convened in certain places; and that every Lodge to be hereafter convened, except the four old Lodges at this time existing, should be legally authorized to act by a warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in communication; and that without such warrant, no Lodge should be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional.

VIII. THE REGULATION OF 1720.

In future, the new Grand Master shall be named and proposed to the Grand Lodge sometime before the feast; and, if approved and present, he shall be saluted as Grand Master elect; and every Grand Master, when he is installed, shall have the sole

power of appointing his Deputy and Wardens, according to ancient custom.

IX. THE CHARGES APPROVED IN 1722.

I. Concerning God and Religion.

A Mason is obliged by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine. But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the centre of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must else have remained at a perpetual distance.

II. Of the Civil Magistrate, Supreme and Subordinate.

A Mason is to be a peaceful subject to the civil powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies, against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself, undutifully to inferior magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by war, bloodshed and confusion, so ancient kings and princes have been much disposed to encourage the craftsmen, because of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answered the cavils of their adversaries and promoted the honor of the Frater-

nity, which ever flourished in times of peace. So that if a brother should be a rebel against the State, he is not to be countenanced in his rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy man; and, if convicted of no other crime, though the loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his rebellion, and give no umbrage or ground of political jealousy to the government for the time being, they cannot expel him from the Lodge, and his relation to it remains indefeasible.

III. Of Lodges.

A Lodge is a place where Masons assemble and work: Hence, that assembly, or duly organized society of Masons is called a Lodge, and every brother ought to belong to one, and be subject to its by-laws and general regulations. It is either particular or general, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the regulations of the General or Grand Lodge hereunto annexed. In ancient times, no Master or Fellow could be absent from it, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, until it appeared to the Master and Wardens, that pure necessity hindered him.

The persons admitted members of a Lodge must be good and true men, free-born, and of mature and discreet age, no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report.

IV. Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices.

All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the Royal Craft despised. Therefore, no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing,

and every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this fraternity: Only candidates may know, that no Master should take an Apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art, of serving his Master's lord, and of being made a brother, and then a Fellow Craft in due time, even after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs; and that he should be descended of honest parents; that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honor of being the Warden, and then the Master of the Lodge, the Grand Warden, and at length the Grand Master of all the Lodges, according to his merit.

No brother can be a Warden until he has passed the part of a Fellow Craft; or a Master until he has acted as a Warden, nor Grand Warden until he has been Master of a Lodge, nor Grand Master unless he has been a Fellow Craft before his election, who is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect, or other artist, descended of honest parents, and who is of singular great merit in the opinion of the Lodges. And for the better and easier and more honorable discharge of his office, the Grand Master has a power to choose his own Deputy Grand Master, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the Master of a particular Lodge, and has the privilege of acting whatever the Grand Master, his principal, should act, unless the said principal be present, or interpose his authority by a letter.

These rulers and governors, supreme and subordinate, of the Ancient Lodge, are to be obeyed in their

respective stations by all the brethren, according to the old charges and regulations, with all humility, reverence, love and alacrity.

V. Of the management of the Craft in Working.

All Masons shall work honestly on working days, that they may live creditably on holy days; and the time appointed by the law of the land or confirmed by custom, shall be observed.

The most expert of the Fellow Craftsmen shall be appointed the Master, or Overseer of the lord's work, who is to be called Master by those that work under him. The Craftsmen are to avoid all ill language, and to call each other by no disobliging name, but brother or fellow; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the Lodge.

The Master, knowing himself to be able of cunning, shall undertake the lord's work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his goods as if they were his own; nor to give more wages to any brother or apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the Master and the Masons, receiving their wages justly, shall be faithful to the lord, and honestly finish their work, whether task or journey; nor put the work to task, that hath been accustomed to journey.

None shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him or put him out of his work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's work so much to the lord's profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and drafts of him that began it.

When a Fellow Craftsman is chosen Warden of the work under the Master, he shall be true both to Master and Fellows, shall carefully oversee the

work in the Master's absence to the lord's profit, and his brethren shall obey him.

All Masons employed shall meekly receive their wages, without murmuring or mutiny, and not desert the Master till the work is finished.

A younger brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the materials for want of judgment, and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the tools used in working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No laborer shall be employed in the proper work of Masonry; nor shall Freemasons work with those that are not free, without an urgent necessity: nor shall they teach laborers and unaccepted Masons, as they should teach a brother or fellow.

VI. Of Behavior, viz.:

1. **In the Lodge while constituted.**—You are not to hold private committees, or separate conversation, without leave from the Master, nor to talk of anything impertinent or unseemly, nor interrupt the Master or Wardens, or any brother speaking to the Master: Nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretence whatsoever; but to pay due reverence to your Master, Wardens, and Fellows, and put them to worship.

If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the Lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, (unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge,) and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a lord's work be hindered the

meanwhile, in which case a particular reference may be made; but you must never go to law about what concerneth Masonry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the Lodge.

2. **Behavior after the Lodge is over, and the Brethren not gone.**—You may enjoy yourselves with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, but avoiding all excess, or forcing any brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, or hindering him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive or that may forbid an easy and free conversation; for that would blast our harmony, and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore, no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the Lodge, far less any quarels about religion, or nations, or State policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholic Religion above mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will. This charge has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially ever since the reformation in Britain, or the dissent and secession of these nations from the communion of Rome.

3. **Behavior when Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge formed.**—You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other brother, freely giving mutual instruction, as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that respect which is due to any brother, were he not a Mason; for though all Masons are as brethren

upon the same level, yet Masonry takes no honor from a man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his honor, especially if he has deserved well of the brotherhood, who must give honor to whom it is due, and avoid ill manners.

4. **Behavior in presence of Strangers not Masons.**—You shall be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and sometimes you shall divert a discourse, and manage it prudently for the honor of the worshipful Fraternity.

5. **Behavior at home and in your neighborhood.**—You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man; particularly, not to let your family, friends and neighbors, know the concerns of the Lodge, &c., but wisely to consult your own honor, and that of the ancient brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from home, after Lodge hours are past; and by avoiding gluttony or drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6. **Behavior towards a strange Brother.**—You are cautiously to examine him, in such a method as prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed upon by an ignorant false pretender, whom you are to reject with contempt and derision, and beware of giving him any hints of knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine brother, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in want, you must relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be relieved: You must employ him some days, or else recommend him to be

employed. But you are not charged to do beyond your ability, only to prefer a poor brother, that is a good man and true, before any other poor people in the same circumstances.

Finally, all these charges you are to observe, and also those that are to be communicated to you in another way; cultivating brotherly love, the foundation and cap-stone, the cement and glory of this ancient Fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarreling, all slander and backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character, and doing him all good offices, as far as is consistent with your honor and safety, and no further. And if any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own or his Lodge; and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge at the quarterly communication, and from thence to the annual Grand Lodge, as has been the ancient laudable conduct of our forefathers in every nation; never taking a legal course but when the case cannot be otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly advice of Master and Fellows, when they would prevent your going to law with strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy period to all law suits, that so you may mind the affairs of Masonry with more alacrity and success; but with respect to brothers or fellows at law, the Master and brethren should kindly offer their mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending brethren; and if that submission is impracticable, they must however, carry on their process, or law suit, without wrath and rancor, (not in the common way,) saying or doing nothing which may hinder brotherly love, and good offices to be renewed and continued; that all may see the benign influence of

Masonry, as all true Masons have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the end of time. Amen, so mote it be.

X. THE "OLD REGULATIONS" IN 1721.

Article I. The Grand Master, or his Deputy, hath authority and right, not only to be present in any true Lodge, but also to preside wherever he is, with the Master of the Lodge on his left hand, and to order his Grand Wardens to attend him, who are not to act in particular Lodges as Wardens, but in his presence, and at his command; because there the Grand Master may command the Wardens of that Lodge, or any other brethren he pleaseth, to attend and act as his Wardens pro tempore.

Art. II. The Master of a particular Lodge has the right and authority of congregating the members of his Lodge into a Chapter at pleasure, upon any emergency or occurrence, as well as to appoint the time and place of their usual forming; and in case of sickness, death, or necessary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden shall act as Master pro tempore, if no brother is present who has been Master of that Lodge before; for in that case, the absent Master's authority reverts to the last Master then present, though he cannot act until the said Senior Warden has once congregated the Lodge, or in his absence the Junior Warden.

Art. III. The Master of each particular Lodge, or one of the Wardens, or some other brother by his order, shall keep a book containing their by-laws, the names of their members, with a list of all the Lodges in town, and the usual times and places of their forming, and all their transactions that are proper to be written.

Art. IV. No Lodge shall make more than five new brethren at one time, nor any man under the age of twenty-five, who must also be his own master; unless by a dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy.

Art. V. No man can be made or admitted a member of a particular Lodge without previous notice, one month before given into the said Lodge, in order to make due inquiry into the reputation and capacity of the candidate; unless by the dispensation aforesaid.

Art. VI. But no man can be entered a Brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted to be a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the members of that Lodge then present, when the candidate is proposed, and their consent formally asked by the Master; and they are to signify their consent or dissent in their own prudent way, either virtually or in form, but with unanimity; nor is this inherent privilege subject to a dispensation; because the members of a particular Lodge are the best judges of it; and if a fractious member should be imposed on them, it might spoil their harmony, or hinder their freedom; or even break and disperse the Lodge, which ought to be avoided by all good and true brethren.

Art. VII. Every new brother at his making is decently to clothe the Lodge, that is, all the brethren present, and to desposit something for the relief of the indigent and decayed brethren, as the candidate shall think fit to bestow, over and above the small allowance stated by the by-laws of that particular Lodge; which charity shall be lodged with the Master or Wardens, or the cashier, if the members think fit to choose one. And the candidate shall also sol-

emnly promise to submit to the Constitutions, the Charges, and Regulations, and to such other good usages as shall be intimated to them in time and place convenient.

Art. VIII. No set or number of brethren shall withdraw or separate themselves from the Lodge in which they were made brethren, or were afterwards admitted members, unless the Lodge becomes too numerous, nor even then, without a dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy: And when they are thus separated, they must either immediately join themselves to such other Lodge as they shall like best, with the unanimous consent of that other Lodge to which they go (as above regulated), or else they must obtain the Grand Master's warrant, to join in forming a new Lodge. If any set or number of Masons shall take upon themselves to form a new Lodge without the Grand Master's warrant, the regular Lodges are not to countenance them, nor own them as fair brethren and duly formed, nor approve of their acts and deeds; but must treat them as rebels, until they humble themselves, as the Grand Master shall, in his prudence direct, and until he approve of them by his warrant, which must be signified to the other Lodges, as the custom is when a new Lodge is to be registered in the list of Lodges.

Art. IX. But if any brother so far misbehave himself as to render his Lodge uneasy, he shall be twice duly admonished by the Master or Wardens in a formed Lodge; and if he will not refrain his imprudence, and obediently submit to the advice of the brethren, and reform what gives them offence, he shall be dealt with according to the by-laws of that particular Lodge, or else in such a manner as

the Quarterly Communication shall in their great prudence think fit; for which a new regulation may be afterwards made.

Art. X. The majority of every particular Lodge, when congregated, shall have the privilege of giving instructions to their Master and Wardens, before the assembling of the Grand Chapter, or Lodge, at the three Quarterly Communications, hereafter mentioned, and of the Annual Grand Lodge too; because their Master and Wardens are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their mind.

Art. XI. All particular Lodges are to observe the same usages as much as possible; in order to which, and for the cultivating a good understanding among Freemasons, some members out of every Lodge shall be deputed to visit the other Lodges as often as shall be thought convenient.

Art. XII. The Grand Lodge consists of, and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular Lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head, and his Deputy on the left hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper places; and must have a Quarterly Communication about Michaelmas, Christmas, and Lady-Day, in some convenient place, as the Grand Master shall appoint, where no brother shall be present who is not at that time a member thereof, without a dispensation; and while he stays, he shall not be allowed to vote, nor even give his opinion, without leave of the Grand Lodge, asked and given, or unless it be duly asked by the said Lodge. All matters are to be determined in the Grand Lodge by a majority of votes, each member having one vote, and the Grand Master having two votes, unless the said Lodge leave

any particular thing to the determination of the Grand Master, for the sake of expedition.

Art. XIII. At the said Quarterly Communication, all matters that concern the Fraternity in general, or particular Lodges, or single brethren, are quietly, sedately, and maturely to be discoursed of and transacted: Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow Crafts only here, unless by a dispensation. Here also all differences, that cannot be made up and accommodated privately, nor by a particular Lodge, are to be seriously considered and decided. And if any brother thinks himself aggrieved by the decision of this board, he may appeal to the Annual Grand Lodge next ensuing, and leave his appeal in writing, with the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or the Grand Wardens.

Here also, the Master or Wardens of each particular Lodge shall bring and produce a list of such members as have been made, or even admitted in their particular Lodges, since the last communication of the Grand Lodge. And there shall be a book kept by the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or rather by some brother whom the Grand Lodge shall appoint for Secretary, wherein shall be recorded all the Lodges, with their usual times and places of forming, and names of all the members of each Lodge; and all the affairs of the Grand Lodge that are proper to be written.

They shall also consider of the most prudent and effectual methods of collecting and disposing of what money shall be given to, or lodged with them in charity, towards the relief only of any true brother, fallen into poverty or decay, but of none else. But every particular Lodge shall dispose of their own charity for poor brethren, according to

their own by-laws, until it be agreed by all the Lodges (in a new regulation) to carry in the charity collected by them to Grand Lodge at the Quarterly or Annual Communication, in order to make a common stock in it, for the more handsome relief of poor brethren.

They shall also appoint a Treasurer, a brother of good wordly substance, who shall be a member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his office, and shall be always present, and have power to move to the Grand Lodge anything, especially what concerns his office. To him shall be committed all money raised for charity, or for any other use of the Grand Lodge, which he shall write down in a book, with the respective ends and uses for which the several sums are intended; and shall expend or disburse the same by such a certain order signed, as the Grand Lodge shall agree to in a new regulation: But he shall not vote in choosing a Grand Master or Wardens, though in every other transaction. As in like manner the Secretary shall be a member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his office, and vote in every thing except in choosing a Grand Master or Wardens.

The Treasurer and Secretary shall each have a clerk, who must be a brother and Fellow Craft, but never must be a member of the Grand Lodge, nor speak, without being allowed or desired.

The Grand Master, or his Deputy, shall always command the Treasurer and Secretary with their clerks and books, in order to see how matters go on, and to know what is expedient to be done upon any emergent occasion.

Another brother (who must be a Fellow Craft) should be appointed to look after the door of the Grand Lodge; but shall be no member of it.

But these offices may be farther explained by a new regulation, when the necessity and expediency of them may more appear than at present to the Fraternity.

Art. XIV. If at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, quarterly or annual, the Grand Master and his Deputy should be both absent, then the present Master of a Lodge, that has been the longest a Freemason, shall take the chair, and preside as Grand Master **pro tempore**; and shall be vested with all his power and honor for the time; **Provided** there is no brother present that has been Grand Master formerly, or Deputy Grand Master; for the last Grand Master present, or else the last Deputy present, should always of right, take place in the absence of the present Grand Master or his Deputy.

Art. XV. In the Grand Lodge none can act as Wardens but the Grand Wardens themselves, if present; and if absent, the Grand Master, or the person who presides in his place, shall order private Wardens to act as Grand Wardens **pro tempore**, whose places are to be supplied by two Fellow Crafts of the same Lodge, called forth to act, or sent thither by the particular Master thereof; or if by him omitted, then they shall be called by the Grand Master, that so the Grand Lodge may be always complete.

Art. XVI. The Grand Wardens or any others, are first to advise with the Deputy about the affairs of the Lodge or of the brethren, and not to apply to the Grand Master without the knowledge of the Deputy, unless he refuse his concurrence in any certain necessary affair; in which case, or in case of any difference between the Deputy and the Grand Wardens, or other brethren, both parties are to go

by concert to the Grand Master, who can easily decide the controversy, and make up the difference by virtue of his great authority.

The Grand Master should receive no intimation of business concerning Masonry, but from his Deputy first, except in such certain cases as his Worship can well judge of; for if the application to the Grand Master be irregular, he can easily order the Grand Wardens or any other brethren thus applying, to wait upon his Deputy, who is to prepare the business speedily, and to lay it orderly before his Worship.

Art. XVII. No Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, or whoever acts for them, or in their stead, **pro tempore**, can at the same time be the Master or Warden of a particular Lodge; but as soon as any of them has honorably discharged his Grand Office, he returns to that post or station in his particular Lodge, from which he was called to officiate above.

Art. XVIII. If the Deputy Grand Master be sick, or necessarily absent, the Grand Master may choose any Fellow Craft he pleases, to be his Deputy **pro tempore**: but he that is chosen Deputy of the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Wardens too, cannot be discharged without the cause fairly appear to the majority of the Grand Lodge; and the Grand Master, if he is uneasy, may call a Grand Lodge on purpose to lay the cause before them, and to have their advice and concurrence: In which case, the majority of the Grand Lodge, if they cannot reconcile the Master and his Deputy or his Wardens, are to concur in allowing the Master to discharge his said Deputy or his said Wardens, and to choose another Deputy immediately; and the said Grand Lodge shall choose

other Wardens in that case, that harmony and peace may be preserved.

Art. XIX. If the Grand Master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience and subjection of the Lodge, he shall be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon in a new regulation; because hitherto the ancient Fraterity have had no occasion for it, their former Grand Masters having all behaved themselves worthy of that honorable office.

Art. XX. The Grand Master with his Deputy and Wardens, shall (at least once) go round and visit all the Lodges about town during his Mastership.

Art. XXI. If the Grand Master die during his Mastership, or by sickness, or by being beyond sea, or any other way should be rendered incapable of discharging his office, the Deputy, or in his absence, the Senior Grand Warden, or in his absence, the Junior, or in his absence, any three present Masters of Lodges, shall join to congregate the Grand Lodge immediately, to advise together upon that emergency, and to send two of their number to invite the last Grand Master to resume his office, which now in course reverts to him; or if he refuse, then the next last, and so backward: But if no former Grand Master can be found, then the Deputy shall act as principal, until another is chosen; or if there be no Deputy, then the oldest Master.

Art. XXII. The brethren of all the Lodges in and about London and Westminster, shall meet at an Annual Communication and Feast, in some convenient place on St. John Baptist's day, or else on St. John Evangelist's day, as the Grand Lodge shall think fit by a new regulation, having of late years

met on St. John Baptist's day: **Provided**, the majority of the Masters and Wardens, with the Grand Master, his Deputy and Wardens, agree at their Quarterly Communication, three months before, that there shall be a feast, and a General Communication of all the brethren: For, if either the Grand Master, or a majority of the particular Masters, are against it, it must be dropped for that time. But whether there shall be a feast for all the brethren, or not, yet the Grand Lodge must meet in some convenient place annually on St. John's day; or if it be Sunday, then on the next day, in order to choose every year a new Grand Master, Deputy and Wardens.

Art. XXIII. If it be thought expedient, and the Grand Master, with the majority of the Masters and Wardens, agree to hold a Grand Feast, according to the ancient laudable custom of Masons, then the Grand Wardens shall have the care of preparing the tickets, sealed with the Grand Master's seal, of disposing of the tickets, of receiving the money for the tickets, of buying the materials of the feast, of finding out a proper and convenient place to feast in, and of every other thing that concerns the entertainment. But that the work may not be too burthensome to the two Grand Wardens, and that all matters may be expeditiously and safely managed, the Grand Master or his Deputy, shall have power to nominate and appoint a certain number of Stewards, as his Worship shall think fit, to act in concert with the two Grand Wardens; all things relating to the feast being decided amongst them by a majority of voices; except the Grand Master or his Deputy interpose by a particular direction or appointment.

Art. XXIV. The Wardens and Stewards shall, in due time, wait upon the Grand Master, or his Deputy, for directions and orders about the premises; but if his Worship and his Deputy are sick, or necessarily absent, they shall call together the Masters and Wardens of Lodges to meet on purpose for their advice and orders; or else they may take the matter wholly upon themselves, and do the best they can. The Grand Wardens and the Stewards are to account for all the money they receive, or expend, to the Grand Lodge after dinner, or when the Grand Lodge shall see fit to receive their accounts. If the Grand Master pleases, he may in due time summon all the Masters and Wardens of Lodges to consult with them about ordering the Grand Feast, and about any emergency or accidental thing relating thereunto, that may require advice; or else to take it upon himself altogether.

Art. XXV. The Masters of Lodges shall each appoint one experienced and discreet Fellow Craft of his Lodge, to compose a committee consisting of one from every Lodge, who shall meet to receive, in a convenient apartment, every person that brings a ticket, and shall have power to discourse him, if they think fit, in order to admit him, or debar him, as they shall see cause. **Provided**, they send no man away before they have acquainted all the brethren within the doors with the reason thereof, to avoid mistakes; that so no true brother may be debarred, nor a false brother, or mere pretender admitted. This committee must meet very early on St. John's day at the place, even before any persons come with tickets.

Art. XXVI. The Grand Master shall appoint two or more trusty brethren to be porters, or door-keep-

ers, who are also to be early at the place, for some good reasons; and who are to be at the command of the committee.

Art. XXVII. The Grand Wardens, or the Stewards shall appoint beforehand such a number of brethren to serve at table as they think fit and proper for that work; and they may advise with the Masters and Wardens of Lodges about the most proper persons, if they please, or may take in such by their recommendation; for none are to serve that day, but Free and Accepted Masons, that the Communication may be free and harmonious.

Art. XXVIII. All the members of the Grand Lodge must be at the place long before dinner, with the Grand Master, or his Deputy, at their head, who shall retire, and form themselves. And this is done in order—

1. To receive any appeals duly lodged, as above regulated, that the appellant may be heard, and the affair may be amicably decided before dinner, if possible; but if it cannot, it must be delayed till after the new Grand Master is elected; and if it cannot be decided after dinner, it may be delayed, and referred to a particular committee, that shall quietly adjust it, and make report to the next Quarterly Communication, that brotherly love may be preserved.

2. To prevent any difference or disgust which may be feared to arise that day; that no interruption may be given to the harmony and pleasure of the Grand Feast.

3. To consult about whatever concerns the decency and decorum of the Grand Assembly, and to prevent all indecency and ill manners, the assembly being promiscuous.

4. To receive and consider of any good motion, or any momentous and important affair, that shall be brought from the particular Lodges, by their Representatives, the several Masters and Wardens.

Art. XXIX. After these things are discussed, the Grand Master and his Deputy, the Grand Wardens, or the Stewards, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Clerks, and every other person shall withdraw, and leave the Masters and Wardens of the particular Lodges alone, in order to consult amicably about electing a new Grand Master, or continuing the present, if they have not done it the day before: and if they are unanimous for continuing the present Grand Master, his Worship shall be called in, and humbly desired to do the Fraternity the honor of ruling them for the year ensuing: and after dinner it will be known whether he accepts of it or not: for it should not be discovered but by the election itself.

Art. XXX. Then the Masters and Wardens, and all the brethren, may converse promiscuously, or as they please to sort together, until the dinner is coming in, when every brother takes his seat at table.

Art. XXXI. Some time after dinner the Grand Lodge is formed, not in retirement, but in the presence of all the brethren, who yet are not members of it, and must not therefore speak until they are desired and allowed.

Art. XXXII. If the Grand Master of last year has consented with the Masters and Wardens in private, before dinner, to continue for the year ensuing, then one of the Grand Lodge, deputed for that purpose, shall represent to all the brethren his Worship's good government, &c. And turning to

him, shall, in the name of the Grand Lodge, humbly request him to do the Fraternity the great honor (if nobly born, if not) the great kindness, of continuing to be their Grand Master for the year ensuing. And his Worship declaring his consent by a bow or speech, as he pleases, the said deputed member of the Grand Lodge shall proclaim him Grand Master, and all the members of the Lodge shall salute him in due form. And all the brethren shall for a few minutes have leave to declare their satisfaction, pleasure, and congratulation.

Art. XXXIII. But if either the Master and Wardens have not in private, this day before dinner, nor the day before, desired the last Grand Master to continue in the Mastership another year; or if he, when desired, has not consented: then, the last Grand Master shall nominate his successor for the year ensuing, who, if unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge, and if there present, shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated the new Grand Master as above hinted, and immediately installed by the last Grand Master, according to usage.

Art. XXXIV. But, if that nomination is not unanimously approved, the new Grand Master shall be chosen immediately by ballot, every Master and Warden writing his man's name, and the last Grand Master writing his man's name too; and the man, whose name the last Grand Master shall first take out, casually or by chance, shall be Grand Master for the year ensuing; and if present, he shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted, and forthwith installed by the last Grand Master, according to usage.

Art. XXXV. The last Grand Master thus continued, or the new Grand Master thus installed, shall

next nominate and appoint his Deputy Grand Master, either the last or a new one, who shall be also declared, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted. The Grand Master shall also nominate the new Grand Wardens, and if unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge, shall be declared, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted; but if not, they shall be chosen by ballot, in the same manner as the Grand Master: As the Wardens of private Lodges are also to be chosen by ballot in each Lodge, if the members thereof do not agree to their Master's nomination.

Art. XXXVI. But if the brother whom the present Grand Master shall nominate for his successor, or whom the majority of the Grand Lodge shall happen to choose by ballot, is, by sickness or other necessary occasion, absent from the Grand Feast, he cannot be proclaimed the new Grand Master, unless the old Grand Master, or some of the Masters and Wardens of the Grand Lodge can vouch, upon the honor of a brother, that the said person, so nominated or chosen, will readily accept of the said office; in which case the old Grand Master shall act as proxy, and shall nominate the Deputy and Wardens in his name, and in his name also receive the usual honors, homage, and congratulations.

Art. XXXVII. Then the Grand Master shall allow any brother, Fellow Craft, or Apprentice, to speak, directing his discourse to his worship; or to make any motion for the good of the Fraternity, which shall be either immediately considered and finished, or else referred to the consideration of the Grand Lodge at their next communication, stated or occasional. When that is over,

Art. XXXVIII. The Grand Master or his Deputy, or some brother appointed by him, shall harangue all the brethren, and give them good advice: And lastly, after some other transactions, that cannot be written in any language, the brethren may go away or stay longer, as they please.

Art. XXXIX. Every annual Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make new regulations or to alter these, for the real benefit of the ancient Fraternity: **Provided always,** that the old landmarks be carefully preserved, and that such alterations and new regulations be proposed and agreed to at the third Quarterly Communication preceding the annual Grand Feast; and that they be offered also to the perusal of all the brethren before dinner, in writing, even of the youngest Apprentice; the approbation and consent of the majority of all the brethren present being absolutely necessary to make the same binding and obligatory; which must after dinner, and after the new Grand Master is installed, be solemnly desired; as it was desired and obtained for these regulations, when proposed by the Grand Lodge, to about one hundred and fifty brethren, on St. John Baptist's day, seventeen hundred and twenty-one.

MASONIC PARLIAMENTARY LAW

Abridged from Standard Authorities, from Established Procedure, and from the Constitutions

A GENERAL GUIDE

For Presiding Officers of Masonic Bodies of Every Degree

Compiled by

JOHN WHICHER

Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of California

PRELIMINARY.

The powers of a presiding officer of a Masonic body, while in the chair, are autocratic, yet he is bound to govern with moderation and with due regard to that peace and harmony which should—and does—distinguish a body of Masons. He should not only know constitutional law, but he should be familiar with the general rules of parliamentary law as modified to apply to our peculiar Institution, constantly having in mind his obligation to "strictly obey the moral law"; to "submit to the awards and resolutions of the brethren, when convened, in every case consistent with the Constitutions"; to "avoid private piques and quarrels"; to be courteous to the brethren, and to admit no visitors without proper avouchment or due examination and

the production of proper credentials. As to this, the presiding officer should select committees of examination with care, advising the members thereof that their duty is not to test the visitor's proficiency in the ritual, but to ascertain if he be of the degree he represents himself to be, a member in good standing of some recognized Masonic body, and entitled to visit.

This little work has been compiled not with the idea of presenting anything new, but that Masters of Lodges and presiding officers of other bodies of Masons (whose government is based on the laws of Craft Masonry) may become familiar with what may be termed basic rules of procedure without reading and studying larger and fuller authorities.

The rules herein given are those which by long usage are recognized by well-informed Masons as being necessary and proper for the orderly conduct of Masonic business, omitting, for the needs of brevity, the arguments usually found in text-books on parliamentary law.

Presiding officers should always know and remember that a well-poised head, a clear mind, and common sense are prime requisites in the conduct of business, and that peace and harmony and charity of thought and deed are paramount to all else.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW

Does Parliamentary Law govern in the conduct of Lodge business?

It does, except so far as it is not repugnant to the peculiar character of the Institution. The work of Grand Lodge is regulated by the will of the Grand Master, from whose dictum, while presiding,

there can be no appeal. When installed into office, it is not as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, but as the "Grand Master of Masons." (Anderson's Constitutions.) A Grand Master, however, may be tried for abuse of power.

Likewise the work of a Lodge is regulated by the will of the Master. Objections to decisions may be laid before the Grand Master by any five Master Masons in good standing.

Who may preside over a Lodge?

The Grand Master, the Master, and in the absence of the Master, the Wardens in the order of their rank. The Master or a Warden being present, may invite any qualified brother, or brethren, to confer degrees.

BUSINESS.

No Lodge shall transact any business with a less number than seven members present, except the conferring of degrees. (In Council, Chapter and Commandery, nine constitute a quorum.)

No business of any kind except collections or appropriations for charity, conferring of degrees, ceremonial observances, electing a representative to Grand Lodge, balloting for trial commissioners, or (by dispensation) to ballot for and confer degrees without reference to a committee, or (by dispensation) to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected candidate within twelve months after rejection, shall be done at a special meeting.

All business except examination of candidates and conferring degrees shall be done in a Lodge of Master Masons.

MOTIONS

Must be put in writing if the Master requires it, and must be seconded before being considered. Strict courtesy shall be observed in debate. The "previous question," being a parliamentary motion intended to suppress debate, is "utterly unknown in the parliamentary law of Masonry, and it would be always out of order to move it in a Masonic body."—(Mackey.) The Master may suspend discussion at any time, which prerogative should be exercised with caution and good judgment. Ordinarily, a member should be permitted to speak but once on the same subject, except that the mover of the resolution may close the debate.

VOTING.

All questions before the Lodge excepting amendments to the by-laws balloting upon petitions and applications and upon petitions for reinstatement to membership, and upon applications to the Grand Master for dispensations, are determined by a majority of the members present. Members present and not voting are presumed to acquiesce with the majority vote. In all cases of a tie vote (except votes by ballot) the Master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote. The usual method of voting is viva voce or by show of hands, but the Lodge may determine how the vote on any particular matter should be had.

By-Laws may be amended only by two-thirds of the members present, after notice as required by the By-Laws.

A member suspended for nonpayment of dues for more than two years may be restored only by the votes of three-fourths of the members present,

at the stated meeting next after the petition for restoration is presented. Such vote must be by ballot.

An application to the Grand Master for a dispensation for any purpose must be by unanimous vote by ballot, at a stated meeting.

Announcement of Vote.

The question having been put, and it clearly appearing that there is a decision, the Master should announce that "the ayes have it—the motion is adopted"; or "the noes have it—the motion is lost."

Any member not satisfied with the correctness of the result may then call for a division, which should not be refused if made at this time. The Master then puts the question a second time, requesting those on each side to stand alternately while they are counted. The Master—but usually the Secretary—notes the number voting, and the announcement of the vote thus made is final, from which there is no appeal.

The same form should follow when other than a majority vote is required.

SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS.

During discussion of a main question, the only subsidiary motions that can be entertained in a Masonic Lodge are:

1. To lie on the table;
2. To postpone indefinitely;
3. To postpone to a day certain;
4. To commit;
5. To amend.

Consideration of these motions have precedence in the order as above arranged. That is to say, if a motion to amend has been made, during the discussion a motion may be made to postpone indefinitely, and if this be adopted, discussion ends. Or, if during debate on a proposal to amend, each of the four other questions be presented, then each of these questions must be put in the order of precedence. If an amendment be adopted, the question will be upon the original motion as amended. If the amendment be lost, the question will be upon the original motion. An amendment can only be made to strike out certain words, to add or insert certain words; or to strike out certain words and insert others. An amendment may be made to strike out all after the first word, which if adopted would in effect dispose of the question. Such a motion, however, in a Masonic Lodge is of doubtful propriety.

A motion to strike out may be amended by motion to add or retain certain words. Any number of amendments may be proposed to a motion, and be all offered before a vote is taken on any of them; provided that an amendment may not again be proposed in identical form. But they must be put in the order in which they are offered.

An amendment to an amendment is admissible. Further amendments are out of order.

There are some exceptions, however, to this rule because of the restrictions of the By-Laws and the Constitution. For instance, a motion to amend the by-laws must be in writing and lie over until the next stated meeting for consideration. Such motion is subject to amendment at the meeting at which it is offered, but not at a later meeting. It

must be adopted or rejected. A two-thirds vote of the members present is necessary to amend the by-laws.

A resolution to provide for life membership likewise must be in writing, lie over till the next stated meeting, and is subject to amendment at the meeting at which it is introduced, but not later. If it is desired to amend another resolution must be introduced, and treated in the same manner as the original. A majority vote of the members present is necessary to pass such resolution, and notice in writing must be forwarded to every member before action is had.

1. To lie on the table.

This motion takes precedence over all other motions, must be put immediately and is not debatable. It should rarely be invoked in a Masonic Lodge.

2. To postpone indefinitely.

This is subject to debate of a limited character, and the merits of the original question should form no part of the discussion.

3. To postpone to a day certain.

This may be termed a friendly motion; that is, one made by the friend of a proposition. It may be amended by striking out the time fixed and inserting another. The best form is to move that the question be made the special order for a certain day and hour. This motion is seldom used in Lodges, but it is not unusual in Grand Lodge, which meets for several days. In Lodge, it is some times desirable to postpone to a later hour of the same meeting. Debate on such a motion

must not go to the merits of the proposition, but only to the expediency of postponement.

4. To commit.

The usual form of the motion is that the proposition be referred to a committee—if to a standing committee, the mover should indicate what committee; if to a special committee, it should be so stated and the number of members of the committee designated. A motion to committee may be amended, as for instance, by adding "with instructions to report" at a time fixed. Debate on a motion to commit must not be on the merits of the original proposition, but only on the propriety of committing it. If the report of the committee be not satisfactory, a motion may then be made to recommit, and such motion may be made at any time prior to the adoption of the committee's report.

OF INCIDENTAL QUESTIONS.

Cushing defines incidental questions to be "those which arise out of and are connected with (though they do not necessarily dispose of) other questions to which they relate, and which, for the time being, they supersede."

It is impossible to anticipate or enumerate all the incidental questions that may arise in the course of a discussion. Five, however, are of frequent occurrence, as follows:

1. Questions of order;
2. Questions of reading papers;
3. Questions of leave to withdraw motions;
4. Questions on suspending a rule;
5. Questions on taking the vote by ayes and noes.

These are always in order, and for a time take precedence of the main question, provided they refer to that question. Incidental questions are subject to the rule as to subsidiary questions. For instance, it may be moved to lay any one of them on the table, to postpone, or to commit; and when the incidental question is disposed of, discussion on the main question may be resumed.

1. Questions of order.

(1) Two independent original propositions cannot be presented at the same time. If a Lodge is discussing a motion, no other independent motion may be entertained, although a subsidiary one may, until the first motion is disposed of.

(2) A subsidiary motion cannot be entertained out of its rank of precedence. That is to say, when a motion has been made to lay a proposition on the table, it would be improper to move to postpone, until the motion to lay on the table is disposed of.

(3) When a brother desires to speak, he should address himself to the Master, and never (without express permission) to any other member.

(4) If two or more brethren rise nearly at the same time, the Master should indicate who is entitled to the floor.

(5) A brother must not be interrupted by any other brother, except for the purpose of calling him to order, or by permission of the Master, and while he is on the floor no motion can be made or put.

(6) No brother, except the mover of a question (who may have the close of the debate) should speak more than once, but this rule may be dispensed with by the Master, if he deems it proper to permit it.

(7) No abusive or improper language should be permitted, and the Master may, and ought to, direct a disorderly brother to be excluded from the meeting if he should persist in his misbehavior.

(8) The Master may at any time speak, and a brother on the floor should sit down while the Master is speaking, unless his remarks be merely in the nature of a question directed to the brother.

(9) Everyone who speaks should speak to the question. This is the most important of all the rules of order, because it is the one most necessary for bringing debate to a satisfactory conclusion. It is sometimes difficult to determine when this rule is violated, but it is within the discretion of the Master to judge and say how far a brother should be indulged in a line of argument not strictly within the scope of the question before the Lodge.

(10) Generally, there should be no speaking unless there be a question regularly before the Lodge, but it is permissible to permit a brother who is about to make a motion, to speak in its favor before actually proposing it, but with the understanding that he will speak to the question and will conclude by formally making his motion. But it is always better to first present the motion, secure a second, and then speak to it. The Master should always be on the alert to check any breach of order, but it is always in order for any member to rise to a point of order, which he may do by saying, "I rise to a point of order." The speaker objected to should then desist and the Master should request that the point of order be stated. If the Master decides the point "not well taken," he should direct the speaker to resume his argu-

ment. If the Master decides the point "well taken," it prevents the speaker from further discussion, if it is the discussion itself that is objected to, or cautions the speaker, if the objection was made to the manner or scope of his remarks. Of course there can be no appeal from the decision of the Master on a point of order—or from any decision of the Master.

2. Of questions for reading papers.

Any member has the right to call for the reading of any paper which constitutes the subject matter of a proposition. But if a paper has been once read, or if referring only indirectly to the subject under motion regularly made and adopted by a majority discussion, then it should not be read except upon vote.

3. Of questions of leave to withdraw motions.

When a motion or resolution has been made and seconded, and stated by the Master, it is the property of the Lodge, and can only be withdrawn by consent of the members present, which consent must be unanimous. This rule is contrary to the accepted version of parliamentary practice as it prevails in some Lodges, but it is correct, because if the Lodge were to grant leave for the withdrawal of a motion over the objection of any member, the objecting member might immediately renew the motion.

A formal motion, however, to withdraw is not usually deemed necessary. If the mover desires to withdraw his motion, he may ask permission to do so (and it is not necessary to secure the consent of the one who seconded the motion). If no one objects, the consent is assumed to be granted.

But if a member say "I object," discussion continues on the main question. The motion—or request—for permission to withdraw a motion may be made at any time before final vote is declared. But if an amendment has been proposed to a motion, the original motion cannot be withdrawn until the amendment has been withdrawn or defeated; and if an amendment has been adopted, it is not in order to ask to withdraw the original motion.

Questions for the withdrawal of papers—reports of committees, petitions, or protests—are in the nature of questions for the withdrawal of motions, and are subject to the same rule. There is one exception to this regulation, and that relates to petitions for degrees or for affiliation, which cannot be withdrawn after having been received by the Lodge.

4. Of questions on suspending a rule.

There is a recognized power in every deliberative body to suspend any of its rules for the purpose of transacting business which would be not permissible under the general rule, which suspension may be made at any time by unanimous consent. Which motion is not debatable nor subject to amendment, but must be brought to a direct vote. But in a Lodge of Masons no By-laws, no part of the Constitution, can be suspended, and a motion to suspend any By-law or any part of the Constitution cannot be entertained. A standing resolution, however, as, for instance, a resolution relating to the powers and duties of Trustees, may by unanimous vote be suspended. If, however, a resolution provides as to the mode in which it may be amended, that mode only may be followed. Therefore, if a standing resolution provides that it may not be

repealed or amended except after notice to all members, it may not be suspended or changed except in accordance with its own provisions.

5. Of questions on taking the vote by ayes and noes.

In Grand Lodge, three members may demand that a vote on any question shall be taken by ayes and noes. This is provided by the Constitution. At any time before a decision is announced, any member may change his vote. In a Lodge, however, if a motion should be made for a vote on any proposition by ayes and noes, the Master should rule it out of order. There is no necessity for such a proceeding in a Masonic Lodge.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

In legislative bodies there occur questions which relate to matters affecting the dignity or rights of the assembly or its members, and these are called "questions of privilege." Questions of this kind take precedence of all other business, and are always in order. Such questions are rarely if ever brought up in a Masonic Lodge, but it might happen in the following instances: Any matter relating to the alleged misconduct of a member, matters affecting the reputation of the Lodge, such as false reports of its proceedings; matters affecting the secrecy of proceedings, where a member deems it necessary to give proper precautions. The Master must decide whether, in his judgment, the question is properly one of privilege, and it must be at once considered; but it may be disposed of by any mode of disposition to which any other question is subject.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

These should not be confounded with "questions of privilege" which are privileged questions, for all priviliged questions are not questions of privilege. Privileged questions are not personal; they relate to matters of business. They are of three kinds:

(1) Those which relate to the rights and privileges of the Lodge or any member;
(2) Motions for reconsideration;
(3) Special orders.

A motion to reconsider is a privileged question, and can only be entertained at the same meeting during which a matter has been disposed of. If it is desired at a future meeting to undo that which was previously done, the proper motion would be, at such future meeting, not to reconsider, but to repeal or rescind. No one who voted on the losing side can move a reconsideration. A motion for reconsideration is not debatable unless the question proposed to be reconsidered was debatable. A majority vote is sufficient for reconsideration. After reconsideration, the original question is placed just as it was when adopted, and not as first presented, if it had been amended or changed in any way, and may be amended or postponed, or treated in any manner desired. The reconsiderations herein referred to do not apply to the ballot for degrees or membership.

Reconsideration of ballot.

A ballot upon a petition for degrees or an application for membership cannot be reconsidered. Sometimes an injudicious or overzealous member,

forgetting that the welfare of the Lodge, and not that of the petitioner, should always be paramount, will hastily impugn the motives of one who has cast a cube, instead of generously believing that proper influences of which he has no knowledge have led to the rejection. But unfortunately it does sometimes happen that a worthy candidate is rejected because of mistaken identity or other reasons, and a reconsideration is desirable and proper. This may only be done by a motion, at any stated meeting within twelve months after rejection, to petition the Grand Master for a dispensation to "receive and act upon the petition of ————, a rejected applicant," which motion must be decided by ballot. Unanimous vote is necessary to carry the motion. The Secretary should then certify to the Grand Master the fact that the motion was adopted as above required, and in addition should set forth the reasons why the dispensation is desired. There can be no discussion regarding an unfavorable ballot, either upon the petition itself or on a defeated motion to reballot. Before a ballot is taken, discussion of the qualifications of the candidate is permissible. The Master, on his own motion, may order a second ballot on a motion to request a dispensation to reballot, to correct a possible mistake, the same as on the petition itself.

Special orders.

When the consideration of any matter has been postponed to a time fixed, when the time so fixed arrives, it becomes the special order, and is a privileged question, taking precedence of all other business unless by majority vote it is deferred to another time fixed or discharged. If a motion

to discharge the special order prevails, it ceases to be a special order and subsides into the class of motions to which it properly belongs, and may be called up only in the regular order of business. A special order may be called up, as a right, by any member; but it is not the duty of anyone to call it up. And if the hour passes without any action being taken to proceed with it, the special order is dropped, and it can be called up thereafter as unfinished business.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

A settled order of business is necessary in all deliberative assemblies, hence an Order of Business should always be prescribed. No business may lawfully be done before the time fixed by the call for a meeting. And any business transacted at a stated meeting of a Lodge of Masons before the hour fixed in the By-laws is void and of no effect. The Grand Lodge of California has wisely, in the Uniform Code of By-laws, provided for a regular order of business at stated meetings, as follows:

1. Reading of the minutes;
2. Reports of committees (of investigation only).
3. Balloting;
4. Reception of petitions;
5. Miscellaneous and unfinished business;
6. Conferring of degrees.

In the proportion as that order is observed will be the harmony and celerity with which business will be transacted. Unfinished business should take precedence of new business, else it might happen that new business would accumulate to the point of confusion and the unfinished business

suffer Questions of privilege may arise during a meeting, special orders may require consideration, and other matters may be injected before the Lodge, which must be handled in the wise judgment of the Master. If he should permit propositions to be introduced at improper times, irrelevant questions to be presented, and the regular order to be disturbed, he will find himself involved in perplexities difficult to be extricated from. The smooth conduct of business marks the fitness and capacity of the Master to preside over his Lodge. New business should be taken up and considered in the order of precedency already described.

The Committee on Ritual recommends the following for the guidance of Masters of Lodges:

Brethren: This being our stated meeting for the month of ————, the first order of business will be the reading of the minutes of our last stated and subsequent special meetings. Brother Secretary, read.

(Secretary rises, makes sign and reads minutes.)

Brethren: You have listened to the reading of the minutes of our last stated meeting. If there are no errors or omissions, they will stand approved as read. (Pause.) There being none, Brother Secretary, it is so ordered. (Gavel.)

(Special meetings.) Brethren, you have listened to the reading of the minutes of our special meeting of (give date). If there are no errors or omissions, they will stand approved as read. (Pause.) There being none, Brother Secretary, it is so ordered. (Gavel.)

(Read sections 99, 100, 101, 102, Constitution:

Committee must report to Master and not to Secretary.)

Brethren: The Committee of Investigation upon the petition (or application) of Mr. (or Brother) John James Jones has made a full and favorable report (or favorable report) as follows. (Read the facts.) Brother S. D., prepare the ballot. (Deacon rises, makes sign.)

Brethren: We are about to ballot upon the petition (or application) of Mr. (or Brother) John James Jones to receive the degrees of M. in this Lodge. His age is.....; occupation.....; residence .....; recommended by .....; and refers to ..... The Committee has made a full and favorable (or unfavorable) report. Remember that balls elect and cubes reject. Be careful how you vote.

(Master and Wardens vote.) The brethren of .....Lodge No. ..... will approach the altar and deposit their ballots on the petition (or application) of Mr. (or Brother) John James Jones to receive the degrees of M. in this Lodge (or to become a member of this Lodge). Remember that balls elect and cubes reject. Be careful how you vote. (Secretary leads the line.)

Have all the brethren of.....Lodge No..... voted? If so, I declare the ballot closed. (Gavel.)

Brethren: To correct a possible mistake in the voting, we will again ballot upon the petition (or application) of Mr. (or Brother) John James Jones to receive the degrees of M. in this Lodge (or to become a member of this Lodge).

COMMITTEES.

Of the appointment and functions of committees, and the reports of committees, Masters are so generally familiar that it is deemed unnecessary to write of these. It may be of value, however, to say that unless objection be made, a report is received when it is presented by the chairman or a member of the committee acting for him. It is a common error to move, after a report has been read, to receive the report. This has already been done, and the motion would be a mere waste of time. If the report be a final one, the committee is thereby discharged without motion. If the report of a committee includes resolutions (other than proposed amendments to By-laws or Constitution), the adoption of the report is also the adoption of the resolution. If the report is not satisfactory to the majority of the members it should be rejected, not amended. If a motion is made to adopt the report, and then someone moves that the report be not adopted, the latter motion should not be entertained. It is entirely out of order, being merely the negative of the original motion.

Minority reports.

A minority is not a committee, and strictly construed the minority of a committee cannot make a report. But courtesy will permit a member or members of a committee who do not agree with the majority to present what is termed a "minority report," which should be treated in the same manner as the report of the majority. It is in fact a substitute motion or report.

Reception of petition and report of committee on character.

A petition for degrees or for affiliation is "received" only when it has been read by the Secretary at a stated meeting, unless by a majority vote of the members present the Lodge declines to receive it. The Master should then, as soon as Lodge is closed, notify the Secretary of the names of members appointed to make strict examination into "the moral, mental, physical and other proper qualifications of the applicant." Such committees should be selected with care, the Master keeping in mind the welfare of the Lodge. And while it is the special business of the members of the committee to do their duty "without fear, favor or affection," it is also the duty of every member to be a guardian of the portals of the Lodge, to see that none pass except "he who has clean hands and a pure heart," and of a mentality becoming in a Mason. That is to say, a candidate should be mentally as well as morally able to comprehend the sublime mysteries of Masonry.

At or before the next stated meeting (unless further time be granted), the members of the committee should severally (and separately) report their findings to the Master, "which report shall not be read in the Lodge, except so far as the announcement of the character of the report is concerned." At least two of the three members of the Committee must report before the Master can act. If the report be in writing it should by the Master be destroyed as soon as it has served its purpose. As soon as the report is announced, if it be favorable, any member may with propriety speak of the character and reputation of the peti-

tioned. A ballot should then be had. If one cube appears, the Master may, in order to correct a possible mistake, order a second ballot, which is final. No discussion may be permitted after the first ballot. If the report of one or more members of the committee be unfavorable, no ballot is had—it operates as a rejection.

If the petition be rejected, it is a good practice for the Master to call attention to the By-laws, which makes it a Masonic offense for a member or visitor to reveal, directly or indirectly, to such person, or to any person, the fact of such rejection. That is the unpleasant duty of the Secretary.

If the petitioner be elected, the Master should cause the Secretary to notify him of the fact, and if possible fix a time for the conferring of the first degree. And because too many men enter Masonry without a due realization of its real mission, and without a proper regard for the responsibilities to be assumed, the Master should also, over his own signature, send with the notification a letter of congratulation. The following is suggested as a form for such letter:

Date.

Mr. ————————.

My dear Sir:

Accompanying this is an official notification from the Secretary of this Lodge that you have been elected to receive the degrees of Freemasonry. I take pleasure in being the first to offer you my congratulations.

The day on which a man is initiated into this venerable and honorable Institution is one of the important days of his life, and is an event which he is likely never to forget.

The spirit in which a man approaches Freemasonry will determine, to a large extent, whether it will mean much to him or little. If he says to himself, "What can I get out of it?" he is likely to derive little benefit; but if he enters with "a sincere wish to be serviceable to his fellow-creatures," as expressed in his petition, then he will find that the old law holds good in Freemasonry as elsewhere, "Give of thyself—service, sacrifice, love, and thou shalt reap an hundredfold." May you gain from your new associations the happiness, the comfort and the sense of close fellowship that inspired our ancient brethren in the ages which have passed, as they inspire our brethren of to-day.

If any of your friends have indulged in harmless jokes about "riding the goat," etc., dismiss all such thoughts from your mind as you knock at our portals, and enter only with the prayer in your heart that you may be found worthy.

I trust that, as we enter into the close relationship which membership in this Institution implies, you will feel free to come to me, as Master of the Lodge, for such assistance and advice as it may be within me to give.

Extending to you a hearty welcome, and with best wishes,

I am sincerely yours,

_____,

Master.

NOMINATIONS TO OFFICE.

Contrary to generally accepted opinion, nominations of candidates for office are proper in a Lodge of Masons. The late William C. Belcher, one of

the most learned Masonic jurists of our Grand Lodge, stated in a report (Proc. 1872, page 561), "There is not only no law forbidding the making of nominations for officers in a subordinate Lodge, but common sense would seem to indicate that such a course would not only tend to facilitate business, but to preserve the harmony of the Lodge."

GRAND HONORS.

The Grand Honors are too frequently bestowed as well-intended courtesy to Masons more or less distinguished, but who are not, as a Masonic right, entitled thereto. No harm is thereby done, except that it tends to cheapen that which should be reserved strictly for those who by reason of their rank should be accorded special homage. The private grand honors are practiced only on four occasions: When a Masonic hall is to be consecrated, a new Lodge to be constituted, a Master-elect to be installed, or a Grand Master, or his deputy, to be received on an official visit. An Inspector, being the representative of the Grand Master, is entitled to and should be received with the grand honors when making an official visit.

It is current belief that Past Grand Masters are entitled by right to grand honors. That belief is erroneous. They should be accorded grand honors as a right when appearing for or as a representative of the Grand Master; and may be so received as a matter of courtesy. Inherently, and by the "Old Regulations," Grand Lodge is composed of the Grand Master and his Deputy, the Grand Wardens and the Masters and Wardens of the Lodges. Others, including Past Masters, are members of

Grand Lodge by courtesy and in consequence of local regulations.

In Chapters of Royal Arch Masons in California, and in Commanderies of Knights Templar, the matter of grand honors is provided and fixed by legislation.

FUNERALS.

Well-informed Masons are of the opinion that in a short time a Masonic funeral will be an unusual occurrence. Already the day of long processions and brass bands has passed. Many funerals are now conducted privately, and undue expense and display are not considered good form. But Masters should not run counter to sentiment, and whenever the family or immediate friends of a deceased brother desire a Masonic funeral, it should be attended to promptly, and intelligently, and so far as is consonant with good taste, in the place and manner desired by the family. If in the Lodge-room, the Lodge should always be opened in the third degree, then "called off" and the public invited within. If the funeral be held elsewhere, it will not be necessary to open the Lodge. The service should always be rendered well. "Done by competent officers the effect is sublime and secures public approbation. Done by ignorant, unintelligent leaders the effect is worse than ridiculous—and deters sensitive men from the portals of the Lodge."

FINALLY.

The wages of a Master Mason is the knowledge of truth, and the Master should be prepared to disseminate this to his brethren. He should never forget that in his person and character are repre-

sented the dignity of this great institution and the reputation of his Lodge; that he must be discreet in all his doings, and by example as well as by precept promote good morals in the community in which he lives; that he must indeed be one "to whom the burdened heart may pour out its sorrows, one to whom distress may prefer its suit; one whose hand is guided by justice, and whose heart is expanded by benevolence."

INDEX.

(References are to Sections.)

Abusive Language
an offense, 167b.

Accounts
committee on, appointment and duties, 28—31.

Account Books
duty of secretary to keep, 152.

Accused and Accuser
See Charges Against Members; Commissioners; Trial.

Acquittal
is bar to second trial, 205i.
by court or grand jury no bar to Masonic trial, 192.
judgment should not be disturbed, except, 208c.
in face of proof of guilt is offense, 205h.

Adjournment
of meetings of lodge, 78.
of trials, 178, 204, 204a, b.

Admission to Lodge
exclusion of member, ground for, 156.
See Visitors.

Admissions
of accused as evidence, 202.

Adultery
an offense, 167b.

Advancement
accident disqualifying candidate after initiation, 112c.
entered apprentice, right to on examination in open lodge, 162.
entered apprentice, not made until strict examination, 112.
entered apprentice, waiver of jurisdiction, 155, 162.
entered apprentice denied, must be carried on roll, 111e.
entered apprentice whose lodge is extinct, 155e.
entered apprentice who has removed from jurisdiction, 155.
fees for remaining degrees, must be returned, 111.
in case candidate presents himself before fees declared forfeited, 112d.
initiate found unable to read and write, 112b.
in lodge other than one in which entered apprentice or fellow craft received degrees, 112f, 113, 155.
objection, committee to inquire into and report, 110—111.
objection, effect when made by non-member, 111f.
objection, how to make, 109.
objection, information on which should be based, 111g.

Advancement—Continued
objection, may be made before election, 111c.
objection, minutes of meeting as evidence, 111k.
objection, procedure on investigation, 110.
objection, receiving degrees by request, 111d.
objection, report of committee and action thereon by members, 110, 111.
objection, second for same cause, 111.
objection, that no cubes in ballot box, not raised after initiation, 111h.
objection, when found not valid, master must confer degree, 111b.
objection, who may make, 108, 109, 110, 111d, f.
one denied, must wait year, 111j.
one denied, remains entered apprentice or fellow craft, 111e.
proficiency requisite, 112, 112a, 112d.
proficiency must first be shown by examination in open lodge, 112.
proficiency without regard to time of probation, is requisite to, 112a.
reapplication, 111j.
religious sect, connection with does not bar, 111i.
subsequent physical disqualifications, 112c.
request for, 155.
third degree, impracticable to require master mason to pass examination within six months, 112e.
when master should confer next degree, 111b.
where lodge that conferred degree has ceased to exist, 113a.
See Application for Degrees; Degrees; Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft. Objection.

Affidavits
ex parte, admissability in evidence, 202.

Affiliation
applicant for, if rejected, may apply as often as chooses, 122.
applicant for, must be recommended by at least two members, 98.
applicant for, must prove he is master mason, 122.
applicant for, must be resident of jurisdiction, 122—165.
application for, cannot be withdrawn after reference, 101.
application for, must be accompanied by certificate of good standing, dimit, and fees, 122.
application for, takes same course as for degrees, 101.
application for, must be signed by applicant, 98.
ballot must be unanimous, 99.
ballot not had, except, 99.
burial, applicant entitled to masonic, 164b, 164c.
certificate of standing and withdrawal, 161.

Affiliation—Continued
dates of, to be entered in roll book, 151.
dimit, how loss or absence of must be explained, 122 a, c.
dimit, what accepted in lieu of when lodge has ceased to exist, 122g.
dimit, what constitutes a proper one, 122e-g.
dimit, whether proper if without recommendatory certificate, 122f.
dues, cannot be refunded, 165.
dues, commence immediately on election of affiliate, 128b, 128c, 161b.
dues, life member in lodge which ceases to exist, 129c.
dues, sum equivalent to six months, cannot be applied on dues to accrue, 122d.
dues, what applicant must pay, 128—165.
duty of master mason to be member of some lodge, 165.
fees on restoration of nonaffiliate, 165.
lectured, applicant must not be, 125.
membership may be acquired by, 154.
name of applicant must be recorded, 98a.
rejected applicant cannot again use same application, 122 b, c.
rejected applicant may apply as often as chooses, 122.
restoration to, how effected, and fees therefor, 165.
when membership actually begins, 128c, 161.
See non-affiliates.

Age of Members
to be entered in roll book, 151.

Altar
decorating with flag, no authority for, 127.

Amendments
to charges against members, master may allow, 195.
uniform code by grand lodge, 81b.

Amendments to Constitution
method—procedure, 216—223.

Ancient Landmarks
limit powers of grand lodge, 7.

Anniversaries
date of dispensation governs, 74a.

Annual Communications
See Communications.

Answer
construction of term, 200.

Appeal
accused and accuser only can, 207c.
affirmance, grand lodge may order on report of committee on grievances 208.

Appeal—Continued
arguments, additional, 207.
arguments, to be reduced to writing and transmitted to grand secretary, 207.
attorney fees of accused, lodge funds cannot be used to pay, 207g.
committee on grievances, report of, action upon by grand lodge, 208.
death of accused pending, leaves him in good standing, 207e.
decisions of grand master, reversal by grand lodge, alone, 71.
either party to trial of member may take to grand lodge, 207.
entered apprentice or fellow craft may, 162.
evidence on trial of member, reducing to writing, 205, 207.
evidence, what admissible on, 207.
grand lodge, retains power to try and punish offenders in own right, 208b.
how and when taken, in case of trial of master, 183.
in controversy between lodges, 187.
in controversy between lodge and members of another lodge, 187.
information of intended, secretary to transmit to grand secretary, 207.
judgment of grand lodge, grand secretary should send to the lodge, 208.
jurisdiction of grand lodge to revise matters of controversy or discipline arising in lodges, 10.
none from decisions of grand master at communications, 44.
master can take, when lodge is accuser, 207d.
modification of judgment, grand lodge may order on report of committee on grievances, 208.
new trial, 208a.
none to the lodge, from decisions of master, 144.
none from trial of Grand Master, 170.
notice of, in case of trial of member, 207.
restoration to membership. See Restoration.
reversal, grand lodge may order, upon report of committee of grievances, 208.
reversal of acquittal, must be gross violation of masonic law to warrant, 208c.
reversal of suspension or expulsion, entitles member to all rights, 209.
secretary, if present only part of time cannot certify record, 207f.
stays sentence of reprimand, 206.
time in which must be taken, 207, 207a.
time for notice must expire before grand lodge can affirm, 207b.

Appeal—Continued
thirty days run from announcement of result, 207a.
transcript of record of trial, secretary must prepare and transmit to grand secretary, 207.
transcript of trial record, grand secretary must forward to committee on grievances, 208.
who entitled to, 205c, 207c.
Application for Affiliation
See Affiliation.
Application for Degrees
army and navy, person belonging to, residence, 96.
ballot, whether necessary when degree conferred by request of another lodge, 155.
certificate that lodge has ceased to exist, in lieu of waiver of jurisdiction, 155e.
color of applicant not material, 94c.
dispensation for applicant rejected within twelve months, 97a.
entered apprentice or fellow craft, residence, 95i.
felon should not file, 94a.
from person in another jurisdiction, how may be made, 96.
indictment, person under should not file, 94e.
initiation must be within three months, 105.
investigating committee, must be referred to, 99.
investigating committee, names of members not announced, 100.
investigating committee, report not to be read in lodge, 100.
investigating committee, report to master, 99.
investigating committee, reporting favorably without reliable information is serious neglect, 99a.
jurisdiction, applicant from without, 96.
jurisdiction, waiver of from lodge of applicant, 96, 155.
jurisdiction, waiver of does not take effect if candidate rejected, 155d.
mark, signing by as showing ineligibility, 94f.
minor cannot file, 94b.
must be signed by applicant and recommended by two members, 98.
names of applicant must be recorded, 98.
necessity of referring to investigating committee, 99.
offense to receive, from one who cannot read and write, 94g.
printing of names forbidden, 77i.
qualifications, candidate must possess, 94.
qualifications, physical, in case of degrees by request of another lodge, 155c.
receiving unworthy applicants, forfeiture of charter because of, 132.
reference not necessary when degree conferred by request of another lodge, 155.

Application for Degrees—Continued
references, whether applicant must give, 98b.
rejected person, shall not make, within twelve months, 97
rejection of, is sacred right of member, 105.
rejection of, person in another jurisdiction, time within which he can again apply, 97b, c.
residence of applicant, 95.
secretary to report rejections to grand secretary, 150.
signing an assumed name, effect of, 105i.
signing through mistake, when applicant has been rejected within twelve months, 96e.
when is received, 101a.
who not qualified for degrees, 94.
withdrawal of, after reference to committee, 101.
withdrawal before initiation, when applicant found ineligible, 108b.
withdrawal, when committee finds candidate disqualified, 104.
See Degrees; Balloting; Residence.

Appointment of Grand Officers
grand master makes appointments immediately after his installation, 18.
to fill vacancies, 19.
what officers are appointive, 18.

Appointment of Subordinate Officers
by-laws may provide for, 141.
master's power to make, 141a, b.

Appropriations of Money by Grand Lodge
manner of making, 30.

Archives
records of trial belong to secret, 205e.

Army and Navy
application for degrees by one belonging to, residence, dispensation, 96.
dispensation to receive petition for degrees, of person in, not having proper residence, 107.
dispensation to confer degrees on persons belonging to, 39, 43.
dues of members in may be remitted, 128.

Army Lodge
recognition of resident of state receiving degrees in, 124c.
right to establish, 7h.

Arrears in Dues
See Dues of Members.

Arrest of Charter
for lack of harmony, 44, 132b.
involves suspension of members, 133.

Ashes
funeral services may be held over, 164p.

Assessments
lodge not to levy extra, on members, 128

Attorney
who may act as counsel, 203.
must not reveal secrets, 203.
rules as to testimony by, 203.
Auditing Committee
committee on accounts. See Accounts.
secretary's records should show that all bills referred to, 150c.
Avouchment
what constitutes, 125.
Balloting
ballot box, how prepared, 101.
ballot box, inspection by wardens and master, 101.
ballot box, objection that not properly prepared, 103.
ballot box, objection that no cubes in, raising after initiation, 111h.
black ball, procedure when one found, 104.
brother in arrears, when may vote, 102a.
but one can be had for degrees, 108.
casting vote by master, 145, 145a.
cubes, absence of not ground for objection after initiation, 111h.
dispensation, 106—107.
discussion not allowed before second ballot when black ball appears, 104.
discussion of qualifications of candidate before balloting, 103.
discussion of unfavorable ballot not allowed, 105.
examination of ballot box when objection raised, 103.
for commissioners to try members, 196.
for degrees, 99—104.
for election of officers, blanks not counted, 135d.
group balloting, 103½.
lapse of time does not necessitate new, 112d.
meaning of ballot, 101.
meaning of unanimous vote by, 103.
mistake to be rectified at same meeting, 104a.
more than one ballot for the three degrees, 108.
negative defeats candidate, 104.
no inquiry of individual as to his vote, 105, 105l.
no member present excused from voting, 102.
none had if committee reports unfavorably, 101.
not allowed before application referred to committee, 99.
not necessary when degree conferred by request of another lodge, 155.
objection to advancement, taking vote upon, 111.
offenses against ballot, 105a-l.
on verdict and sentence at trial of member, 205.
postponed, cannot be, 101.
procedure when not corrected immediately, 104a.

Balloting—Continued
reasons for voting, not to be divulged, 105, 105l.
rejected applicant, dispensation to receive application within twelve months, 106.
second ballot cannot be had at deferred meeting, 104a.
second ballot taken at once, when black ball appears, 104.
secret and sacred, ballot must be, 105, 105a, f.
separate, must be had on each candidate, 103.
taken at once after favorable report of committee, 101.
third ballot not allowed, 104b.
tie, casting vote, 26, 145.
unanimous vote necessary to elect, 103.
without referring application to committee, dispensation, 106.
See application for degrees, election.

Barkeepers
not eligible to degrees, 129A.

Banks
deposits and withdrawals by grand treasurer, 47.
selection of, by grand treasurer, 47.

Banquets
Cannot be paid for from lodge funds, 89.

Begging Circulars
are not permitted, 127.

Black Ball
procedure when one appears in ballot box, 104, 104c.

Blanks
found in ballot box on election of officers not counted, 135d.

Board of Relief
See Relief.

Bonds
of grand secretary, 51.
of grand treasurer, 48.

Books of Lodge
allowing non-member to see is offense, 150k.
which secretary must keep, 151.

Books and Papers of Grand Lodge
grand secretary's duty concerning, 50.

Books of Private Corporation
experting cannot be paid from lodge funds, 88g.

Burials
See Funerals.

Business
must not be before hour fixed for meeting, 78a.
quorum in grand lodge, 15.
quorum in subordinate lodge, 78.
to be done in master's degree, 78.
in grand lodge requires report on by committee, 30.
use of Masonic emblems in, 167c.

Business Difficulties
whether the lodge the place to settle, 167b.
not an offense, 167b.
Business, Subordinating Masonry to
an offense, 167b.
By-Laws
approval by grand lodge, 81.
amendment of uniform code by grand lodge, 81b.
amendments, when deemed valid, 81.
binding effect upon lodges and Masons, 8.
book of, signatures of members, 151.
cannot be annulled by standing resolution, 81a, 81f.
committee on, appointment by grand master, 27.
master cannot suspend, 142l.
master must guard against infraction of, 143.
may be temporarily acted under, 81.
member restored after suspension need not sign, 119a.
of Masonic homes, 35.
right of grand lodge to adopt, amend and repeal, 8.
secretary must keep book of, 151.
transmission of copy to grand lodge, 81, 250.
whether member must sign, 154b.
Candidates
master cannot appoint officer on salary to instruct, 141b.
See Advancement; Application for Degrees; Balloting; Residence.
Card games
not unmasonic, 77a.
Ceremonials
lodge conducting funeral occupies post of honor, 164.
master may omit part of opening or closing, 143a.
master must not waive whole opening or closing, 143a.
of the craft, must have precedence, 164.
position of other societies at funeral, 164.
See Funerals.
Certificate
grand lecturer may issue certificate of proficiency, 54, 136.
issuance by inspectors to officers, 56, 136.
form of, for diploma for master mason, 233.
form of, for diploma for benefit of family of decedent, 234.
of good standing to members, on surrender of charter, 160.
of membership, form of, 247.
of proficiency of master and wardens, to be filed with grand secretary, 136, 137.
of qualification by master, failure to obtain, dispensation for election, 139.
of qualification by master, extending time to procure, 139.

Certificate—Continued
of qualification of officers proposed for new lodge, 73, 236.
of recommendatory withdrawal, 244.
of withdrawal without recommendation, 243.
refusal to grant, when dimit asked for, 159.
Challenge
of commissioners, when, 200.
Chaplain
duties of grand, 58.
must be member of lodge in California, 141c.
Character
immoral conduct a masonic offense, 167b.
of applicant may be discussed, 103.
slander is an offense, 167b.
Charges
against entered apprentice or fellow craft, preferring and trying, 162.
against grand master, how preferred and tried, 168, 174.
against lodge, how preferred and tried, 184—187.
against master, how preferred and tried, 175, 183.
in case of controversy between lodges, how preferred and tried, 184—187.
in lodge under dispensation, 191.
presenting to grand master, 43e.
See Trial.
Charges Against Member
accused has not right to know against whom made, at special meeting, 196h.
accused to be furnished a copy, 193.
accuser, junior warden preferring charges remains, although elected senior warden, 189b.
accuser, master should not permit to use abusive epithets, 196c.
accuser, who may be, 189, 189a.
act committed before becoming mason, 167b.
against past master, are in jurisdiction of lodge, 224a.
against whom may be heard, 189.
amendments to, master may allow, 195.
commissioners to try. See Commissioners to Try Members.
dismissal of, 195.
do not deprive brother of rights, 189d.
frivolous, master should not entertain, 193.
how preferred, 189.
in case accused has been convicted in courts, 192.
junior warden, place of trial when he prefers charges, 189a.
master must consider when presented, 193.
must give accused full knowledge of offense charged, 190.

Charges Against Member—Continued
notice of special meeting to elect commissioners to try, 194.
preferring, deprives of no rights until proved, 189d.
presenting to grand master, 43e.
should be preferred against one convicted in courts, 192.
special meeting, master to call to elect commissioners, 193.
sufficiency of, master to determine, 193.
suspended mason, against, 188.
striking out, uncertain or insufficient portions by master, 195.
time within which may be prosecuted, 188a.
to whom presented, 189.
warden cannot receive, if master present, 193a.
when lodge having jurisdiction is under dispensation, 191.
who may prefer, 189.
withdrawal of, whether lodge may order, 195a, b.
withdrawal of, whether master may allow, 195.

Charity
See Relief.

Charter
arrest of, by grand master, 43.
committee on, appointment by grand master, 27.
fees charged for, as source of revenue, 38—39.
foreign grand lodge cannot grant in U. S., 7c.
forfeiture or surrender, disposition of funds and property, 134.
forfeiture of, grounds for, and procedure for effecting, 132.
form of, 240.
grant by grand lodge, authority to, 9.
not granted lodge until population sufficient, 75b.
petition for, form of, 239.
revocation of, by grand lodge, power to order, 9.
revocation of, grounds for, and effect of, 130—134.
surrender of, certificate of good standing to members, 160.
surrender of, how accomplished, and effect thereof, 130 134.
suspension or forfeiture, for lodge's neglect or violation of duty, 9, 92.
visitors may demand inspection of, 125.
what necessary to obtain, 75.
when several lodges consolidate, 91.
when will be granted to lodge, 72—75.
See Organization of Subordinate Lodges.

Checks
how signed and countersigned, 47.

Civil Law, Violating
an offense, 167b.
Clandestine
one made in violation of section 124 is not, 124d.
who are, 124.
Clandestine Lodge
healing, one receiving degrees in, 7h.
person made in, whether may receive degrees, 94a.
what is, 124.
Clothing, Masonic
may assemble in to decorate graves, 116a.
not to appear in, on public occasions, except funeral, 116.
Collations
must not be paid for from lodge funds, 89.
Colored Person
charter may be granted to brethren, 75d.
may visit lodge, 125c.
of applicant for degrees, 94c.
rule forbidding intercourse with, is in force, 8a.
Commissioners
grand lodge no jurisdiction until verdict by trial commission, 10a.
notice of special meeting to elect, form of, 242.
lodge not responsible for faithlessness of commission, 77f.
notice to, form of, 252.
record of proceedings, before, form of, 259.
trial of grand master, 168, 174.
trial of master, 176—179.
trial of lodges, 184, 187.
See Charges Commissioners to Try Members; Trial.
Commissioners to Try Members
absent members may be elected as, 197a.
accused may vote at election of, 194a, 194b.
accused must be notified of meeting to elect, 194a, 194b.
accused may object to any, 200.
accuser cannot be commissioner, 197c.
balloting for, 196.
calling meeting to elect, 193—194.
decide how much and what testimony shall be heard, 202.
determining how many to be elected, 196.
electing chairman is error, 200c.
failure to meet at appointed time dissolves commission, 200a.
majority must be present, 200b.
master cannot adjourn commission, 204c.
meeting to elect, charges not to be read at, 196b.
meeting to elect, not to be postponed, 196c.
meeting to elect, name of accused not announced at, 196a.

Commissioners to Try Members—Continued
new notice of meeting to elect, 196d.
notice of meeting to elect, 194.
objections to, 200.
packing commission an offense, 205f.
refusing to fix penalty, should be discharged, 205b.
sole judges of facts proved, 202.
secretary to notify of election and meeting, 194c, 198.
time and place of meeting, naming by master, 198.
vacancies, filling, 200.
who disqualified to act as, 197.
Committees
on delinquent members, 1181.
to investigate candidates, 99—104.
to investigate objections to advancement, 110———111.
Committees of Grand Lodge
accounts, appointment and duties of committee, 28—31.
business cannot be finally acted upon until report from committee, 30.
charters, appointment and duties of committee on, 27.
on correspondence, appointment and tenure, 28, 28a.
on credentials, appointment and tenure, 28.
on finances, appointment and tenure, 28, 28c.
on finances, expenses in attending communications, allowance of, 70.
on general policy and purposes, 28, 32B.
on grievances, appointment and tenure, 28—208.
on jurisprudence, appointment and tenure, 28—216—218.
on library, 28, 32A.
on pay of members, 28—32.
on returns, 28, 28b.
regular, appointment and tenure, 27.
special, grand master may appoint, 29.
standing, appointment and tenure, 28.
stenographers, employment in tabulating reports, 28c.
time for appointing, 27—28.
Communications, Annual and Special
expenses of chairmen of committees, 71.
expenses of grand officers in attending, payment of, 70, 71.
expenses of inspectors, 57.
expenses of past grand master, 71.
number of lodges necessary to transact business or perform ceremonies, 15.
payment of traveling expenses of representatives, 6.
place of holding annual, 11.
quorum, 15.
representation and voting, 20—26.
representation, lodge not entitled to, if has not made returns with dues, 126.
special may be ordered by grand master, 15.

Communications, Annual and Special—Continued
special shall be ordered on application of fifteen lodges, 13.
special, order for and business transacted at, 14.
time for holding annual, 11.
voting and representation, 20—26.
who may be present at opening or during election, 16.
See Meetings.

Communication, Masonic
when one mason or lodge may hold with another, 124.
See Visitors.

Communications, Official
of grand master or grand secretary must be read in lodge, 85.

Compensation
of grand officers, 49, 52, 53, 54, 69.

Consolidation of Lodges
charter of new lodge, 91.
how effected, 91.
life members, 91d.
master must entertain motion for, 91a.
name of new lodge, 91.
past masters of new lodge, 91c.
responsibility for contracts and debts, 91b.
seal of new lodge, 91.
terminates membership, 158.

Constitution
all former constitutions repealed, 220.
copy must be presented to candidate, when, 39b, 77o.
binding upon lodges and masons, 8.
definition of terms used in, 221, 232.
duty of grand master to see maintained and obeyed, 44.
how amended, 216—219.
imposes limitations on powers of grand lodge, 7.
master must guard against infraction of, 143.
regulations in violation of, shall not be adopted, 220.
regulations repugnant to, are repealed, 220.
right of grand lodge to adopt, amend or repeal, 8.
secretary to keep book of grand lodge, 152.

Contributions
for grand lodge, 41.
petitions for cannot be circulated, 127.
upon lodges must be uniform, etc., 38.

Controversies
settlement of, 77.
See Trial.

Corner stones
character of building, 43j, 43n.
may not be laid on Sunday, 43k.

Corporation
formation of by lodge, 87.

Counsel
must not reveal secrets, 203.
who may act as, on trial of member, 203, 203a, b.
Credentials
appointment of committee on, 28.
for representative, form of, 245.
Cremation
funeral services in case of, 164, 164p.
Crime Before Initiation
an offense, 167b.
Cutting a Brother
an offense, 167b.
Cubes
See Balloting; Black Ball.
Dancing Party
may be held in masonic halls, 77a.
Deacons
duties of, 153.
duties of grand, 64.
manner of appointment, may be provided in by-laws, 141.
when installed, 141.
Death
of accused, pending appeal leaves him in good standing, 207e.
of member, date of to be entered in roll-book, 151.
terminates membership, 158.
Debt
lodges should not incur, 87.
non-payment of, 167b.
of consolidated lodges, new lodge must pay, 91b.
Declaring Unbelief in God
an offense, 167b.
Decoration of Graves
masons may assemble in masonic clothing, 116a.
Definitions
of expulsion, 230.
grand master, 221.
jurisdiction, 227.
master, 222.
notice, 231.
notification, 231.
past grand officer, 223.
past master, 224.
regulation, 228.
representative, 225.
summons, 232.
suspension, 229.
vacancy, 226.

Defrauding
by false representations, is an offense, 167b.
Defrauding a Brother
an offense, 167b.
Degrees
advancement. See Advancement.
applicant from another jurisdiction, 96, 155.
applications. See Applications for Degrees.
army and navy, application by person belonging to 96—107.
ballots and balloting. See Balloting.
ceremonies, part but not all, may be omitted, 143a.
certificate that lodge has ceased to exist, in lieu of waiver of jurisdiction, 155e.
clandestine lodge, whether person made in can apply for, 94a.
color of applicant, no bar, 94c.
conferring by one lodge at request of another, 155.
conferring, should be completed at some meeting, 115a.
constitution must be presented to candidate, 39b, 77o.
contributions for, to grand lodge, 41.
delay in conferring, reason assigned for, should be true reason, 142g.
discussion of qualifications permitted before ballot, 103.
discussion of unfavorable ballot not allowed, when—104—105.
dispensation, fees for, 39.
dispensation to act upon rejected candidate within twelve months, 43, 106.
dispensation to confer, without reference to committee, 43, 106.
disqualification arising after initiation, 112c.
either of degrees not conferred upon more than one candidate at a time, 115.
election, unanimous ballot necessary to, 103.
entered apprentice or fellow craft, residence required, 95i.
examination of applicant, committee must make a report, 99.
fees. See Fees for Degrees.
felon, one who has been in state's prison cannot apply for, 94d.
for each degree conferred lodge shall pay one dollar as dues, 41.
God, applicant must not quibble about, 94h.
grand lodge recognizes none except what, 7f.
gratuitously, not to be conferred, 127.
indictment, person under cannot apply for, 94e.
illiteracy, disqualifies applicant, 94f, g.
illness of candidate so that ceremony cannot proceed, effect on his status, 154c.

Degrees—Continued
ineligible, what persons are, 94.
initiation, time for, 112d.
initiation, objection after, how made, 109.
initiation, not proceeded with when ineligibility discovered, 108b.
interpreter, no degree conferred through, 121a.
investigating committee, application must be referred to before ballot taken, 99.
investigating committee, names of members not to be announced in lodge, 100.
investigating committee, report of not to be read in lodge, 100.
jurisdiction, applicant from without, 96, 155.
jurisdiction of lodge, applicant must reside within, 95.
jurisdiction of lodge, cannot be gained or lost by moving hall, 95b.
jurisdiction of lodge, each lodge must know its, and not interfere with others, 95c.
jurisdiction of lodge, how measured, 95a, b.
jurisdiction, mistake in exercising, 96d, e.
jurisdiction of lodge, permission for one outside to apply for, 96.
jurisdiction of lodge, person outside of, how may apply for, 96.
jurisdiction of lodge, person removing to another state, 96a, b.
jurisdiction, waiver by lodge, right to fees, 96f, g.
jurisdiction, waiver of does not take effect if candidate rejected, 155d.
jurisdiction, waiver of from lodge of applicant, 155.
lectures, degrees without are incomplete, 143a.
lectures, must be given by master at time conferred, 143.
mark, application signed by, ineligible, 94f.
master cannot appoint officer on salary to instruct candidates, 141b.
master cannot request another lodge to confer, 155f.
master may appoint brethren to act in conferring second section of third degree, 141a.
may be conferred evening officers installed, 115b.
minor cannot apply for, 94b.
more than one shall not be conferred on one candidate at one meeting, 115.
moral conduct, applicant must be person of, 94.
must be conferred by master in accordance with ritual, 143.
name in full of applicant, must be recorded in roll-book, 98a.
objection to advancement. See Advancement.

Degrees—Continued
objection after initiation, absence of cubes in ballot-box does not justify, 111h.
of past master, what recognized as, 224.
objection before initiation, how may be made, 108c.
objection to initiation, name of person making not divulged, 108a.
one receiving in irregular lodge cannot be healed, 7h.
person under twenty-one cannot petition for, 94b.
procedure when part has been conferred elsewhere, 124, 155.
physical disqualifications, 94.
proficiency required, 112.
qualifications of candidate, discussion may be had before balloting, 103.
qualifications, physical, in case degree by request of another lodge, 155c.
qualifications, what applicant must possess, 94.
questions to applicant for initiation, must be answered in writing, 98, 246.
read and write, application by one who cannot is flagrant offense, 94g.
recommended, applicant must be by two members, 98.
references, given by applicant, 98b.
reference, not necessary when conferred by request of another lodge, 155.
rejected candidate, application by within twelve months not received, 97, 97b, c.
rejected candidate, lodge loses claims on or jurisdiction over after one year, 97d.
rejected candidate, no other lodge can apply for dispensation, 97a.
rejection of candidate, if investigating committee, or any member thereof, reports unfavorably, 101.
religious sect, connection with not ground for objection, 111i.
report of committee, filing special one when candidate is disqualified for certain reasons, 104.
report of committee, if unfavorable, no ballot shall be had, 101.
report of investigating committee, reading in lodge, 100.
request of another lodge, conferring degrees on, 155.
residence of applicant and domicile are same, 95e.
residence of applicant, distance from other lodge, air line governs, 95a, b.
residence of applicant, how determined, 95e.
residence of applicant, liberal construction of law, 95f.
residence of applicant, loss of jurisdiction where person removes to another state, 96a, b.
residence of applicant, waiver of jurisdiction, 96.
residence of applicant, place selected as home, 95h.

Degrees—Continued
residence of applicant, sea-faring man, 95d.
residence of applicant, temporary sojourn, 95g.
residence of applicant, time for which must exist, 95.
resident elected while temporarily abroad, lodge here will not confer degree on, 124f.
ritual must be conformed to in conferring, 121.
Sabbath, non-observance of first day of week does not disqualify applicant, 94i.
sea-faring man, with no residence but ship, not eligible, 95d.
secretary to report rejections to grand secretary, 150.
separate dispensation to reballot on rejected candidate, 39.
shall not be conferred upon more than five candidates at one meeting, 115.
Sunday, degrees not conferred on, 115.
third degree, impracticable to require master mason to pass examination within six months, 112e.
three degrees, only one ballot for, 108.
three degrees in one evening, grand master cannot authorize, 43c.
voting. See Balloting.
what persons not recognized as masons, 124—125e.
what disqualifies person from applying for, 94.
which grand lodge will or will not recognize, 7f.
whether must be conferred before charter issues to lodge, 75c.
who may confer, 121b, 142j, 143c.
See Application for Degrees; Residence.

Delinquent Members
committee on, and duty, 118l.

Deposition
form of letter of authorization to take testimony, 256.
taking, for trial of master, 177.
taking, for use of trial of members, 201.

Deputy Grand Master
election and installation of, 17.
duties and functions of, 45.

Desertion of Wife
an offense, 167b.

Dimit
applicant for affiliation, how must explain loss of, 122a.
applicant for affiliation, must produce, 122.
by whom must be applied for, 159.
certificate may be presented in lieu of, 122g.
form of, 243, 244.
if lost, reason must be filed, 122.
loss of, entitles one to duplicate, 159f.

Dimit—Continued

notice essential to validity of, 159c, 159h.
remarks relative to certificate, 161a, b.
relative to dues in case of lapse of time, 161a, b.
senior warden should sign, if master resigns and withdraws, 159d.
what accepted in lieu of, when lodge has ceased to exist, 122g.
what constitutes a proper one, 113b, 122e, 155f.
vote of lodge not required to issue, 159g.
when void, 159c.
See Membership; Withdrawal.

Dimited Mason

where and when should apply for affiliation, 122—165.
when cannot sign petition for new lodge, 73.
must be resident of jurisdiction, 122.
See Affiliation.

Diploma

duty of grand secretary to transmit, 50.
fees charged for, 38—39.
form of certificate for master mason, 233.
form of, for benefit of family of decedent, 234.
how issued, 39.
grand secretary must issue, 50.

Discipline

jurisdiction of grand lodge in matters of, 10.

Dishes and Crockery

expenditures for are classified as for refreshments, 88j.

Dispensation

continued but once, 75.
fees charged for, 39—40.
form of, 236.
grand master cannot grant for candidate not resident for twelve months, 43d.
grand lodge, power to grant, 9.
grand master may grant what, 43.
lodge under, begins to exist from what date, 74a.
lodge under, may send delegates to grand lodge who may speak but not vote, 74.
necessary to form lodge, 72—75.
petition for, to form new lodge, form of, 235.
separate ones in case of rejected candidates, 59.
to ballot for candidate without reference to committee, 106.
to confer degree without referring application to committee, 106.
to elect officers at other than regular time, 138.
to fill vacancy on death of master, 138g.
to form new lodge, 72,73,75.
to hold election to fill vacancy, 138, 139a.

Dispensation—Continued
to hold election out of time, fee, 39.
to receive application for degrees by person rejected within twelve months, 106.
to receive petition for degrees of person in army or navy, not having proper residence, 107.
transfer of charges against member, when lodge having jurisdiction is under, 191.
will not issue until fee paid, 40.
See Organization of Subordinate Lodges.
Dissolution of Lodge
collection of dues and assets, 42.
grounds for, 130—134.
how effected, 130—134.
payment of debts, 42.
placing proceeds of property among funds of grand lodge, 42.
property and funds become revenues for grand lodge, 38.
terminates membership, 158.
Districts
grand master authorized to divide, 55.
Divulging the Secrets of the Lodge
an offense, 167b.
Donations
of fees, 127, 127a.
secretary may donate salary, 150l.
Doors of Grand Lodge
grand pursuivant and grand tiler to guard, 66—68.
Drunkenness
an offense, 167b.
Dual Membership
not permitted, 157.
Duel
mason who falls in, not to be buried with masonic honors, 123.
Duelling
an offense, 167b.
Dues of Lodge
lodge not represented at communication if returns with dues not made, 126.
master may order warrant for, for grand lodge without vote, 142e.
payment must accompany report to grand lodge, 80.
payment of annual dues, 41.
Dues of Members
arrears must be received if tendered, 118e, g.
arrears, notice of must bear seal, 117a.
arrears, payment restores suspended member, 118.
arrears, remission restores suspended member, 118.
arrears, when member shall be notified of, 117.

Dues of Members—Continued
cease during suspension, 128e.
commence immediately on election of affiliate, 128b.
delinquent members, committee on, 118l.
entered apprentice or fellow craft need not pay, 162.
excuse for non-payment, 117—118.
extension of time to pay does not entitle to vote, 140a.
exemption from, by life membership, 129.
extra assessment not to be levied, 128, but see 128g.
how payable when charter revoked, 128d.
life membership, how provided for, 129.
life membership, when lodge ceases to exist, 129c.
life members, whether exempt from increase of dues, 129b.
may be paid on death bed, 118f, g.
members exempt from suspension involved in arrest of charter, 128d.
must be paid, to old lodge by withdrawing member between issuance of certificate and dimit, 161b.
non-affiliate must pay six months, 165, 165b.
non-payment is cause for suspension, 166.
not to be less than six dollars annually, 128.
of soldiers may be remitted, 128.
payment of, as condition to right to vote for officers, 140a, d.
penalty for not paying, 117—120, 166.
receipts for, to be uniform, prepared by grand secretary, 128.
receipt of secretary binds lodge, 150f.
relief, money given for, cannot be charged against members as dues, 163, o.
remitting and remission, 117f, 118b.
suspension of member, for non-payment, 117—120, 166.
withdrawal, liability for, ceases on, 128f.
See Fees for Degrees.

Duties of Subordinate Lodge
See Powers and Duties of Subordinate Lodge.

Eastern Star
hall rent cannot be paid from lodge funds, 88h.
matters concerning not an offense, 167b.

Electioneering
an offense, 167b.

Elections
certificate of, penalty for failure to file, 6.
certificate of, form of, 249.
dispensation, grand master may grant, 43, 138.
dispensation, fees for, 39.
voting and representation in grand lodge, 20—26.
voting in lodge, 140.
who may be present at, in grand lodge, 16.
must stand in certain cases, 140d.

Election of Commissioners
to try member, 193—194.

Election of Officers in Grand Lodge
ballot, officers to be elected by, 17.
circulars or communications concerning, shall not be sent out, 127.
majority of votes necessary to elect, 17.
manner of, 17—26.
who may be present, 16.
voting and representation, 20—26.

Election of Officers of Subordinate Lodge
annually, are elected, by ballot, 135.
blanks in ballot box, not counted, 135d.
certificate of qualification, failure of master to obtain, dispensation to hold election, 139.
delinquent members, securing ballot against votes by, 140c.
delinquents, votes by do not vitiate election, 140d.
dispensation not granted merely because of dissatisfaction with result of election, 138a.
dispensation on death of master, 138g.
dispensation to hold, 138.
dispensation, when master fails to procure certificate of qualification, 139.
dispensation, when warden declines to serve, 138b.
dues, payment of as a condition to right to vote, 140a, d.
dues, written statement by secretary as to status of members not required, 140c.
majority of votes cast necessary to elect, 135.
master elect, effect of declining to act, 135g, h.
master not entitled to casting vote, 145a.
must be completed at same meeting, 135c.
nominations proper, 135e.
no rights lost by not holding, as officers hold over, 135b.
notice of special election must be given, 138.
officers hold until successors are installed, 135.
reconsideration not allowed, 135f.
secretary to transmit certificate of, to grand secretary, 150.
time fixed, must be held at, 135a.
time of annual election, 135.
vacancy, election to fill, 138.
voters, who eligible as, 140, 140a-d.

Embezzlement
an offense, 167b.

Emblems Masonic
improper use of, 167b, 167c, 167d, 167e.

Endowment Fund
how may be invested, 41d.

Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts
advancement, requisites, 112, 112a-d.
advancement, right to, 112, 113, 162.
advancement, after removal from jurisdiction, 155.
advancement, though dismembered, 112c.
appeal, right of, 162.
application for membership or advancement in another lodge, 155—162, 112f.
burial with masonic honors, not entitled to, 162.
cannot testify on honor as masons, 201a.
charges against, preferring and trying, 162.
dues, not required to pay, 162.
extinct lodge, method of procedure, 155e.
funds of lodge, cannot control for any purpose, 162.
one remains, when denied advancement, 111e.
petition for remaining degrees, 95i.
punishment of, 162.
relief from funds of lodge, not entitled to, 162.
right to sit in lodge, 162.
status when another lodge confers degree, 155.
speak in lodge, not entitled to, 162.
withdrawal, waiver of jurisdiction, 113b, 155f, 162.

Evidence
additional may be had on appeal, 207.
admissions of accused received, 202.
hearsay not admissible, 202.
how should be given, 201.
must be sent up on appeal, 207.
of one witness, when received with caution, 202, 202a.
what admissible, and what not, 202.
written must appear in transcript, 207.
See Trial of Members.

Examination
how should be conducted, 112g.
of candidate in lecture of third degree not practicable, 112e.
private, forbidden, 125.

Expenses
extent of expenditures for refreshments and promotion of fraternal intercourse, 89, 89g.
for which funds of subordinate lodge may be used, 88.
of elective grand officers, 70.
of appointive grand officers, 71.
chairman of standing committees, 71.
of inspectors, payment, 56—57.
of past grand master in attending communications, 71.
of representative, 6.
when can be paid from funds of lodge, 88.
of representative of grand lodge, 41.
of tribunal trying grand master, 174.
what can be paid from funds of lodge, 88.

Experting Books of Private Corporation
cost of cannot be paid from funds of lodge, 88g.

Expulsion
definition of, 230.
duty of grand secretary to record and transmit to lodges, 50.
of members. See Suspension and Expulsion.
terminates membership, 158.

Expunging Records
not in order, 77j.

Falsifying Lodge Records
an offense, 167b.

Fees
of grand lodge, 39.
must be paid before document issued by grand lodge, 40.
right to, how determined, 96f.
schedule for dispensation, charters, etc., 38.
when one lodge may claim of another, 96g.
See Revenues.

Fees for Affiliation
application must be accompanied by fees, 122.

Fees for Degrees
amount of, for the three degrees, 41, 114.
amount of, when several lodges in same town, 82, 82b.
cannot be returned after degree received, 114b, 127.
cannot be remitted, 114a, 127.
forfeiture, when candidate does not present himself for initiation, 105j, k.
gratuitously, degrees not conferred, 127.
if candidate presents himself before forfeiture declared, master should proceed, 112d.
may be exacted before recognizing one made in violation of section 124, 124e.
must accompany application, 41, 114.
return, candidate refusing to proceed not entitled to, 111a.
return of, to one who signs application by mistake within twelve months after rejection, 96e.
return of, when objection to advancement sustained, 41e, 111.
waiver of jurisdiction, fees in case of, 96f, g.
when declared forfeited lodge loses jurisdiction, 105l.
when degree conferred on request of another lodge, 155.

Felon
application for degrees not received from one who has been in prison, 94d.

Fellow Crafts
See Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.

Fighting a Brother
an offense, 167b.
Finances
appointment of committee on, 28.
appropriation, not made without reference to finance committee, 30.
appropriation, necessity of three-fourths vote, 30.
checks and drafts, who must sign, 47.
claims of officers for expense in attending communications, 70.
Masonic homes, contributions from lodges to support, 41.
orders on funds and property, signing and paying, 47.
petition for financial aid not to be circulated, 127.
purposes for which funds of subordinate lodge may be used, 88.
See Dues; Expenses; Grand Treasurer; Revenues; Treasurer.
Findings
how to be rendered, 205.
vote on must be by ballot, 205.
who may participate in, 205.
Fines
lodge cannot impose, 206a.
Flag
decorating altar with, no authority for, 127.
Floor Workers
master may appoint, 141a.
Floral Pieces
funds of lodge cannot be used for, 88b.
Forfeiture of Charter
disposition of funds and property, 134.
grounds for, and procedure for effecting, 130—132.
Formation of Lodge
recommendation of petition for, form of, 237.
petition for dispensation, form of, 235.
See Charter; Dispensation; Lodge.
Forms
application for affiliation, 246.
certificate of amendment to by-laws, 250.
certificate for diploma for master mason, 233.
certificate for diploma for benefit of family of decedent, 234.
certificate of election, appointment and installation of officers, 248.
certificate of membership, 247.
certificate of qualification of officers proposed for new lodge, 238.
certificate of service of summons, 254.
certificate of withdrawal, 243, 244.
charge of unmasonic conduct, 251.
charter, 240.

Forms—Continued.
credentials for a representative elected by lodge, 245.
dimit, 243, 244.
dispensation, 236.
grand secretary must keep stock on hand, 50, sub 18th.
letter of authorization to take testimony, 256.
notice of rejections, suspensions, expulsions and restorations, 241.
notice of special meeting to elect trial commissioners, 242.
notification to accuser, 252.
notification to commissioner, 252.
petition for charter, 239.
petition for degrees, 245.
petition for dispensation to form new lodge, 235.
recommendation of petition for formation of new lodge, 237.
recommendatory certificate of withdrawal, 244.
record of commission, 260.
record of finding, 257.
record of proceedings before trial commissioners, 259.
summons to accused, 254.
summons of witnesses, 255.
transcript of record of trial, 258—260.

France, Grand Orient of,
masonic intercourse with forbidden, 124b.
members may visit, 125j.

Fraternal Intercourse
extent of expenditures that may be made to promote, 89.

Funds
investment by grand lodge, 41d.
grand lodge may appropriate to any worthy object, 7k.
purposes for which funds of subordinate lodge may be used, 88, 88k, 88m, 89, 142k, 164.
reserve, 30a.

Funerals
applicant for affiliation, 164b, 164c.
ashes, may be held over, 164p.
duel, mason falling in, not buried with honors, 123.
duty of lodge to attend, 164a.
entered apprentices not buried with masonic honors, 162.
expense of burial of sojourning mason, 164g.
expense of son's burial, proper to advance, 163b.
expense of, when death in masonic home, 164i.
expense of, when to be paid by lodge, 164.
expense of, when widow refuses masonic burial, 164h.
fellow crafts not buried with masonic honors, 162.
gavel, whether master should carry, 143b, 164l.
lodge may appear at, when, 164.

Funerals—Continued
lodge required to be opened, 164q.
lodge may invite other bodies, 164, 164o.
masonic honors, calling lodge to decide whether delinquent should be buried with, 164k.
masonic honors, who entitled to burial with and who not, 431, 164, 164b, k.
members may be compelled to attend by summons, 164a.
non-affiliate, duty of lodge to bury, 164h.
one retaining membership in another state, burial in jurisdiction where he dies, 164d, e.
other orders as to participation, 164.
positions, assigning to lodges and societies, 164.
reimbursing another lodge for burial of member, 164.
sojourner, by whom expense of burial borne, 164g.
suicide, whether will be buried with honors, 164.
suspended member, lodge may bury but not pay expense thereof, 164.
when service may be read by any brother, 78.
when lodge cannot be opened for, 78.
where lodge should be opened at, 78, 164.

Gambling
an offense, 167b.

Gavel
disobedience of, an offense, 167b.
whether should be carried by masters at funerals and public occasions, 143b. 164l.

General Policy and Purposes
appointment and duties, 28, 32B.

God
applicant for degrees must believe in, 94, 94h.

Grand Bible Bearer
duties of, 63.

Grand Chaplain
duties of, 58.

Grand Deacons
duties of, 64.

Grand Lecturer
certificates, power to issue to officers of lodges, 54.
certificate of examination of master and wardens-elect, 136, 137.
compensation of, 54.
conformity with adopted work, duty to require, 54.
duties of enumerated, 54.
election and installation, time for, 17.
instruction, duty to give to inspectors, 54.
instruction, duty to hold lodge of at communication, 54.
master-elect, duty to require inspectors to examine, 54.
no lodge to receive lectures from person not duly authorized, 121.

Grand Lectures—Continued
report of, at annual communication, 54.
ritual taught by, is the only work, 121.

Grand Librarian
grand secretary to act as, 50.

Grand Lodge
American doctrine, 7c, d.
appropriations of money, manner of, 30, 30a.
by-laws, right to adopt, amend and repeal, 8.
charters to lodges, right to grant, suspend or revoke, 9.
communications of. See Communications of Grand Lodge.
constitution, right to adopt, amend and repeal, 8.
dispensations, power to grant, 9.
executive powers, 9.
formation of, where three chartered lodges exist, 7c.
general regulations, binding effect on lodges and masons, 8.
jurisdiction, controversies over which has original or appellate, 10.
jurisdiction of, boundaries, 7a.
jurisdiction of, over first three degrees is exclusive, 7, 7b, 7e.
jurisdiction of, before trial commission has rendered verdict, 10a.
limitation on powers imposed by ancient landmarks, constitution and regulations, 7.
may govern its lodges in unoccupied territory as it sees fit, 7b.
legislative powers, 8.
legislation, communications concerning not to be sent out, 127.
organization, 1—3.
printed proceedings furnish authority upon which lodge can act, 8b.
power and authority, in general, 7.
proceedings, authority attaches to the moment action is taken, 8b.
recognition of new grand lodges, 7d.
recognizes no authority to grant charters in California, except its own, 7f.
recognizes none but three degrees, 7f.
retains right to punish offenders in own right, 208b.
revenue, 41.
supreme authority of, 7.
supreme grand lodge, establishing would violate constitution, 7g.
title of, 1.
titles that will or will not be recognized, 7f
who compose, 3.

Grand Marshal
duties of, 60.
grand pursuivant to assist, 66.

Grand Master
appeal, none from his decision at communications, 44.
arrest of charter or dispensation of any lodge, 43.
attendance of other grand officers, he may require, 43.
charges against, manner of preferring, 168—174.
constitution, duty to enforce, 44.
constituting chartered lodges, duty as to, 44.
convene any lodge, he may, 43.
decisions of, grand lodge alone may reverse or modify, 7k.
definition of, 221.
disobedience, forfeiture of charter for, 132.
dispensations which he may grant, 43, 43d, 43l.
duties of, enumerated, 44.
election and installation, time for, 17.
executive functions, when grand lodge is not in session, 44.
harmony in lodges, power respecting, 44.
implied powers, has none, 43b.
information from other grand officers, he may require, 43.
inspect any lodge, he may, 43.
legislation, recommending in message, 44.
masonic usage, may compel lodge to conform to, 43.
may divide jurisdiction into districts as necessary, 55.
message at annual communication, 44.
objections to decisions of master may be laid before, 144.
officers, power to appoint or remove, 18.
powers of, enumerated, 43, 92A.
preside at communications, 44.
regulations, duty to enforce, 44.
representatives power to appoint and receive, 43.
sight, power to make masons at, 43a.
supervision, duty of, 44.
suspend master of any lodge, he may, 43.
testimonial to retiring, 261.
traveling lodges cannot be formed, 7h, 43c.
trial, he may transfer, 43.
trial of, by what will comprehend "new regulation." 168a.
trial of. See Trial of Grand Master.
unmasonic conduct, amenable for, on removal from office, 171.
vacancies, may appoint officers to fill, 19.
visitation of masonic home, has right of, 35.

Grand Officers
election is first business on day appointed, 17a.
must be members of some lodge, 4.
names and titles, 3.
that are appointed, and when, 18.
that are elected, and when, 17.
vacancies in office, 19.
Grand Orator
duty to deliver address at annual communication, 59.
Grand Organist
duties of, 67.
Grand Orient of France
intercourse with, whether forbidden, 124b, 125j.
Grand Pursuivant
duties of, 66.
Grand Secretary
assistant, appointment of and responsibility for, 53.
bond and sureties, 51.
compensation, 52.
compensation of assistant, 53.
duties of, enumerated, 50—50a.
duty at trial of grand master, 172.
duty to collect assets of dissolved lodge, 42.
election and installation, time for, 17.
expulsions, duty to record and transmit to lodges, 50.
forms to be kept and sold, 39b, 50, sub. 18th.
record of trial of grand master, duty to keep, 172.
Grand Standard Bearer
duties in processions and ceremonies, 61.
Grand Stewards
duties on festive occasions, 65.
Grand Sword Bearer
duties of, 62.
Grand Treasurer
duties of and bond, 47—48.
compensation of, 49.
election and installation, time for, 17.
masonic homes, is treasurer of, 35.
Grand Tyler
duties and compensation of, 68—69.
Grand Wardens
duties of, 46.
election and installation, time for, 17.
voting by, 23.
Grievance Committee
appointment of, 28.
may hear additional evidence, 207.
Group Balloting
provision for, 103½.
Hall
must not be on ground floor, 77b.
rental from lodge hall a part of gross income, 89a.

Harmony
power of grand master relative to, 44.
Hamburg
masonic intercourse with, whether forbidden, 124a.
Healing
when proper and how had, 7i, 7h, 7j, 124d, e.
Hearing
loss of, as disqualifying candidate for degrees, 94j.
Hearsay
not admissible on trial of member, 202.
Homes
Masonic tax for, 41.
Honorary Membership
cannot be, 154a.
Ill-fame, Frequenting House of
an offense, 167b.
Immoral Conduct
an offense, 167b.
Inability to pay debts without fraud
not an offense, 167b.
Indictment
application for degrees not received from persons under, 94e.
Initiation
date of, to be entered in roll book, 151.
if candidate presents himself before fees forfeited, master should proceed, 112b.
objection to by member, when and how made, 108.
See Application for Degrees; Degrees.
Inspectors
appointed by grand master, 55.
certificates, grand lecturer may issue to, 54.
certificate of qualification, must have, 55.
compensation not allowed if receiving pay in another capacity, 57.
convening lodges for inspection, 56.
examination of master and wardens-elect, and certificate of qualifications, 136—137, 238.
examination of records and books of lodges, 56.
expenses in attending lodge of instruction, 57.
expenses of, payment by lodge, 56.
grand lecturer has power to direct, 54.
instruction, duty to attend lodge of, 57.
instruction of, by grand lecturer, 54.
instructing officers of lodges, 56.
issuing certificates to officers, 56.
must examine lodges as to payment of dues, 56.
official visits, receiving with grand honors, 56.
qualifications of, 55.
reporting condition of lodges to grand lecturer, 56.

Inspectors—Continued
reporting failure of lodge to convene for inspection, 56.
reporting failure of master or warden to qualify, 56.
visiting lodges and inspecting work, 56.
Installation
absent officers may be afterward installed, 135k.
appointed officers to be invested as soon as practicable, 141.
certificate of, form of, 249.
certificate of qualification, not necessary where lodge newly constituted, 136c.
certification of qualification, master re-elected must furnish, 136d, e.
compensation, master to receive none for installing successor, 142k.
may be public or private, 135.
master should install his successor, 135o.
of master, objection, extraordinary state of facts necessary to uphold, 135 j, 135i.
of master, selection of installing officer, 135o.
of officers, in absence of master elect, 135k.
of officers, to be as soon practicable, 135.
past masters may install, 135, o.
penalty for failure to file certificate of, 6.
proxy, cannot be by, 136.
surrender of charter may be demanded for delay in, 132a.
time for installing grand officers, 17.
Intemperance
an offense, 167b.
master may be suspended for, 146b.
See Drunkenness.
Interpreter
no degree conferred through, 121a.
Intoxication
is ground for refusing member admission, 156.
See Drunkenness.
Introductions
of representatives and visitors, grand marshal must make, 60.
Investigation
See Committees; Degrees, etc.
Investigating Committee
dispensation to ballot for candidate for degrees without reference, 106.
investigating applicants for degrees, and report thereon, 99—101, 104.
special report of ineligibility, 104.
See Degrees; Application for Degrees.
Investiture
appointed officers to be invested as soon as practicable, 141.

Irregular Mason
who considered such and how healed, 7j, 124.
See Healing.
Jeopardy
no one can be placed in twice, 205i.
Jewel
for retiring masters, 88a, 89h.
for retiring Grand Masters, 261.
Judgment
See Trial of Members.
Junior Warden
duties of, 147.
succession, 148.
Junior Grand Warden
duties of, 46.
Jurisdiction
air line governs, 95a.
concurrent, 82.
definition of, 227.
entered apprentice belongs to place where he took degree, 162.
extent and geographical center, 95a.
gain or loss by moving hall, 95b.
grand lodge may define, when, 92A.
if request refused, another concurrent lodge cannot grant it within twelve months, 82—96.
infringement not allowed, 95c.
is determined by residence, 188.
lodge assumes over new territory when moves place of meeting, 93b.
lodge has exclusive right in own territory, 95c.
lodge must know, and not interfere with another lodge, 95c.
of grand lodge, extent of, 227.
of lodge after removal, 93b.
of lodge, extent of, 227.
of offenses, how obtained, 188.
over profanes, when cannot be surrendered, 96.
over rejected candidates, 96c, 97d.
penal jurisdiction of lodge defined, 188.
recognition of resident of this state who has received degrees beyond jurisdiction, 124.
removal of person to another state, loss or waiver of jurisdiction, 96a, c.
San Fernando lodge, 95j.
surrender of, to whom fees are paid, 96f.
suspension without, is void, 142m.
territorial, how measured, 95a, c, 92A.
transfer of charges when lodge having jurisdiction is under dispensation, 191.
waiver, certificate that lodge has ceased to exist, in lieu of, 155e.

Jurisdiction—Continued
waiver in case of entered apprentice, 111j, 155.
waiver in case of rejected candidate in less than twelve months, 96c.
waiver of, by any of the concurrent lodges, 82.
waiver of, does not take effect if candidate rejected, 155d.
waiver of, in conferring degrees, 155.
waiver of, over candidate rejected, 96c.
waiver of, over member removing from state, 96a.
waiver of, referring to committee, 96.
See Application for Degrees; Balloting; Degrees; Residence.

Jurisprudence
See Committees of Grand Lodge.

Keeping a Brother's secret when given in charge as such
not an offense, 167b.

Knights Templar
suspension by does not affect standing, 167a.

Land Marks
limit power of grand lodge, 7.

Language unbecoming gentleman or Mason
an offense, 167b.

Lectures
grand lodge requires to be given, 143a.
made obligatory on lodges, 121.
master must give when degree conferred, 143.
none to be received except from person duly authorized, 121.
See Grand Lecturer.

Legislation Before Grand Lodge
circulars or communications concerning, not to be sent to other lodges or masons, 127.

Lewd Women, Consorting with
an offense, 167b.

Library of Grand Lodge
duties of committee on, 32A.
grand secretary to be librarian, 50.

Life Insurance
assessments cannot be paid from funds of lodge, 88f.

Life Members
of consolidated lodges, 91d.

Life Membership
advanced dues may be refunded, 128g.
contract for, cannot be rescinded by lodge, 129a.
how provided for, and effect thereof, 129.
increase of dues, life member exempt, 129b.
restoration of life member by grand lodge, 211d.
when lodge ceases to exist, life member in same position as dimited mason, and must pay dues if affiliate, 129c.

Limitation
does not bar proseeution for unmasonic conduct, 188a.
Liquors
lodge funds must not be expended for, 89.
saloon keepers not eligible, 129A.
shall not be used at masonic banquets or gatherings, 89.
stockholder in saloon, status of, 129Ac.
Loan of Lodge Funds
secured by mortgage on residence of widow of member cannot be made, 88i.
Lodge Room
should not be on ground floor, 77b.
Lodges
appeal in controversy between, 187.
consolidation of, how effected, 91.
contributions upon must be uniform and in proportion to membership, 38.
controversy between, trial of, 184—187.
dissolved, funds and property are source of revenue for grand lodge, 38.
duties of. See Powers and Duties of Subordinate Lodges.
duty of master mason to be member of, 165.
formation of. See Formation of Lodge; Organization of Lodge.
funds, 88-90.
funeral, may be conducted without opening, 164.
grand master may arrest charter or dispensation, and suspend operations, 43.
grand master may convene, preside, inspect, and compel conformity to masonic usage, 43.
jurisdiction over candidates. See Degrees; Jurisdiction.
may hold property, 87c.
must use work and lectures, 121.
members and membership. See Membership in Lodge.
name of living person not to be adopted, 73.
organization. See Organization of Subordinate Lodge.
open, where must be, 78.
penal jurisdiction, 188.
powers and duties. See Powers and Duties of Subordinate Lodge.
prohibitions, 93—129.
quorum, what constitutes, 78.
removal of, 93.
represented in grand lodge, must be, 79.
shall not permit membership to be burden to others, 90.
jurisdiction may be defined by grand lodge, 92A.
what bodies or lodges not recognized, 124.
what forbidden to do, 93—129.
See Election of Officers; Meetings, Secretary.

Majority not submitting to will of
an offense, 167b.
Mark
signing application by, shows ineligibility, 94f.
Marshal
See Grand Marshal.
Mason
duty to belong to lodge, 165.
who entitled to recognition as, 124.
Masonic Clothing
not to appear in on public occasions, except funeral, 116.
Masonic Home
brother in should not be suspended from lodge, 117g.
See Trustees of Masonic Homes.
Masonic Intercourse
restrictions as to, 124.
Masonic Name, using in business
an offense, 167b.
Masonic Year
definition of, 89b.
Masonic Offenses
abusive epithets by accuser to accused, 196f.
disobedience to summons, 198b.
enumeration of, 167b.
Master
appeal from decisions of, cannot be taken to lodge, 144.
application of title, 222.
by-law cannot suspend, 142k.
by whom examined, 54, 56, 135.
cannot appoint officer on salary to instruct candidates, 141b.
cannot request another lodge to confer degrees, 155f.
cannot take sides at trial of member, 200d.
certificate of qualification, may be given without examination of master re-elected, 136e.
certificate of qualification, must be produced before installation, 136.
certificate of qualification to be filed with grand secretary, 136.
certificate of qualification to be furnished when re-elected, 136d, e.
certificate of qualification, extending time to procure, 139.
certificate of qualification, failure to obtain, dispensation to hold election, 139.
charges against, how preferred, 175—183.
custodian of funds, when treasurer's office vacant, 142d.
death of, dispensation to fill vacancy, 138g.
death of, warden succeeds, 138g, 148a.
debate, when participates in should call warden to chair, 142f.

Master—Continued
decides all points of masonic law at trial of member, 200.
decisions of, objections to may be laid before grand master, 144.
definition of, 222.
degrees, duty to confer in accordance with ritual, 143.
duties of, enumerated, 143.
elected annually, 135.
failure to qualify, inspector reports, 56.
gavel, whether should carry to funerals and public occasions, 143b, 164l.
grand master may suspend, 43.
habits of, must be proper, 135m.
has no vote at trial of accused member, 200.
if declines when elected, another ballot at same meeting may be had, 135g.
if declines when elected, not ineligible at subsequent election under dispensation, 135h.
infraction of by-laws, constitution and regulations, must guard against, 143.
installation, certificate of qualification a condition precedent, 136.
installation, effect of absence of master-elect, 135k.
installation, pendency of charges does not prevent, 135i, 135j.
installation, selection of installing officers, 135o.
installing successor, no compensation for, 142k.
intemperance, suspension for, 146a.
lectures pertaining to degrees, must give, 143.
lodge cannot try its master, 175a.
maimed person may be elected, 135n.
may suspend officer failing to qualify, 138f.
must obtain certificate within sixty days, 139.
must superintend acts of officers, and see that their duties are performed, 143.
need not have been a warden, 135l.
notices, has power to issue, 142.
obscene conversation, suspension for, 146b.
past master, warden may call to preside when master absent, 148b.
power of, enumerated, 142, 155f.
preside at meetings, duty to, 143.
presides at trial of accused member, 200.
pro tempore, may appoint to fill, 142c.
qualify, failure to, suspension for, 146d.
removed from office, may be for cause, 146, 146a-d.
reputation must be good, 135m.
resign and withdraw on same night, 142a.
should install successor, 135o.
summons, has power to issue, 142, 142f.
suspend officers, master may for neglect of duty, 142b.

Master—Continued
suspended from office, may be for cause, 146.
suspended, should be, for intemperance, 135m.
suspension, causes for, 146a, d.
suspension, effect of, 229.
suspension of officer by, 142b.
transcript and record of trial, duty in preparing, 207.
trial of charges against, 175-183.
ungentlemanly conduct, suspension for, 146b.
vacancies in office, power to fill, 138c, d.
vacancy does not occur by failure to elect or qualify, 142h.
vote, may cast in case of tie, 145.
vote, not entitled to casting at election of officers, 145a.
warden, cannot transfer duties to if present, 142i.
warden succeeds to duties of, in his absence, 148.
See Grand Master.

Master Mason
duty to be member of some lodge, 165.

Meetings
but one stated in calendar month, 78d.
business that can be done at called, 78.
called and stated meetings of lodge, 78.
holiday, may be held on, 78.
master or one warden must be present, 78.
quorum, what constitutes, 78.
removing place of, manner of effecting, 93.
See Communications.

Membership in Lodge
affiliation, may be acquired by, 154.
application, keeps non-affiliate in standing, 165b.
applications. See Application for Degrees.
by-laws, effect of failure of member to sign, 154b.
certificate of, form of, 248.
certificate of standing and withdrawal, member desiring to affiliate, 161.
consolidation, may be acquired by, 154.
consolidation of lodges terminates, 158.
death terminates, 158.
degrees. See Degrees.
dispensation for new lodge, by having been named in, 154.
dissolution of lodge terminates, 158.
dual membership not permitted, 157.
duty of master mason to be member of some lodge, 165.
expulsion terminates, 158.
honorary, cannot be, 154a.
how may be acquired, 154.
how terminated, 158.
illness of candidate so that ceremony cannot be completed, effect of, 154c.
increase of dues, right of lodge to collect, 128g.

Membership in Lodge—Continued
jurisdiction, waiver of from lodge of applicant, 155.
lodge must not permit needy to be burden to other lodges, 90.
mason need not be member of nearest lodge, 122.
member cannot belong to more than one lodge, 157.
member of grand lodge must be member of some lodge in jurisdiction, 4.
participate in meeting, member entitled to, 156.
pay of, committee on, 6—32.
proxy, member of grand lodge cannot be represented by, 5.
request of another lodge conferring degrees upon, 155.
restoration. See Restoration to Membership.
suspension terminates, 158.
termination of, how effected, 158.
who are members of grand lodge, 3.
ways in which may be acquired, 154.
what persons not recognized as masons, 124.
withdrawal, membership ceases when intention of announced, 159b.
withdrawal, recommendatory certificate must be by majority vote, 159.
withdrawal, right of, by giving notice, 159.
withdrawal terminates, 158.

Message of Grand Master
at annual communication, 44.

Military Barracks
lodges may not be formed at, when, 43p.

Minor
application for degree, 94b.

Minutes
should be written, how, 150b.
See Secretary.

Misrepresenting Proceedings of Lodge
an offense, 167b.

Misrepresentation in Petition for Degrees
an offense, 167b.

Morality
influence of grand lodge pledged to maintain, 71, m.
laws regarding are construed strictly but with charity 71.

Name
of lodge, how can be changed, 75a.
of lodge, choice and approval, 73—75.
of lodge, when several lodges consolidate, 91.
petition should be signed with full, 98a.
should be recorded in full, 98a.
should not be printed on folder, 77l
should not be exposed on bulletin boards, 77m.
signing assumed name debars from initiation, 105i.

Negro
See Colored Persons.
New Trial
when ordered, and effect thereof, 208, 208a.
Nominations
proper on election of officers, 135e.
Non-Affiliates
application for membership keeps in standing, 165b.
are out of standing after six months, 165.
dues, cannot keep in standing by payment of, 165c.
duty of lodge to bury when dying in good standing, 164h.
during six months may apply to any lodge in state without what payment, 165b.
fees on restoration, 165.
how may be restored by affiliation, 165.
masons in good standing when lodge declared extinct are, 165d.
must apply for affiliation in this state, 165, 165b.
not entitled to masonic consideration, 165.
petition for new lodge, 73.
position of, 165.
rejection of application places in good standing, 165b.
relief of widows and orphans, 163l.
six months' period, when begins to run, 165a.
status of, 165.
what lodge bears expense of trial, 207h.
when may not be buried by lodge, 164f.
when not entitled to benefits or privileges, 165, 165b.
withdrawing from lodge in this state is out of standing in six months, 165.
See Affiliation.
Notice
definition of, 231.
dimit granted without, on part of member, is void, 159c.
duty to obey, 231.
form of, of rejection, suspension, expulsion and restoration, 241.
of application to grand lodge for restoration of member, 211—214.
of meeting to elect commissioners to try member, 194.
of proceedings to surrender charter, 131.
of proceedings to forfeit charter, 132.
of special election, 138.
of special communications, grand secretary must issue, 50.
of special meeting to elect trial commissioners, form of, 242.
master has power to issue, 142.
must be printed or written, 231.
seal, must bear, 84.

Notice—Continued
service, manner of, 231.
should be served like summons, 231a.
to accused of meeting of commissioners, secretary to give, 198.
to accuser, form of, 252.
to commissioner, form of, 252.
to commissioners of time and place of meeting, secretary to give, 198.
to grand master of trial of charges against him, 169.
to members of hearing of petition for dispensation to form lodge, 73a.
to members of non-payment of dues, 117.
Number of Lodge
assigning on registry, 75.
Objection
to initiation or advancement, 108, 109, 111.
see Advancement, Degrees.
Obscene Letter to Mason or Wife
an offense, 167b.
Occupation of Members
to be entered in roll book, 151.
Offensive Language
an offense, 167b.
Offenses Masonic
what are, 167b.
Officers of Grand Lodge
appointive, who are, 18.
appointive, hold at pleasure of grand master, 18.
appointive, investiture before close of annual communication, 18.
elective, who are, 17.
election of, time and manner of, 17.
hold until successors installed, 17.
installation of, time for, 17.
must be member of some lodge in jurisdiction, 4.
term or tenure of office, 17—18.
titles of, 3.
vacancy, grand master may fill, 19.
See Grand Master; Grand Treasurer; Grand Secretary, etc.
Officers of Subordinate Lodge
appointive, by-laws may provide for, 141.
appointment, power of master to make, 141a, b.
appointed officers to be invested as soon as practicable, 141.
certificate of election, form of, 248.
certificate of qualification of officers proposed for new lodge, form of, 238.
enumeration of, 76.
hold until successors are installed, 135.

Officers of Subordinate Lodge—Continued
master must superintend acts of, and see that duties are performed, 143.
resignation and withdrawal same night, 142a.
suspension of, master may order for neglect of duty, 142b.
See Election; Master; Secretary; Treasurer, etc.
Opening
of grand lodge, who may be present at, 16.
Organization of Subordinate Lodge
certificates that must accompany petition for dispensation, 73.
charter, forfeited if lodge not duly constituted within sixty days, 75.
charter, not granted until capability shown, 75.
charter, not granted until population sufficient, 75b.
charter, when will be granted, 75.
color, charters may be granted to brethren without regard to, 75d.
continuance of dispensation, if examination not satisfactory, 75.
degrees, whether must be conferred before charter issues, 75c.
dimits of signers of application less than six months old, 73c.
dimits that must accompany petition for dispensation, 73.
dispensation, grant of when recommendation by nearest lodge refused, 74.
dispensation, lodges under exist from what date, 74a.
dispensation, what must be shown before granted, 73.
granting of petition for dispensation, when proper, 73, 74.
name of, selection and approval, 73—75.
name, how can be changed, 75a.
number, assigning on registry, 75.
officers of lodge enumerated, 76.
petition for dispensation, what must contain, 73.
petition for dispensation, whether action on should be deferred to next meeting and notice given, 73a.
petition for dispensation, whether member who has signed can vote, 73b.
population must be sufficient, 75b.
recommendation for dispensation, refusal of nearest lodge to grant, 74.
rejection of petition for charter, when proper, 75.
statement of receipts and disbursements must be rendered, 75e.
traveling lodges cannot be formed, 7h.
what conditions must exist before, 73—75.
See Charter; Dispensation.

Packing Commission
an offense, 205f.
Paraphernalia
duty of grand tyler to care for during communication, 68.
duty of grand secretary to take charge of, 50.
Past Grand Master
definition of, 223.
payment of transportation in attending annual communication, 71.
Past Grand Officers
voting by, 21—23.
Past Master
associations of, amenable to grand master, 224e.
by service of this or any other jurisdiction may install officers, 224b.
cannot open lodge in absence of master and warden, 78.
charges against, are in jurisdiction of lodge, 224a.
definition of, 224, 224c.
degree of, how and by whom conferred, 224.
of consolidated lodges, 91c.
voting by, 22—23.
warden may call to preside when master absent, 148b.
Pay of Members
committee on, appointment and duties of, 28—32.
Pecuniary Assistance
lodge not to solicit, 127.
Penal Jurisdiction
of lodge defined, 188.
Penalties
See Trial.
Personal Violence to a Brother
an offense, 167b.
Petitions
See Applications for Degrees, etc.
Place of Meeting
removing, 93.
Political Differences
not an offense, 167b.
Portraits
of retiring or distinguished brethren, funds cannot be used to purchase, 88a.
Powers and Duties of Subordinate Lodge
adjourned meeting, there cannot be, 78.
adjournment must be had when business concluded, 78.
appeal lies to grand lodge, 77.
books to be kept by secretary, lodge shall provide, 86.

Powers and Duties of Subordinate Lodge—Continued.
business cannot be transacted in absence of master or warden, 78.
business that must be done in lodge of master masons, 78.
by-laws, amendment of uniform code by grand lodge, 81b.
by-laws, approval by grand lodge, necessity of, 81.
by-laws, cannot be annulled by standing resolution, 81a.
by-laws, copying amendments of uniform code in book of by-laws, 81b.
by-laws, transmission of copy to grand lodge, 81.
communications from grand master or grand secretary must be read in open lodge, 85.
concurrent jurisdiction of several lodges in one town or city, 82.
corporation, formation of within lodge, 87.
degrees, conferring, where two or more lodges in same town, 82.
dues, payment of, must accompany report to grand lodge, 80.
executive authority, 77.
funds are trust funds, 88.
funds, for what purpose may be used, 88.
funds, lodge must retain control of, 87.
judicial authority, 77.
jurisdiction, concurrent, cannot be granted by grand master to lodges not in same town, 82a.
legislation must not be in violation of constitution, etc., 77.
legislative authority, 77.
lodge may rent or donate use of hall to other societies, 77c.
master is executive authority, 77.
master masons, business that must be done in lodge of, 78.
meetings, called and stated, 78.
meetings, whether may be held on Sunday, 78.
money not to be drawn unless express consent appears in record, 87.
opened, lodge cannot be, in absence of master or warden, 78.
open, lodge must be, in place fixed by charter or dispensation, 78.
property cannot be divided with members of lodge, 88.
property, lodge must retain control of, 87.
quorum, what constitutes, 78.
reading official communications from grand master or grand secretary, 85.
relief board, where more than one lodge in same city or town, 83.

Powers and Duties of Subordinate Lodge—Continued
reports to grand lodge, contents and time for making, 80.
representatives to grand lodge, credentials, 79.
representatives to grand lodge, credentials, 79.
representatives to grand lodge, payment of, 79.
representatives to grand lodge, who shall be, 79.
represented in grand lodge, each lodge must be, 79.
seal, adoption of by lodge, 84.
seal, what documents must bear its impress, 84.
secretary's books, how provided and prepared, 86.
settlement of controversies, 184—187.
stated meeting, at what time must convene, 78.
stated meeting, business that must be transacted at, 78.
trial commission, lodge not responsible for faithlessness of, 77f.
trustees not liable for loss of funds loaned, 87a.
trustees to hold, mortgage or sell property, 87.
voting, lodge may determine manner of, 77g.
warrant shall not be drawn unless funds to meet it, 87.

Presents
for any brethren, funds cannot be used to purchase, 88a, 89c.

Processions
grand marshal must conduct, 60.

Proclamations
duty of grand marshal to make, 60.

Profanity
an offense, 167b.

Prohibitions
against subordinate lodges, 93—129.

Property
how lodge may hold, 87c.

Prostitution
renting houses for, an offense, 167b.

Pro Tempore
master may appoint, to fill vacancy, 142c.

Proxy
member of grand lodge cannot be represented by, 5.
no installation by, 131.

Publication
of names of candidates prohibited, 771.
of suspensions, etc., forbidden, 215.
of transactions of grand lodge by grand secretary, 50.

Quorum
in grand lodge, 15.
in subordinate lodge, 78.

Rape
an offense, 167b.

Receipt for Dues
must bear impress of seal, 84.
secretary's binds lodge, 150f.
uniform, to be prepared and sold by grand secretary, 128.

Recognition
of degree of past master, 224.
of masons, generally, 7b, f., 124.
of new grand lodges, 7d.
of residents of state receiving degrees beyond jurisdiction, 124, 125e.
what lodges or bodies not to be recognized, 124.
who not to be recognized as masons, 124, 125e.
none of degree or title of thirty-third, 7b, f.
none except of first three degrees, 7b, f.

Recommendatory Certificate
certificate of withdrawal with, 243—249.
how issued, 159.
may be refused, 159.

Recommendation
of applicant for degrees, 98.

Reconsideration
of election not allowed, 135f.

Records
examination of, by inspector, 56.
expunging is not in order, 77j.
inspectors authorized to examine, 56.
must show what in case of trial, 207.
of court, are sufficient proof, 202.
of finding, form of, 257.
of grand lodge, grand secretary's duty to keep and publish, 50.
of meetings, master must examine and approve, 143.
of trial form of, 258-260.
of trial, belong to secret archives, 205e.
of trial, commissioners must sign, 207.
of trial, should be approved by master, 207.
of trial, statement of accused should form part of, 200.
of trial where must be filed, 205e.
secretary, not to certify unless present all the time, 207f.
secretary' duty to keep, 150.
secretary duty to send copy to grand lodge, 150.

References
whether applicant for degree must give, 98b.

Refreshments
donations for, 150l.
expenditures for dishes, cutlery, etc., are classified as for, 88j.
expenditures for liquor not allowed, 89.
extent of expenditures that may be made therefor, 89, 89c, 89d.
Refusing to renew note barred by statute
not an offense, 167b.
Refusing to speak to a Brother
not an offense, 167b.
Register
members shall record names in, 151, 151a.
secretary to keep in tyler's room, and for what purpose, 151.
visitors shall record names in, 151.
Regulations
inconsistent with constitution not to be adopted, 220.
continue in force until repealed or modified, 8a.
definition of, 228.
duty of grand master to see maintained, 44.
master must guard against infraction of, 143.
of grand lodge bind all lodges and masons, 8.
right of grand lodge to adopt, amend and repeal, 8.
secretary to keep book of grand lodge, 152.
Relief
board of, organization and work of, 83.
cannot be charged against members as dues, 163o.
cause of distress immaterial, 163c.
daughter of master mason entitled to, 163i.
dimitted mason and his widow or orphans entitled to, 163l.
each lodge must see to, 90.
entered apprentice or fellow craft not entitled to, 162.
extent of, that may be given, 90, 90a.
every member, at any meeting, may move for, 163n.
funeral expense of son, proper to advance, 163b.
lodge must not let members suffer want, or be burden to others, 90.
master mason may ask for in jurisdiction where he may be, 163.
must be given members regardless of their residence, 90.
non-affiliated masons entitled to, 163l.
only questions are, is applicant in distress and in good standing, 163c.
orphans may ask for, 163, 163q.
refund to lodge or board of relief for extending, 90.
relative to reimbursement, 163a.
right to, regardless of jurisdiction from which applicant hails, 163a.
son, when, may be assisted, 163p.

Relief—Continued
suicide, family of entitled to, 163m.
widow may ask for, 163.
widow of member whose lodge has surendered charter, on what lodge is a charge, 163d.
widow entitled to, 163 e, l.

Relinquishment
lodge may surrender right to fees, 96f.
of jurisdiction, permission to another lodge to confer degrees, 155.
when lodge cannot surrender jurisdiction, 96a.
which lodge entitled to fees, 155.

Religious Sect
connection with does not bar advancement, 111i.

Removal
of officers. See Suspension of Officers.
of place of meeting, 93.

Renouncing Masonry
an offense, 167b.

Rent
from subletting lodge hall is part of gross income, 89a.

Report
of committee on grievances, 208.
of grand lecturer at annual communication, 54.
of grand secretary at annual communication, 50.
of grand secretary of delinquent lodges, 50.
of inspector, of condition of lodges, 56.
of trustees of masonic homes, 36.
See Various Committees and Officers.

Report to Grand Lodge by an Officer containing matters intended to influence an election if truthful
not an offense, 167b.

Reporter
stenographic at trial of member, 200.

Representatives
credential for, form of, 245.
definition of, 225.
election of, 225.
lodge without the state, how represented, 225.
lodge under dispensation, not entitled to, 74.
of grand lodge, allowance for expenses of, 6.
pay of, by lodge, 79.
power of grand master to appoint and receive, 43.
to grand lodge, 79.

Representative Fund
what is, and lodges chargeable with dues on account of, 41.

Reprimand
appeal stays sentence of, 206.
transcript not needed in case of, 207.
of convicted member, how carried into effect, 206.

Reserve Fund
amount of and how created, 30a, 41.

Residence
carries jurisdiction, 95, 188.
depends largely on intention, 95e.
for one year, when necessary, 95.
how determined, 95e.
in case of charges, 188.
law regarding not strictly construed, 95f.
must be for one year in the state, 95.
must be for six months in the lodge jurisdiction, 95.
of applicant for degree, 95.
relief must be given to members, etc., regardless of, 90.
removing to another state, 96b.
what is, 95h.
what necessary of candidate for degree, 95.
temporary is same under this as other jurisdictions, 95g.
See Application for Degrees; Balloting; Degrees; Jurisdiction.

Resignation
master or any officer may tender, 142a, 159d.
officer may resign and withdraw same night, 142a.
upon that of master, senior warden signs certificate, 159d.

Restoration to Membership
after death, whether possible, 118i, 118j, 211c.
application for and action thereon, 119b.
application for, to grand lodge, how and when can be made, and notice thereof, 212—213—214.
application for, to what lodge must be made where case transferred, 210.
by affiliation, how effected, and fees therefor, 165.
date of, to be entered in roll book, 151.
death while suspended bars restoration, 211c.
dues received after member's death, 118g.
effected by tender of arrearages, 118g.
evidence of worthiness and character to be furnished by petitioner residing out of jurisdiction, 213a.
grand lodge, restoration by, effect on member, 211, 211b, d.
grand lodge, rights of member restored by, 211, 211b, d.
grand secretary to record and transmit to lodges, 50.
life membership restored by lodge regains life membership, 211d.
lodge may remit dues and restore, 118b.
may be had upon payment of arrearages, 118.
meeting at which may be ordered, 210.

Restoration to Membership—Continued
notice of application for, to grand lodge, 211—214.
notice of, form of, 241.
of member suspended for non-payment of dues, 166b.
of member residing in another state or place, 118d.
publication of, 215.
recommendation for, by lodge without consideration, is wrong, 213b.
reconsideration by lodge, 118c.
reversal of judgment by grand lodge restores, 209.
right and privileges of restored member, 210—211.
sorrow for fault, statement of not ground for, 211a.
tender of dues restores whether or not received, 118f, g.
two-thirds vote of members present necessary to, when, 210.
when denied, money paid by application should be returned, 119c.
when not possible, 211c.
when suspended for non-payment of dues, 166b.
where suspended member neglects for two years to pay dues, 119.

Returns
annual must be made to entitle lodge to representation, 126.
committee on and report of, 28, 28b.

Revealing Transactions of Lodge
an offense, 167b.

Revenues
charter, fees for, 39.
contributions, grand lodge may levy such as are required, 41.
copies of printed proceedings, fees for, 39.
dispensation will not issue until fees paid, 40.
dissolved lodge, assets and property of, 38—42.
duty of secretary of grand lodge to collect and pay to treasurer, 50.
fees are source of, 38.
fees must be paid before documents issued, 40.
fees, schedule for dispensation, charters, etc., 39.
masonic homes, contribution for support of, 41.
representative fund, 41.
sources of, 38.

Revisions and Reversals
provisions relative to, 208—215.

Ritual
degrees must be conferred in conformity with, 121.
grand lodge alone can authorize changes in, 121.
master must observe in conferring degrees, 143.
must be adhered to by lodges and masons, 121.
what constitutes, in California, 121.

Roll Book
how to be kept, 151.
Royal Arch Chapter
suspension or expulsion from does not affect standing, 167a.
Sailor
claiming no residence but ship, not eligible to degrees, 94d.
Saloon
lodges should not rent building for, 77d.
Saloon keeper
not eligible to degrees, 129A.
Saloon Business
engaging in an offense, 129A.
stockholder in, status of, 129Ac.
Salvation Army
funds of lodge cannot be appropriated to, 88d.
Scottish Rite
has no control over first three degrees, 7e.
Scurrilous Letter to Mason or Wife
an offense, 167b.
Seal of Grand Lodge
device and inscription, 2.
grand secretary to keep and affix, 50.
must be affixed to instruments, 2.
Seal of Subordinate Lodge
notice of non-payment of dues, must be affixed to, 117a.
secretary of lodge to keep and affix, 150.
device and inscription, 84.
when several lodges consolidate, 91.
instruments must bear impress of, 84.
Secretary
account books, duty to keep, 152.
annual report, duty to transmit to grand secretary, 150.
attesting papers, duty of, 150.
books, allowing non-member to see, is offense, 150k.
books of constitutions and regulation, duty to preserve, 152.
books which he must keep, 151.
by-laws, book of, how to be kept, 151.
cannot serve as trial commissioner, 197d.
certificate of election, duty to send to grand secretary, 150.
charges against, when master should prefer, 150h.
committee to examine books, duty to deliver books to and appear before, 150d.
default of, no leniency should be shown, 150i.
disqualified to act at trial when he is accuser, 197c.
duties of, enumerated, 50a, 108, 125f, 207, 150.
elected annually, 135.

Secretary—Continued
election certificate, duty to send to grand secretary, 150.
expulsions, duty to report to grand secretary, 150.
master must approve records of meetings, 143.
minutes, complete history of transaction must be shown by, 150b.
minutes, manner of keeping, 150.
minutes, master cannot order change in approved, 150a.
minutes, what must show, 150a.
moneys, duty to receive and pay over to treasurer, 150.
must make a copy of record and findings on trial of member, 205.
offenses, what are, 150j, k.
present at trial only part of time, cannot certify record of, 207f.
published proceedings of grand lodge, duty to keep, 152.
receipt for dues binds lodge, 150f.
records, duty to keep and transcribe, 150.
records, duty to send copy to grand lodge, 150.
records should show that all bills referred to auditing committee, 150c.
record book, how to be kept, 151.
register, how and where to be kept, 151.
report of rejections, suspensions, etc., duty to make to grand secretary, 108, 150.
responsibility of lodge for his neglect or violation of duty, 92.
restorations, duty to report to grand secretary, 150.
roll book, how to be kept, 151.
salary, may donate for refreshments, 150l.
should not act at trial when he is accused, 197b.
subject to discipline if fails to notify delinquent members, 120.
summons, when cannot charge for serving, 207.
to attend trial of accused member and keep record, 200.
to write out testimony at trial of member, 201.
transcript of record of trial, must make and transmit to grand secretary, 207.
treasurer, should pay funds to as fast as received, 150g.
trial commission for case transferred, can make no charge for acting at, 150e, 207.
See Grand Secretary.

Senior Grand Warden
duty of, 46.

Senior Warden
cannot preside at trial, 200e.
duties of, 147.
may call past master to preside, 148b.
succession, 148.

Sentence
See Trial.
Service
See Notice; Summons.
Sight
loss of as disqualifying candidate for degrees, 94j, k.
power of grand master to make masons at, 43a.
Slandering a brother or citizen
an offense, 167b.
Smoking in Lodge room
when not proper, 156a.
Social Fund
What may be termed such, 89.
Special Committees
grand master may appoint, 29.
Special Communications
of grand lodge, how called, 12—14.
notice of, grand secretary to give, 50.
Standing Committees
paying expenses of chairman at communication, 71.
Stenographic Reporter
at trial of member, 200.
right to employ for committees, 28c.
Striking a Brother
an offense, 167b.
Subordinate Lodge
See Lodges; Formation of Lodges; Organization of Lodge; Powers and Duties of Lodges.
Suicide
burial with honors, whether permissible, 164.
family of, entitled to relief, 163m.
Summons
definition of, 232.
disobedience of, an offense, 198b.
disobedience of, penalty for, 232.
duty to obey, 232.
manner of service on accused, 199.
master has power to issue, 142.
master's prerogative to issue, 142f, 198a.
member receiving must not question legality or refuse to obey, 198c.
need not show on face that was given by order of master, 232a.
reading to accused not sufficient service, 199c.
service, certificate of, form of, 254.
service completed, when deposited in mail, 199b.
service by mail, unnecessary to register letter, 199b.
time to issue to accused member, 199.
to accused brother, form of, 254.
to accused member, 198.

Summons—Continued
to master to appear for trial, 176.
to witness, form of, 255.
when secretary cannot charge for serving, 207.
Sunday
degrees not conferred on, 115.
meetings on, 78.
non-observance of, does not disqualify applicant for degree, 94i.
Supreme Grand Lodge
establishing would violate constitution, 7e.
Surrender of Charter
certificate of good standing to members, 160.
disposition of funds and property, 134.
how accomplished and effect thereof, 130—134.
for failure to install master within reasonable time, 132a.
Suspension or Expulsion of Members
appeal. See Appeal.
arrearages must be received if tendered by delinquent or by another in his behalf, 118e.
arrest of charter involves, 133.
by-laws, restored member need not sign, 119a.
conditions precedent to suspension, 117f.
date of, to be entered in roll book, 151.
definition of, 229.
difference between, for non-payment of dues and for cause, 166a.
dues, payment during suspension, 128c, d.
effect of expulsion, 230.
effect of, on member, 229.
expulsion defined, 230.
forfeiture of charter involves, 133.
grounds for, in general, 167.
in royal arch, etc., does not suspend in the lodge, 167a.
jurisdiction to try suspended members, 188.
masonic home, brother in should not be suspended, for non-payment of dues, 117g.
masonic intercourse must not be held with expelled or suspended mason, 124.
masonic offenses enumerated, 167b.
masons stricken from rolls are suspended for non-payment of dues, 118h.
master cannot pronounce, for non-payment of dues, without notice, 142l.
member suspended may be tried and reprimanded where he resides, 206c.
mentally incompetent cannot be suspended, 117e.
non-payment of dues, is ground for, 166.
non-payment of dues, suspension for is absolute, 166a.
non-payment of dues, master must order, 118a.

Suspension or Expulsion of Members—Continued
non-payment of dues, member not expelled for, 117.
non-payment of dues, suspension for, 117—118.
notice of, form of, 241.
notice of non-payment of dues, calculation of time, 117h.
notice of non-payment of dues, how given, 117.
notice of non-payment of dues, is summons in effect, 117b.
notice of non-payment of dues, member cannot be suspended without, 117d.
notice of non-payment of dues, seal must be affixed to, 117a.
notifying delinquent, secretary remiss in may be disciplined, 120.
publication of, 215.
reprimand of suspended member in lodge where he resides, 206b.
restoration. See Restoration.
secretary must prepare transcript of record of trial, 207.
secretary to report to grand lodge, 150.
sentence after trial of member, carrying into effect, 206.
sentence of, to be for indefinite period, 210.
vote upon by commissioners, 205.
when master should order, 150h.

Suspension for non-payment of dues
See Dues, Suspension or Expulsion of Members.

Suspension of Officers of Lodge
for failure to qualify, by master, 138f.
for intemperance, 135m.
for neglect of duty, 142b.
of master, causes for, 146a, d.
of secretary, when master should order, 150h.

Swindling a Brother
an offense, 167b.

Technical Objections
not allowed at trial of member, 202.

Testimony
See Evidence; Trial.

Testimonial
to retiring grand master, purchase of, 261.

Test Oath
use of, 125.

Titles
of grand lodge, 1.
of officers of grand lodge, 3.
which grand lodge will or will not recognize, 7f.

Transcript
form of, 258, 260.
requisites of, 207.
to be approved by master, 207.
to grand lodge, form of, 260.
See Appeal; Trial.

Treasurer
books, must keep showing receipts and disbursements, 149.
duties of, enumerated, 149.
elected annually, 135.
funds, duty to receive, keep and disburse, 149.
master is custodian of funds when office vacant, 142d.
property, duty to receive and keep, 149.
secretary should pay funds to as fast as received, 150g.
secretary to pay over moneys to, 150.
statement of finances, duty to present, 149.
See Grand Treasurer.

Trial, in General
attorney fees of accused, lodge funds cannot be used to pay, 207g.
charges against entered apprentice or fellow craft, 162.
charges against lodge, 185—187.
commissioner, who disqualified, 197, 200, 200h, 200i.
controversy between lodge and members of another lodge, 185—187.
charges, who may prefer, 188, 189.
depositions, form of authority to take, 256.
formerly were in general assembly of masons, 208b.
grand lodge no jurisdiction until trial commission renders verdict, 10a.
grand lodge retains power to try and punish offenders in its own right, 208b.
letter of authority to take testimony, form of, 256.
non-affiliate, expense of trying, must be borne by lodge preferring charges, 207h.
place of, designation by grand master, 43e.
record of finding, form of, 257.
record of proceedings before commissioners, form of, 259.
restoration of suspended member. See Restoration.
re-transfer of, when new master installed who is qualified, 43i.
secretary, when cannot charge for writing up record or transcript, 207.
sentence of suspension to be of indefinite period, 210.
summons, when secretary cannot charge for serving, 207.
transcript or record of, form of, 258, 260.
transcript of record, how prepared, 207.
transcript of record, must be prepared by secretary in case of expulsion or suspension, 207.

Trial, in General—Continued
transcript of record. when secretary cannot charge for writing up, 207.
transcript to grand lodge, form of, 258—260.
transfer to another lodge, secretary cannot charge for acting, 150e, 207.
transfer of, grand master may order, 43.

Trial of Grand Master
by what will comprehend "new regulation," 168a.
procedure, 168—174.
See Grand Master.

Trial of Master
lodge cannot try its master, 175a.
procedure, 174—183.

Trial of Members
abusive epithets, it is offense for accuser to use, 196f.
accused cannot stay away and have another put in plea, 200f.
accused may be found guilty of so much as is proved, 205a.
accused may make statement in own behalf, 200.
accused must be informed of rights, if without counsel, 196i.
accused must have opportunity to be present when evi dence received, 202.
accused not required to testify against himself, 196j.
accused to be furnished copy of charges, 198.
accused to be notified of time and place of, 198.
accuser has right to be present up to conclusion, 196g.
accuser, junior warden preferring charges remains, although elected senior warden, 189b.
accuser, master should not permit to use abusive epithets, 196e.
accuser, must have opportunity to be present when evidence received, 202.
accuser, not a member, right to be present when result announced and reprimand administered, 206d.
accuser, not a member, right to notice of result so may appeal, 206d.
acquittal, is bar to second trial, 205i.
acquittal in court, no bar to trial, 192.
adjournment, failure to meet at time fixed dissolves commission, 204a.
adjournment, should be to time fixed, 204b.
adjournment, not to exceed ten days, 204.
admissions of accused are evidence, 202.
appeal, judgment is subject to, 205c—207.
commissioners, election of and proceedings of. See Commissioners to Try Members.
concurrent jurisdiction, 188.

Trial of Members—Continued
continuance, when should be had, 204.
copy of record and finding, making recording, 205.
counsel, commissioners cannot act as, 203a.
counsel, disclosure of facts by, 203.
counsel, master mason may act as, 203.
counsel, non-affiliate can act as, 203b.
counsel, privileged communications, 203.
depositions, taking of absent witnesses, 201.
evidence, what admissible as, 202.
ex parte, when may proceed, 199.
fines, cannot be imposed, 206a.
hearsay evidence, 202.
in case accused has already been convicted in courts, 192.
judgment, grand master cannot stay or interfere with, 205d.
judgment is final, cannot be reconsidered by commission, 205c.
jurisdiction of members, 188.
jurisdiction of suspended members, 188.
limitation, none bars prosecution, 188a.
master decides all points of masonic law, 200.
master has no vote on decision, 200.
master not to take sides, but decide questions of law, 200d.
master presides, 200.
master, when disqualified to preside, 197.
member suspended in own lodge may be tried where he resides, 189, 206b.
member suspended for non-payment of dues may be tried and reprimanded, 206c.
non-affiliate, expense of trial of, 207h.
notice to accuser, form of, 253.
notice to accuser, secretary to give, of meeting of commissioners, 198.
offenses, acquittal in face of undisputable guilt, 205h.
offenses, non-compliance with duty by commissioners, 205g.
offenses, packing commission, 205f.
penalties, that may be inflicted, 206.
penalty, commission refusing to fix should be discharged, 205b.
place of, when junior warden prefers charges, 189a.
plea, another cannot put in for accused, 200f.
plea, expressions of sorrow not sufficient, 200g.
postponing, when accused subject to prosecution in courts, 192.
proceedings where lodge having jurisdiction is under dispensation, 191.
record, to be kept secret, 205e.
reprimand, how carried into effect, 206

Trial of Members—Continued
reprimand of member suspended in another lodge, 206b.
reprimand of member suspended for non-payment of dues, 206c.
result of, master to announce at next meeting of lodge, 205.
return of service of summons, 198.
reversal of decision, effect on accused, 209.
secretary is disqualified when he is accuser, 197c.
secretary should not act when he is the accused, 197b.
secretary to attend and keep full records, 200.
secretary to make copy of record and finding of commissioners, 205.
secretary to write out testimony of witnesses, 201.
sentence, manner of carrying into effect, 206.
sentence, time for carrying into effect, 206.
service of summons, 198.
stenographer to write out testimony of witnesses, 201.
summons by mail need not be registered, 199b.
summons, issuance and service, 198.
summons, manner of serving accused, 199.
summons, master's prerogative to issue, 198a.
summons, member must not question or disobey, 198c.
summons, service essential, reading to accused not sufficient, 199c.
summons, time for issuing to accused, 199.
technical objection not allowed, 202.
testimony of absent witnesses, how taken, 201.
testimony of persons not masons, how taken, 201.
testimony, transcribing, signing and recording, 201.
time, does not bar prosecution, 188a.
transfer of, by grand master when fair trial cannot be had, 43g.
transfer of, grand master may order, 43.
transfer of, necessary when lodge is accuser, 43f.
transfer of, when lodge having jurisdiction is under dispensation, 191.
verdict and sentence, deliberation upon, 205.
verdict and sentence, secretary has no voice upon. 205.
verdict and sentence, voting by ballot, 205.
verdict and sentence, who may be present at deliberation upon, 205.
verdict of guilty, majority of commissioners elected necessary to, 205.
wardens cannot act if master is present, 200e.
when lodge is accuser, brother injured has no control over trial, 189c.
witnesses, entered apprentices and fellow crafts cannot testify on honor, must be sworn, 201a.
witnesses, how to testify, 201.
witnesses, summons to. 201.
See Charges; Commissioners.

Trustees
lodge may appoint, 87.
lodge may buy, hold and sell property by means of, 87.
not responsible in certain cases, 87a.
Trustees of Masonic Homes
appointment by grand master, 33—34.
books, grand master may inspect, 35.
by-laws, 35.
committees, election of, 35.
grand master has right of visitation, 35.
grand master has right to inspect books and management of charity, 35.
grand treasurer is treasurer of home, 35.
grand secretary is secretary of home, 35.
hold property as joint tenants with right of survivorship, 34.
officers, election of, 35.
powers and rights, 33.
revenue, sources of, 41, sub. 2.
removal of, and appointment of successors, by grand master, 35.
report of property and condition at annual communication, 36.
rights and powers, 33.
succession to property upon termination of office, 36.
tenure of office, 33—34.
Tyler
should debate and vote on questions, 141e.
See Grand Tyler.
Vacancies in Office
definition of, 226.
dispensation may issue to fill, 138e.
duties and responsibilities of officer appointed to fill, 19.
election to fill, 138.
grand master may fill in grand lodge, 19.
how may occur, 226.
in commissioners to try member, filling, 200.
in master's office, not from failure to elect or qualify, 142h.
master may appoint pro tempore to fill, 142c.
master appointing secretary or treasurer to fill, 138d.
Verdict
rendering certain, may be ground for charges, 205h.
requires a majority vote of commissioners, 205.
in what manner should be rendered, 205.

Verdict—Continued
when but one can be reached, 205h.
See Trial.
Vile Language
an offense, 167b.
Visitors
cannot visit under assumed name, 125i.
card index of must be kept, 151b.
charter should be shown to on request, 125.
how may be admitted to lodge, 125.
mason coming here to make permanent home, right to visit, 125b, d.
mason here for six months or more, right to visit, 125d.
mason should not visit lodge unless satisfied of its lawful authority, 125.
must prove himself in good standing by writing under seal, 125.
notice to be sent to lodge, 50a, 125f.
to record names in register, 151.
must prove himself master mason by examination or avouchment, 125.
negro may visit, 125c.
objection to, how made, and decision thereon, 125.
our members may visit in France, 125j.
private examination and lecturing, without authority, are forbidden, 125.
retire, master may request visitor to, 125.
retire, visitor should when private affairs discussed, 125.
right to visit may be refused, 125.
sitting with brother in commandery or scottish rite does not entitle one to vouch for, 125a.
vouching for, 125.
Voting
master has casting in case of tie, 145.
master not entitled to casting vote in case of election, 145a.
no member required to divulge, 105.
reasons for cannot be required, 105.
manner of taking, 77g, 77h.
members not excused, 102, 102b.
on objection to advancement, 111.
on verdict and sentence at trial of member, 205.
those not voting assent to motion, 77h, 159e.
who may vote in subordinate lodge, 140.
See Balloting; Elections; Voting in Grand Lodge.
Voting in Grand Lodge
each lodge represented is entitled to three votes, 22.
each grand officer entitled to one vote, 21.
each past grand master is entitled to one vote, 21.
grand tyler not entitled to vote, 21.

Voting in Grand Lodge—Continued
lodge may instruct representative how to vote, 79.
past masters of each lodge, collectively, have one vote, 22.
shall be viva voce or by show of hands, unless, 20.
tie vote, grand master has casting vote, 26.
when lodge represented by only one officer, he may cast all its votes, 25.
when lodge represented by only two officers, highest in rank may cast two of its three votes, 24.
yeas and nays may be demanded by three members, 20.

Vouching
private examination does not entitle to, 125.
sitting in royal arch with brother, 125, 125a.
what constitutes, 125.
See Visitors.

Waiver
of jurisdiction, 82, 96, 96b, 96c, 96d, 96e, 96f, 96h, 124, 155f.

Wardens
cannot pass upon charges when, 193a.
certificate of qualification, must be furnished and filed, 137.
declining to serve, dispensation issues, 138b.
duties of enumerated, 147.
dispensation to elect, 138.
elected annually, 135.
master cannot transfer duties to if present, 142i.
master may suspend, 142b.
master should call to chair when he participates in debate, 142f.
may call past master to preside when master absent, 148b.
presiding at trial, 200e.
presiding in absence of master, 148.
succeeds master on death of latter, 138g, 148a.
succeeds to duties of master in his absence, 148.
when declines to serve, dispensation to hold election issues, 138b.
when installed, 135.
when succeed to master's duties, 148.
See Grand Wardens.

Warrant
cannot be drawn on grand treasurer until claim audited, 31.
master may direct one drawn for grand lodge dues, without vote of lodge, 142e.
grand secretary's duty to draw, 50.
See Secretary; Treasurer.

Widows and Orphans
entitled to aid so long as remains widow, 163e.

Widows and Orphans—Continued
entitled to relief from father's lodge if husband out of standing, 163k.
have claim on lodge for relief, 90, 163.
lodges should contribute to those of brothers dying in their midst, 163.
not entitled to relief if able to support themselves, 163g.
relief of widow of mason whose dimit has expired, 163f.
relief of widow of mason whose lodge is defunct, 163d.
removal from jurisdiction does not destroy claims, 90.

Withdrawal
of charges preferred against members, 195.

Withdrawal of Member
certificate of standing, member desiring to affiliate, 161.
certificate of withdrawal without recommendation, form of, 243.
charges against member does not prevent, 159a.
dimit, granting, 159e, f.
dues, between issuance of certificate and dimit to be paid to old lodge, 161b.
membership ceases upon announcing intention, 159b.
recommendatory certificate, 159, 159e.
recommendatory certificate, form of, 244.
reinstating member, how accomplished, 159b, 165.
right of, on notice, 159.
terminates membership, after notice, 158.
See Dimit; Dimited Mason.

Witness
absent, manner of taking testimony, 201.
accused not required to testify against himself, 196j.
letter of authority to take testimony, form of, 256.
oath or affirmation, 201.
summoning at trial of grand master, 170.
summoning at trial of master, 177.
summoning at trial of member, 201.
summons to, form of, 255.
testimony, how taken, 201.
See Trial.

Wounding a Brother
an offense, 167b.

Work
adopted made obligatory, 121.
who may confer, 143, 143c.

Writing out secret work
an offense, 167b.

Unbelief in God Declaring
an offense, 167b.

Year, Masonic
definition of, 89b.
Yeas and Nays
when vote is taken by in grand lodge, 20.

INDEX TO CEREMONIES

Page
Ancient landmarks 336
By-Laws, uniform code of 221
Consolidation of lodges, procedure for 294
Constituting lodges, ceremony for 269
Cornerstones, ceremony for laying 258
Dedicating halls, ceremony for 279
Foundations of Masonic Law 336
Funeral service 247
Installation ceremony 227
Monitorial work 303
Things a Master ought to know 296
Masonic Parliamentary Law 371

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